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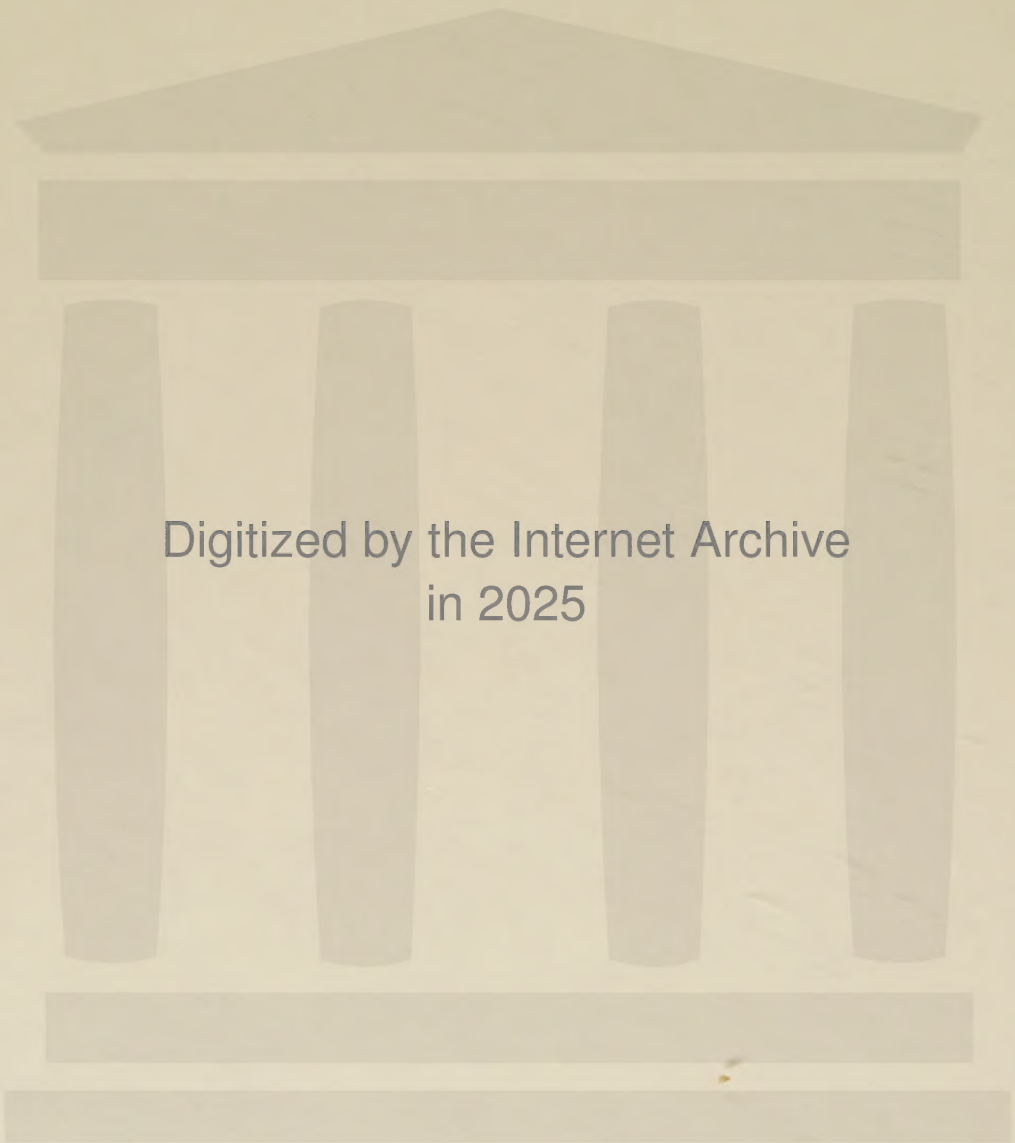

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HISTORY

OF

BEDFORD AND SOMERSET COUNTIES

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY

BEDFORD COUNTY
BY
E. HOWARD BLACKBURN

SOMERSET COUNTY
BY
WILLIAM H. WELFLEY

Under the Editorial Supervision of
HON. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

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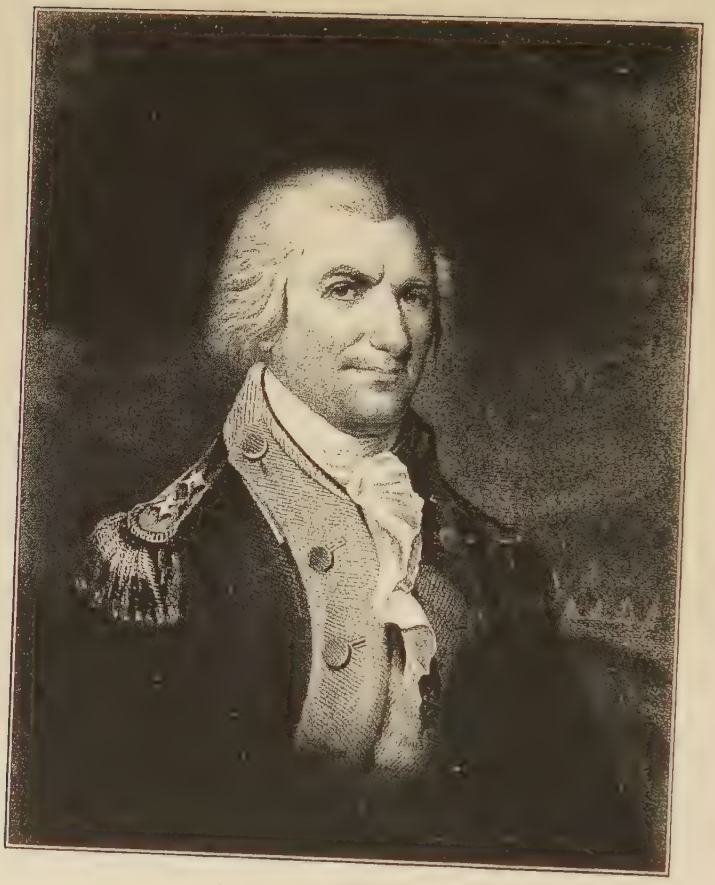

Arthur St. Clair

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The present work, "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," will, it is believed, commend itself to the people of those counties, and not only to them, but to various libraries, historical societies, and also to many individual investigators throughout the country, and more particularly in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The history of Bedford county is from the pen of Mr. E. Howard Blackburn, and that of Somerset county is the work of Mr. William H. Welfley, who has been aided by the discriminating services of Hon. William H. Koontz as supervising editor. All are gentlemen well informed with reference to the annals of their respective regions, all have been diligent students of local history for many years past, and all have brought to their tasks a warm enthusiasm, based upon reverence for the pioneers who planted here the institutions of civilization, and a laudable pride in such an ancestry. Their narratives are of deep interest and contain much which has never before been impressed upon pages accessible to the general reader.

As a proper accompaniment to the narrative history is presented a department of Genealogical and Personal History, linking the active people of today with their honored forbears, in the conviction that

> "It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
> Of noble races are hereditary,
> And do derive themselves from the imitation
> Of virtuous ancestors."

The pages of these genealogical and personal memoirs have been prepared with all due care from such data as were accessible, from the hands of family representatives and from various records. In every case the sketch has been submitted to the immediate subject or to his proper representative for

correction and revision. If in some cases the sketch should be incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data furnished, many families being without exact records in their family lines.

It is believed that the present work, in both its features, historical, and genealogical and personal, will prove a real addition to the mass of literature concerning the people of the historic region under consideration, and that without it much valuable information therein contained would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records and the disappearance of such material.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INTRODUCTION.

Several brief histories of Bedford County have been written and published from time to time, either in connection with the histories of adjoining counties or with a general history of Pennsylvania; but the present work is the first one in which an entire volume is devoted to Bedford County. While the author has had some advantage over other writers in being less limited as to space, and thereby enabled to go farther into detail narratives, he has not had the benefit of other publications of like character to guide him in the arrangement of the matter which he submits as history.

As the facts of history must remain the same for all time, what the following pages contain must be necessarily similar to what others have said upon the same subject matter. Whatever difference there may be, however, is due to two substantial reasons: First, no two persons are likely to tell the same thing in exactly the same way; each has an individuality which manifests itself in all that he says and does. Secondly, statements are made in such writings which, for the time, may seem correct, but which in the light of further investigation prove inaccurate; and it is the part of each writer to improve upon the work of all his predecessors in this respect.

As above suggested, the plan or arrangement of the present work is original with the author, and the same is submitted with some degree of confidence of its approval in a general way by the reading public. But whilst the facts related are the result of diligent and careful research, and the arrangement of them the result of considerable thought, the author is still conscious of the fact that perfection has not yet been reached, and with this acknowledgment he cherishes the hope that the reader may be reasonable, if not lenient, in his criticisms, and that the historian who attemps a future publication as an improvement upon this may succeed in the highest possible degree.

The author deems no further apology or introduction necessary than to acknowledge, as he does most gratefully, the generous assistance of his friends in this compilation, without which it would have been impossible. This assistance comprised the contribution of historical data, the privileges of open libraries, the loaning of books and papers, and the many other helpful things necessary in a task of this character. With the exception of a few whose names may have been inadvertently omitted, the list of such helpers follows:

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Bedford, July 18, 1906. THE AUTHOR.

REFERENCES.

In the preparation of this history, the following works of reference have been consulted, and to the authors and publishers of these several works, as well as the persons named in the preface, we would make most grateful acknowledgment.

Pennsylvania Archives;
Colonial Records of Pennsylvania;
Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, by Day;
History of Dauphin and five other counties, by Rupp;
History of Pennsylvania, by Proud;
History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, by Waterman, Watkins & Co.;
History of United States, by Thomas;
History of United States, by Morris;

Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania (2 Vols., 1895);

Western Adventures, by McLung;

History of the Juniata Valley, by Jones (1855);

Scrap Book of Sketches of Bedford County Historical Society, containing writings mostly of the Hon. William P. Schell;

Reports of State Superintendents of Public Instruction, 1877, 1890 and 1905;

Centennial Anniversary of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, 1896;

Historical Lecture by Rev. H. C. Pardoe, of the M. E. Church;

Historical Lecture by Rev. Robert F. Sample, of the Presbyterian Church;

History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, by Bates;

The Lost Children of the Alleghenies, by McCarthy, 1888;

The Lost Brothers, by Jeffreys, 1898, reprint by Otto;

Old Court Records;

Old files of county newspapers;

Pennsylvania in the Revolution;

Sketches and Reminiscences, by Hon. William M. Hall.

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History of Bedford and Somerset Counties.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION, ACT OF MARCH 9, 1771.

The charter for the province of Pennsylvania was obtained by William Penn, under date of March 4, 1681, and was confirmed by royal proclamation in April following. Very soon after this time the province was divided by its illustrious proprietor into three counties, namely: Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia.

The rapid increase of settlements on the frontier of the province soon gave rise to the necessity for the erection of a new county out of the westward part of the county of Chester; accordingly, by act of the Provincial Assembly of May 10, 1729, Lancaster county was made the fourth county of the province. From Lancaster, Cumberland county was cut off by act of June, 1750, and out of the western portion of Cumberland, Bedford county was created by act of March 9, 1771.

An act of assembly, by which a new county is created, is necessarily very comprehensive in its general character and definite as to its various details. The conditions which render the formation of a new county necessary, the establishment of definite boundaries thereof, the putting into motion the new machinery of its government and defining its future relations with the county from which it is taken, are among the many important features of such movement. That all such matters were duly considered in framing the act for the formation of Bedford county, is clearly shown by the act itself, a copy of which is here given in full:

WHEREAS, a great number of the inhabitants of the western parts of the county of Cumberland have represented to the assembly of this province the great hardships they lie under

from being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public offices:

For the remedying whereof:

(Section I.) Be it enacted by the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor under the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, That all and singular the lands lying and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shavers Creek; thence north-east to the line of Berks county; then along the Berks county line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province; and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby erected into the county, henceforward to be called Bedford.

(Section II.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the said county of Bedford shall, at all times hereafter, have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, which the inhabitants of any other county, within the said province, do, may or ought to enjoy by any charter of privileges or the laws of this province, or by any other ways or means whatever, excepting only in the number of Representatives to serve in General Assembly of this province; in which case:

(Section III.) It is provided, and further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the freeholders and inhabitants of each township, within the said county, qualified by the laws of this province to elect, shall meet at some convenient place within their respective townships, at the same time the freeholders and inhabitants of the several townships of the other counties shall meet for like purposes, and proceed to choose inspectors; and that the freemen and inhabitants of the said county, qualified as aforesaid, shall meet at or near the place where the Court-house is intended to be built, at the same time the inhabitants of the other counties shall meet for the like purpose, and proceed to elect one Representative or Delegate, to serve them in Assembly, in the same manner and under the same rules, regulations and penalties, as by the charter and laws of this province are directed in respect to other counties; which said Representative,

when so chosen, shall be a member of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, and shall sit and act as such as fully and freely as any of the Representatives for the other counties, within this province, do, may, can or ought to do.

(Section IV.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all taxes already laid within the bounds of the said county of Bedford by virtue of any act of general assembly of this province which are not already paid shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid and paid into the hands of the treasurer of Cumberland county; and that all persons concerned in the levying, receiving and paying the said taxes shall have the same power and authority and be under the same penalties and restrictions for collecting and paying the same as by the said acts by which the said taxes were assessed are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected and paid as aforesaid.

(Section V.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of this province shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities, within the said county of Bedford, as by law they are vested with, and entitled to, in the other counties within the province aforesaid; and are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to deliver the gaols of said county of capital or other offenders, in like manner as they are authorized to do in other the counties aforesaid.

(Section VI.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a competent number of Justices nominated and authorized by the Governor for the time being, by commissions under the broad seal of the province, which said Justices or any three of them, shall and may hold Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery and County Courts for holding of Pleas, and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the Justices of Courts of General Quarter Sessions, and Justices of the County Courts for the holding of Pleas, in the other counties aforesaid, may, can or ought to have in their respective counties, which said Courts shall, from and after the publication of this act, sit and be held, for the said County of Bedford, on the Tuesday next preceding the Cumberland County Courts in every of the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, at the town of Bedford, until a court-house shall be built, and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court-house, on the days before mentioned. And the election of a Representative to serve in General Assembly, assessors and all other officers of the said County who are or shall be appointed

to be annually elected, shall be made and elected at or near the said Court-house, at the same time, and in the same manner, as by the charter of privileges, and the laws of the province aforesaid, are directed to be done in the other counties within this province; and it shall be lawful for the freemen of the said county, for the first year, to choose three commissioners for raising county taxes and levies, for the said County.

(Section VII.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Arthur St. Clair, Bernard Daugherty, Esquires; Thomas Coulter, William Prockter and George Woods, gentlemen, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in some convenient place in the said town in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a Court-house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county and for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.

(Section VIII.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for defraying the charges of purchasing the land, building and erecting the court-house and prison aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners and assessors of said county, or a majority of them, to assess and levy and they are hereby required to assess and levy, in the manner directed by the act for raising the county rates and levies, so much money as the said trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the land and finishing the said Court-house and prison. Provided always, the sum of money so to be raised does not exceed one thousand pounds, current money of this province.

(Section IX.) Provided also and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit now commenced or depending in the county of Cumberland against any person living within the bounds of the county of Bedford or elsewhere shall be stayed or discontinued by this act or by anything herein contained, but that the same actions already commenced or depending may be prosecuted and judgment thereupon rendered as if this act had not been made; and that it shall and may be lawful for the justices of Cumberland county to issue any judicial process to be directed to the sheriff of Cumberland county for carrying on and obtaining the effect of their suits, which sheriff shall be and is hereby obliged to yield obedience in executing the said writs and make due return thereof before the justices of the said court of the said county of Cumberland as if the parties lived and resided within the same.

(Section X.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Thomas Urie, of the said county of Cumberland, be and is hereby appointed collector of the excise of the said

county of Bedford, who is hereby authorized and empowered by himself or his sufficient deputy, duly constituted, and for whom he shall be accountable, to demand, collect, receive and recover the excise appointed to be paid by any act or acts of assembly of this province and also the arrearages thereof, and of and from all and every person or persons within the said county retailing or vending any of the liquors by the said acts liable to pay the same, and to recover and receive all and every the duties, fines and forfeitures laid or imposed or that shall happen to arise or become due for any thing done contrary to the intent of said acts.

(Section XI.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said collector of excise for the county of Bedford aforesaid, the better to enable himself to recover the arrearages of excise now due or which shall become due before the publication of this act, shall apply to the collector of excise for the county of Cumberland for a list which the said collector of the county of Cumberland is hereby enjoined and required to deliver, containing the names of each and every person in arrear for excise within the said county of Bedford, and how much from each of them.

(Section XII.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the collector of the county of Bedford aforesaid, before he enters on the execution of his said office, is hereby required to give bond with two sufficient sureties to the treasurer of this province for the time being in the sum of two hundred pounds lawful money of the province aforesaid for the faithful discharge of his duty and paying all such sums of money as he shall from time to time receive by virtue of this act; and further the collector of the said county of Bedford shall in all things govern himself and be subject to the same regulations, restrictions, fines and forfeitures, and shall observe like rules, orders and directions as collectors of others the counties aforesaid by the laws of this province are liable to. And the said collector for the discharge of the duty of the said office within the said county of Bedford shall have and receive like fees, perquisites and rewards for his services enjoined by this act as other the collectors aforesaid (the collectors of Philadelphia county excepted) by the acts aforesaid are entitled unto for the services enjoined them by the acts aforesaid.

(Section XIII.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until a Sheriff and Coroner shall be chosen in the county of Bedford in pursuance of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff and Coroner of Cumberland county to officiate and act in discharge of their respective duties as fully and amply as they might and ought to have done if this act had not been made, one of whom or his deputy shall attend and

discharge the duties of his office according to the laws of this province at the next election for Cumberland county aforesaid, and the other of them or his deputy shall attend and discharge the duties of his office in like manner at the first election next to be held in the county of Bedford aforesaid in pursuance of the directions of this act.

(Section XIV.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any Sheriff hereafter to be appointed or commissioned for the said county of Bedford shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall become bound in an obligation with two or more sufficient securities, to be approved of by the Governor of this province for the time being, in the sum of one thousand pounds, and with like condition as the Sheriffs of the other counties within this province are enjoined and required to become bound; which said obligation shall be taken in the King's name and entered upon record in the office for recording deeds in the said county of Bedford, and shall be only in trust to and for the use and benefit of the person or persons who shall be injured by any breach, neglect or omission of duty in such Sheriff, and shall be proceeded (on) in the same manner as is directed in respect to sheriff's bonds in and by the act of general assembly, entitled "An act for the regulating elections for Sheriffs and Coroners"; and that the treasurer hereafter to be appointed for said county for receiving the provincial taxes before he shall enter on the duties of his office shall give security in like manner as other county treasurers for that purpose are by law required to give security in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds; and that the treasurer for said county for receiving the county levies shall in like manner give security in the sum of six hundred pounds.

And to the end the boundaries of said county of Bedford may be better ascertained and known:

(Section XV.) Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Robert McCrea, William Miller and Robert Moore or a majority of them and they are hereby required and firmly enjoined within the space of six months next after the publication of this act to assemble themselves together and run, mark out and distinguish the boundary lines between the said counties of Cumberland and Bedford, and the charges to arise for the doing thereof shall be defrayed by the said county of Bedford, and to that end levied and raised by the inhabitants thereof in such manner as other public money for the use of the said county by law ought to be raised and levied.

Passed March 9th, 1771. Referred for consideration by the King in Council, Oct. 9th, 1771, and allowed to become a law by lapse of time in accordance with the proprietary charter.

Owing to the imperfect description of the boundary lines in the foregoing act, a subsequent act of March 21, 1772, more specifically defining the limits of the county, was passed, and George Woods, William Eliott, Robert Moore and Robert McCrea were appointed to run, mark and distinguish the said new boundary lines. At the time of its establishment, Bedford county embraced the entire southwestern part of the province, or an area of about nine thousand square miles.

By the erection of Northumberland county in 1772, Westmoreland in 1773, Huntingdon in 1787, Somerset in 1795, Blair in 1846, and Fulton in 1850, Bedford county was reduced to its present boundaries. The aforementioned counties, when erected, were generally much larger than at present, having in turn given part of their respective territories to the formation of new counties now named among them.

CHAPTER II.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Bedford county is located west of the middle of southern Pennsylvania, and is bounded on the north by Blair and Huntingdon, on the east by Fulton, on the south by Mason and Dixon's Line, and on the west by Somerset and Cambria counties; its area is one thousand and three square miles, or six hundred forty-one thousand nine hundred twenty acres, its average length north and south being about forty miles, and width about twenty miles. The surface of the county is very much broken by numerous parallel ranges of mountains, forming part of the great Appalachian system. Beginning on the eastern border and going westward, we cross successively, Ray's Hill, Tussey's, Evitt's, Dunning's, Will's, Buffalo, Allegheny and Little Allegheny ranges, besides numerous smaller elevations intervening. The trend of all these is from northeast to southwest. Between them lie narrow but beautiful and fertile valleys and coves, many of which are underlaid with limestone, and the surface of which, though at one time wild and rugged, is now for the most part in a high state of cultivation, and constitutes the rich agricultural part of the county. These valleys are, namely: Ray's Cove, Black Valley, Bean's Cove, Snake Spring Valley, Friend's Cove, Morrison's Cove, Cumberland Valley, Milliken's Cove, Quaker Valley, Shaffer's Valley and Harmon's Bottom.

The principal stream of the county is the Raystown branch of the Juniata, which rises near New Baltimore, Somerset county, and flows eastward, breaking through Will's, Evitt's and Tussey's mountains; near the eastern border it turns northward and flows parallel with the mountain ranges until it leaves the county at the northeastern corner. Its principal branches are Dunning's creek, which flows into it near the center of the county; Cove creek, Brush creek and Yellow creek, which in turn pay their tribute farther eastward; it is also fed by numerous smaller tributaries throughout its course. The southern portion

of the county is drained by Will's, Evitt's, Town and Piney creeks southward into the Potomac river.

While the county cannot be said to be specially rich in minerals, yet its resources along that line are very considerable. Limestone abounds in many localities, as already stated. Iron ore of good quality is well distributed over the county and has been worked at various places. The Broad Top coal fields extend into the county on the northeast, and are the only source of bituminous coal east of the main range of the Alleghenies. This subject is, however, regarded as of sufficient importance to merit a separate sketch, and will be dealt with accordingly. The numerous mineral springs throughout the central part of the county are remarkable alike for their great variety and the health-giving properties of their waters. So celebrated have they become in this respect, and so famous have become the Bedford Mineral Springs as a summer resort, that this subject shall be treated at length in a separate chapter in the county's history.

For picturesque grandeur of natural scenery Bedford county is probably not surpassed by any county in the state of Pennsylvania. The numerous highways crossing the county from east to west, afford many points of view from which the rugged mountain, fertile valley, meandering stream and thrifty village blend their beauty in expansive and charming panoramic view.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is a fact fairly well established by fragmentary history and tradition that this region was explored by French and English Indian traders at least twenty years before any permanent settlement was made. These were necessarily daring, adventurous men, who were ever ready and willing to brave the perils of the wilderness and risk their lives among the savages for the purpose of gain; but who were in no sense settlers—simply wanderers from place to place as their vocation induced or circumstances impelled them.

The first permanent settlement made within the present county limits was in 1750, by a Scotchman named Ray (a corruption of MacRay), an Indian trader who built three cabins on or near the present site of the town of Bedford. For a few years following he had a namesake in the town which he established, by its being called Raystown, as also in the stream nearby which still perpetuates his name. He remained here but a short time, and all history is silent as to what became of him. He had evidently left or died prior to 1755, as some old documents and records of that date refer to the place as "Pendergrass," or "Pendergrass Place," which would probably not so appear if Ray were still here. The second settlement was in 1752, by Garret Pendergrass, who was also an Indian trader, and for whom also the town was temporarily named. On October 10, 1766, he presented a petition to Governor Penn which fully explains his settlement. The petition is dated at Philadelphia, but sets forth his residence as Bedford, and reads as follows:

Your petitioner, in 1752, settled on the very tract of land on which the aforesaid town of Bedford is now, by virtue of your Honor's warrant, laid out. That your petitioner, at his own proper cost and expense, did erect and build on the premises a good and substantial round log house of 24 feet square, well shingled, and had cleared forty or fifty acres of land, when in 1755 he was obliged to fly before the Indian enemy, who laid waste all that country; burnt your petitioner's house and de-

stroyed all his improvements. That the King's general made the Fort Bedford on petitioner's improvements, and an enclosure for pasturing horses and cattle. And since the King's troops evacuated that Fort and the avenues thereof, the improvements of your petitioner have been surveyed, under your Honor's warrant aforesaid, for the use of the Honorable Proprietaries.

He then asks for recompense for his property, etc. It also appears, by a deed of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, dated February, 1770, that they authorized him to settle on a tract of land opposite Fort Pitt, instead of the tract on Raystown (see copy of said deed under "Early Courts and Old County Records").

Pendergrass afterward resided in Colerain township as appears in a deed by which he and wife Ann conveyed to their son, Garret Pendergrass, Jr., the same tract of land which he formerly claimed to be dispossessed of, namely, the three hundred acres including the site of Bedford and the Three Springs. In this deed he is named as a resident of Colerain township. Nothing further is known of him except that his daughter was killed and scalped by the Indians near Fort Littleton, in 1757. They had probably sought the protection of this fort on being driven from Raystown; and the grant of land at Fort Pitt which he received from the Indians on his return, was probably to relieve his disappointment on finding his property occupied by others, as set forth in his petition.

The third settler of which we have any record was William Fredrigill, whose claim is referred to in the aforesaid deed of Pendergrass to his son, as the western boundary of the three hundred acres. Fredrigill's settlement seems to have been made in 1755. He subsequently sold his claim to John Ormsby, who made some improvements in 1766, and afterward, in 1772, Fredrigill asked for relief from the board of property. We find that he was a citizen of Colerain township in 1774.

It is very probable that there were other settlements made here about or soon after this time, but the names of such settlers and their history seem destined to remain forever unknown.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIAN ABORIGINES.

The early history of Bedford county while yet a part of Cumberland, clusters chiefly around old Fort Bedford, already mentioned, and along a military road which crossed the county from east to west connecting Carlisle and other points east with Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg), along which several other forts and military posts were located, all of which took part in our early history. In this connection, also, it becomes necessary to learn something of the Indians who inhabited this region when the white man made encroachments on his wild and vast domain; of the treaties made between the Indian and the white man; how such treaties were broken by both; the consequent savage cruelty of the red man; and, in short, their social and political relations generally through the struggles, hardships and fighting of this early historic period. There is no evidence, by either history or tradition, that the region of country within the present county boundaries was ever the permanent home of any considerable number of Indians.

The narrow valleys, precipitous mountain sides and swiftly flowing streams, afforded the "Sons of the Forest" most excellent hunting grounds, and here and there a temporary village or encampment was located; but their more permanent villages were usually found in wider valleys and on larger streams. The Indian traders who preceded the actual settlers into this territory found bands of roving Indians, most of whom belonged to tribes which comprised the Six Nations of New York; there were remnants also of the Shawnese and Delaware tribes which were permitted by the Six Nations to hunt upon their grounds, but not to enjoy further privileges.

When William Penn came to Pennsylvania the great confederacy of Six Nations claimed the territory between the Great Lakes on the north and the Potomac river on the south, and to some indefinite limit beyond the western line of the province, and their claim was recognized by the proprietaries, when the

purchases of 1754-58 and 1768 were made. The so-called "cowardly Delawares" and "treacherous Shawnese" both boldly laid claim to portions of the territory; but, having been subdued by the powerful Six Nations, they, too, were forced to recognize the superior claim of their conquerors. The Delawares had formerly lived in New Jersey and the Shawnese in Florida; the latter having, by their association with the Spaniards, become imbued with their cruelty and treachery, were most savage in their mode of life and unpopular with other tribes. On the security of the Conestoga Indians for the good behavior of the Shawnese, the Six Nations permitted them to come into the region of the Juniata and, as we have said, exercise hunting privileges with the Delawares.

Comparative peace and amity prevailed between the whites and the Indians from the time of the arrival of William Penn up until 1754, when the treaty was made, by which the proprietaries obtained nearly all the western part of the province from the Six Nations. It seems, however, that prior to this time the white men persisted in making encroachments into Indian regions beyond the Blue mountains, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor, and the Indians resented this by sanguinary attacks, which in turn aroused the fighting spirit of the whites, and considerable trouble was had as to ownership of the soil. The Indians also found that the treaty aforesaid ceded greatly more territory than they at first supposed, and this too aroused the red man's fighting blood. On the breaking out of the French and Indian war, which occurred at this time (1754), the French took advantage of this dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, and fomented a general hostility toward the English settlers by promising the Indians assistance in regaining their lands.

CHAPTER V.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN.—BRADDOCK'S CAMPAIGN.—FORBES' CAMPAIGN.—BURD'S ROAD.—FORT BEDFORD.

It was during the period of the early settlements of Bedford county, already described, that France and England were emphatically asserting their respective claims to the wilderness territory lying west of the Allegheny mountains; and it was these conflicting claims, as well as the jealousy and discord among the colonists, that gave rise to what has since been known (though improperly so termed), the "French and Indian war." And as some of the scenes, incidents and conflicts of that war occurred on the soil which soon after became part of Bedford county, and as these events had something to do with shaping the county's history, it is deemed proper to make reference to them at this point in our story.

The French government laid claim to the western part of the province of Pennsylvania, by reason of La Salle having descended the Mississippi river in 1682, and at its mouth, on April 9th of that year, taking possession of all regions discovered and undiscovered, contiguous to it, or to any and all of its tributaries. Sixty-seven years later (1749) Captain Celeron, an officer in the service of the King of France, and having under his command about three hundred men, penetrated southward from Lake Erie to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, when he took and confirmed the French possession of the valleys of these tributaries by burying metallic plates duly inscribed with a record of the event, as an evidence of actual possession. In the meantime other settlements were made within the extended territory, and French ambition and pride sought to make New France a great empire.

England claimed the country by virtue of a treaty made with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in June, 1744, when the Indians ceded to the British King an immense scope of territory west of the royal grant to Penn,

which at that time was thought to not extend westward of Laurel Hill.

At a subsequent treaty, however, held in 1752, at Logstown, on the Ohio river, below Pittsburg, one of the Iroquois chiefs, who had also taken part in the Lancaster treaty, declared that it had not been the intention of his people to convey to the English any lands west of the Alleghenies, but that they would not oppose the white man's definition of the boundaries. The English settlements were mostly along the eastern coast, becoming more scattered toward the west, but few having penetrated beyond the mountains into the disputed territory.

In 1748 a land company known as the Ohio Company was organized by English and Virginia speculators, the purpose of which was to induce emigrants to move to these western lands, which, though really in Pennsylvania, were claimed by Virginia under her charter.

Explorers brought back such glowing accounts of the country, that surveyors were sent out to survey it and open necessary roads through it.

The French settlements already mentioned were necessarily widely scattered, as the entire number of colonists on American soil did not exceed 125,000, the government, then under Louis XIV, having at no time encouraged emigration nor given aid to the colonists. An irregular line of forts had been established from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; but many of these, instead of being the centers of active settlements, were simply military posts, and the vast country which they were intended to defend was nearly as wild and rugged as when discovered by the Cabots a century and a half before.

It seems that no formal declaration of war was made at this time between the governments of France and England; but war followed as a natural consequence of the efforts on the part of each to drive out the other from the disputed region or to destroy her military power within it. As soon as the French learned of the organization and purposes of the Ohio Company they began to increase the number of their forts, and to build a line of them near the English border. One of these was placed at Presque Isle (Erie), another at Venango, and another at Franklin, Pennsylvania. They seized the surveyors of the Ohio Company and destroyed an English post on the Miami.

The condition of things in Western Pennsylvania alarmed and excited no one so much as Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia; this interest on his part being due to two substantial reasons: First, that of Virginia's claim to the Allegheny Valley, by the interpretation placed upon her charter of 1609; and secondly, his personal interest, in connection with the Ohio Company, in the 500,000 acres of land lying along the Ohio river, given by the King of England. As soon, therefore, as the Governor heard that the French were actually building forts in the upper Allegheny valley, he determined to make a formal demand for their withdrawal, and to learn also whether or not the Indians of the region were friendly to the English. An errand of this kind would require strength of character, perseverance and good judgment on the part of the envoy, as it involved a winter's journey of a thousand miles through the wilderness, and privations, hardships and danger along the route. He chose for this purpose George Washington, a young surveyor, only twenty-one years of age, and adjutant-general of the Virginia miiitia. In his appointment to this service Washington received from the Governor the following letters of instruction and authority:

"Whereas, I have received information of a body of French forces being assembled in a hostile manner on the river Ohio, intending by force of arms to erect certain forts on the said river within this territory, and contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovreign the King of Great Britain. These are therefore to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith to repair to Logstown, on the said river Ohio, and having there informed yourself where the said French forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such and being there arrived, to present your credentials, together with my letter, to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of his Britannic Majesty to demand an answer thereto.

"On your arrival at Logstown you are to address yourself to the Half-King, to Monacatoocha, and the other sachems of the Six Nations, acquainting them with your orders to visit and deliver my letter to the French commanding officer, and desiring said chiefs to appoint you a sufficient number of their warriors to be your safeguard as near the French as you may desire, and to wait your further direction.

"You are diligently to inquire into the number and force of the French on the Ohio and the adjoining country; how they are likely to be assisted from Canada; and what are the difficulties

and conveniences of that communication, and the time required for it. You are to take care to be truly informed what forts the French have erected and where; how they are garrisoned and appointed, and what is their distance from each other and from Logstown; and from the best intelligence you can procure, you are to learn what gave occasion to this expedition of the French; how they are likely to be supported, and what their pretentions are.

"When the French Commandant has given you the necessary and required dispatches, you are to desire of him a proper guard to protect you as far on your return as you may judge for your safety, against any stragling Indians or hunters that may be ignorant of your character and molest you. Wishing you good success in your negotiation, and safe and speedy return, I am etc. ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

"Williamsburg Oct. 30-1753."

With his characteristic promptness Washington set out on his perilous journey on the same day of his appointment, and on the 31st reached Fredricksburg, Virginia, when he employed Jacob Van Braam as French interpreter. The two then went to Alexandria, where some articles necessary for their journey were procured. Thence they proceeded to Winchester, where pack-horses were purchased, after which they rode to Wills creek (Cumberland, Maryland), arriving there on November 14th. Here they engaged the services of Christopher Gist as guide, who had previously, while on an expedition in the service of the Ohio Company, located and built a cabin near the center of what is now Fayette county. Four others were engaged at this time also, namely: Barnaby Curran and John McGuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward and William Jenkins. The party, now numbering seven persons, moved out from Wills creek the following day; traveling in a northwesterly direction, they crossed the southwestern corner of what is now Somerset county. In his journal of this expedition Washington kept a detailed account of the varied experiences, hardships and trials of his little company; but for the purposes of this narrative we deem it unnecessary to give any further description than that, pursuant to directions, he made his way to Logstown and thence to Fort Le Boeuf, where he delivered his letter to the French commandant, Saint Pierre, by whom he was courteously received, but the French general refused to enter into any discussion or communication with the English. He was acting, he

said, under military instruction, and would eject every Englishman from the Ohio Valley. Washington immediately turned his face homeward, and, after a journey full of adventure, peril and exposure, he placed in the hands of the Governor the reply of the French commander of Fort Le Boeuf.

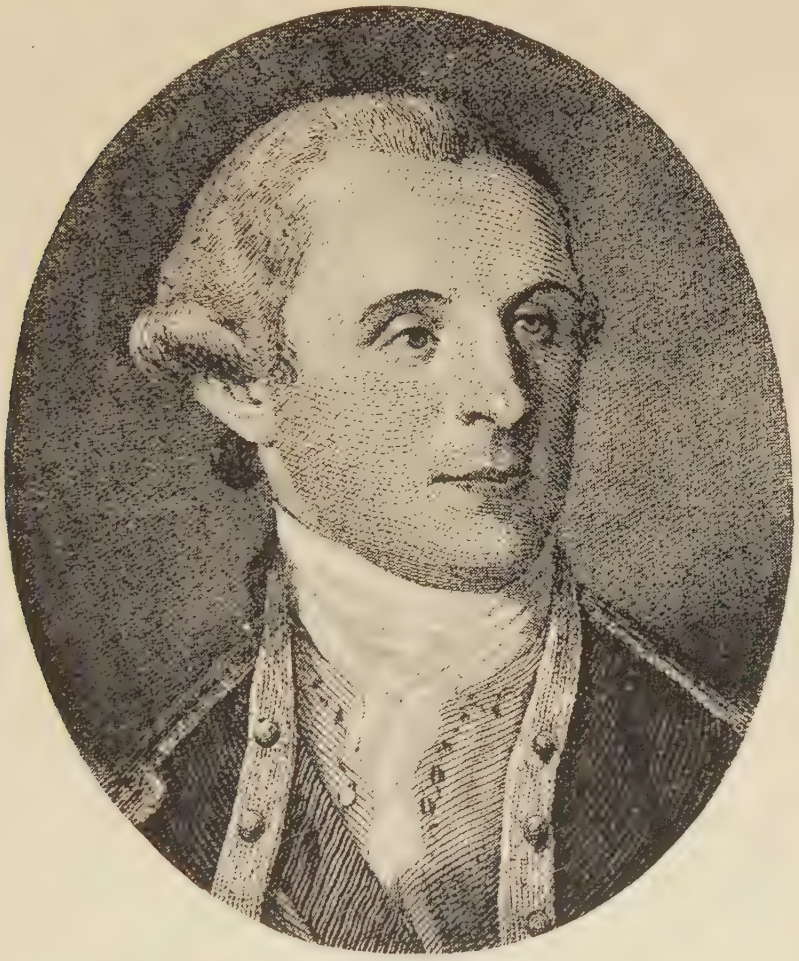
Whilst the foregoing sketch is not strictly or particularly Bedford county history, it is given place here for the reason that it has reference to Washington's first appearance in public service, and by that service his first appearance in Bedford county, a territory which he afterward visited, as we shall find, and in which he became interested as an owner of real estate. As it was also within the original limits of the county that the contending armies of this bloody war marched to and fro, rejoicing in victory or suffering from defeat, it would seem pertinent to our story to give such facts of general history of the war as become necessary to explain what is properly a part of our own county history; accordingly, we shall give briefly some account of the operations of the American and British leaders, Washington, Braddock, Armstrong, Forbes and Boquet, as opposed to the French and Indians in the various campaigns.

WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN.

Governor Dinwiddie, having failed in the accomplishment of his purpose in Washington's expedition, promptly transmitted to the English government the statement he had received concerning the determination of the French to occupy all the country bordering on the headwaters of the Ohio; and, without waiting for instructions from the home government, began preparations for the raising of forces to be sent to the "Forks of the Ohio," which was generally recognized as the "Gateway of the West," for the purpose of constructing at that important position a defensive work to enable them to hold the position against the French. A party had already gone forward from Virginia across the mountains for the same purpose, it being the one alluded to in Washington's journal on the return from Fort Le Boeuf, in which he said: "The Sixth of January, while proceeding from Gists to Wills Creek we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and store, for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and the day after, some families going out to settle." These proved to be employees and colonists going out

under direction of the Ohio Company for the purposes above named, and were not sent by the Governor under provincial authority.

In January, 1754, the first English military force having the Ohio river for its objective point marched from Virginia



Gen. Washington at the age of 25 years.

under command of Captain William Trent. From Wills creek Captain Trent marched with a force of thirty-three men over the same route which Washington had traversed to the "Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny," at the present village of Somerfield, in Somerset county; thence via Gists settlement to

the mouth of Redstone creek on the Monongahela, where a storehouse called "Hangard" was erected for the Ohio Company. The march then proceeded to the site of the present city of Pittsburg, which was reached February 17th, and the erection of a fort was immediately commenced. In a few days, however, Captain Trent returned to Wills creek, Lieutenant Frazier going to his home at the mouth of Turtle creek, leaving Ensign Ward, the remaining commissioned officer, in command.

By reason of bad weather, work on the fort progressed but slowly for about two months, when, on April 17th, Ensign Ward found himself confronted by about seven hundred French and Indians, having with them eighteen pieces of light artillery, who had descended the Allegheny river under command of Captain Contracoeur, who at once demanded the surrender of the work and position. In view of their utter defenselessness in face of the superior number and equipments of the enemy, Ensign Ward, after some hesitation, surrendered. He was, however, most courteously treated by the French commander, and by him invited to supper and comfortable quarters for the night. On the following morning Ward with his little army was permitted to leave, and at once began a homeward march. The French then proceeded with all possible dispatch to complete the fort, which they afterwards named DuQuesne, in honor of the Marquis DuQuesne, the French Governor-General of Canada.

All unconscious of the failure of the above expedition, Governor Dinwiddie was busily engaged in raising troops to push forward and occupy the position at the Forks which Captain Trent was supposed to be in possession of. The first detachment of these was sent out under Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington, who on March 31, 1754, had received from the governor a commission dated March 16th of same year, said detachment being two companies of the regiment commanded by Colonel Joshua Fry. Peter Hogg and Lieutenant Jacob Van Braam were respectively captains of the companies under Washington's command that marched out of Alexandria on April 2nd. Subsequently a small company under Captain Stephens joined the detachment, bringing the number of men up to one hundred and fifty. On reaching Wills creek, Washington met Ensign Ward, and, on receiving his account of the

surrender of the fort to the French, a council of war was convened to determine the proper course to be pursued in this exigency. On April 23rd the council decided that it would be proper to advance as far as Redstone creek, on the Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles on this side of the fort, and there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with artillery and baggage, and there to await fresh orders.

After a few brief preparations, Washington's forces moved forward, cutting out their road as they proceeded, and on May 9th reached Little Crossings (Castleman's river). While at this place, on May 11th Washington sent out a reconnoitering party under Captain Stephens, to gather such information as could be obtained as to the condition of the country, to learn the whereabouts of La Force, a French commander who with a scouting party had gone out from Fort DuQuesne, and to gather up as prisoners any straggling Frenchmen they could find, from whom more definite information could, by pressure, be obtained. On May 12th Washington again moved forward, fording a stream which wet them nearly to their shoulders, and after encamping a few days on high ground to get dried off and in condition to move, they learned of reinforcements to the number of about five hundred and fifty men that were rapidly approaching, and also that the French at Fort DuQuesne were expecting reinforcements sufficient to make their total force sixteen hundred men.

The Great Crossings (Somerfield) was reached on the 18th, when the troops encamped for several days. The halt here was necessary to await the fall of the water in the river, which had been greatly swollen by recent rains; and the delay also furnished an opportunity for the young commander to explore the Youghiogheny river, which he did for the purpose of securing easier transportation for cannon and stores than by cutting roads through the wilderness. After a personal investigation of the stream for some distance, and on taking counsel from Peter Suver, a trader, who was more familiar with the general conditions of the country, the water route was abandoned. On arriving at Turkey Foot on the morning of the 21st, they found it a convenient place to erect a fort. From this place they marched to Great Meadows, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 24th.

In the morning of that day, while on the march, two Indian runners came rushing in with a message from Half-King, saying that the French army was already on the march from Fort DuQuesne to meet Washington's forces; also notifying him that Tanacharison and other chiefs would soon be with him to hold council, as Washington had requested in a dispatch sent from Wills creek. During the same afternoon a trader came in from Gists confirming the report brought by the Indians. Washington thereupon decided to remain at the Meadows for a time and avail himself of the advantages offered by the position. There were here, as he said in his notes, "two natural intrenchments," which he caused to be strengthened, and within these slight defenses he placed a part of the troops and the wagons. On the 27th he wrote: "We have with Natures assistance, made a good intrenchment, and by cleaning the bushes out of the meadows, prepared a charming field for an encounter."

Detachments sent out to ascertain the strength and movements of the French forces returned without information as to such conditions. Early on the morning of the 27th Christopher Gist arrived from his plantation and reported that at about noon of the preceding day a French detachment of about fifty men had visited his house and committed considerable depredation there. He also said that he had seen their tracks within five miles of the Virginians' camp. Meanwhile Washington having learned that Tanacharison, the Half-King, and a considerable body of Indians, were near by, sent out a detachment of Virginians in search of the enemy. The latter were found encamped in a rocky ravine, secluded, and difficult of access. Suspicious that the secret movements of the French were part of a strategem to draw some of his forces away from the camp and then attack them, Washington left his camp strongly guarded and set out with the rest of his men for the camp of the Half-King. The night was rainy and very dark; the path over which they traveled was narrow, rough and hard to distinguish; but they persevered, and in the morning at a little before sunrise reached the Half-King's camp, where, at a council held with the old sachem, it was determined to proceed at once to attack the French camp.

The party whose movements had been reported by Gist proved to be the body of French soldiers whose departure from

Fort DuQuesne Washington had received notice of, and who, by some accounts of this campaign, was under command of M. La Force; but it is more probable that M. de Jumonville, a French ensign, was the officer in command. In proceeding to attack Jumonville's party Washington's Virginians and Tanacharison's Indians left the camp of the latter and marched "Indian file" to near the French camp, where a line was formed with the English on the right and the Indians on the left, and in this order the combined forces moved to the attack. When within rifle range of the enemy Washington ordered his men to fire, and thus, on the 28th day of May, 1754, the tocsin of a bloody war resounded through the wilderness, and a fierce battle of but fifteen minutes' duration was fought. The French, after a loss of ten killed and one wounded, surrendered, their commander, Jumonville, being numbered with the slain. The English lost but one killed and two wounded. The prisoners, twenty-one in number, were sent under guard to Winchester, Virginia.

Washington fearing that the results of this engagement might incite a more formidable attack on the part of the French, proceeded at once to erect a stockade fort at the Great Meadows, which he appropriately named Fort Necessity, this being near the present village of Farmington, Fayette county. Colonel Fry having died on the returning march to the Great Meadows, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment. On June 9th Major Muse arrived with the remainder of the regiment, nine small swivel guns and ammunition. The regiment numbered a little more than three hundred men, and were divided into six companies.

Captain Mackay, of the "South Carolina Royal Independent Company," reached Washington's camp on June 10th, having with him about one hundred men, some rations, cattle and ammunition. Captain Mackay was a regular officer under the royal service, and was disinclined to take orders from the "buckskin Colonel" of the Virginia troops.

On June 16th Washington, leaving Captain Mackay and his company in charge of the fort, moved out toward Redstone, and, after spending several days in cutting roads, learned of a strong French force advancing up the Monongahela, and at once summoned a council of war, when it was finally concluded

to retreat to the fort, which they reached July 1st, and proceeded to strengthen the same and await the coming of supplies. As a defensive structure the fort was poorly located, being on low ground and closely surrounded on three sides by rising ground, and at one point only sixty yards distant from woods, through which the enemy might approach unnoticed.

Soon after sunrise on July 3d the advance scouts of the French appeared before the fort and wounded one of the pickets. A battle ensued and continued during the day, much to the disadvantage of the provincial troops, who were not only facing a largely superior number, but greatly baffled by a rain which continued during the day, filling the intrenchments and disabling the arms so as to render both practically useless. As evening drew on the French commander, M. de Villiers, requested a cessation of hostilities, and through Captain Van Braam, whom Washington had sent forward to receive the message, terms of capitulation were submitted. Whilst the proposition involved an absolute surrender, it still gave permission that Washington's forces should be permitted to retire with honor, and with all possible protection from violence on the part of the Indians on the French side. The articles of capitulation were signed by proper officers on both sides, and on the morning of July 4th Washington's men moved out of the fort with beating drums and flying colors, and began their long and wearisome journey of seventy-three miles to Wills creek. The French proceeded at once to demolish the fort, break up the captured cannon, and return to Fort DuQuesne.

Washington, after reaching Wills creek, went to Alexandria, and his troops returned to their homes. Captain Mackay's company remaining at Wills creek was soon joined by two companies from the province of New York, and by these combined forces was erected at that place a fortification afterward known as Fort Cumberland, which at the time was the western outpost of the English. The French were still in full control of the Ohio Valley.

BRADDOCK'S CAMPAIGN.

Although war had as yet not been formally declared between the contending nations, it had begun in earnest and was destined to run its course. News of Washington's defeat and the consequent domination of the French in the disputed terri-

tory was hurriedly dispatched to England, where it produced general alarm and excitement.

The plan of the campaign agreed upon involved the attack of French forces at four points, namely: Acadie, Crown Point, Niagara and Fort DuQuesne, the last named being the only one with which our present narrative has to do. The command of the expedition which was to reduce Fort DuQuesne was given to Major-General Edward Braddock, an officer experienced in civilized warfare, but totally ignorant of Indian fighting. He

Gen. Edward Braddock.

was also made commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in America.

General Braddock sailed from Cork, Ireland, January 14, 1755, with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Royal regiments, comprising about one thousand men, the regimental commanders being Colonel Sir Peter Halkert and Colonel Thomas Dunbar, sailing on a fleet commanded by Admiral Keppel. Hampton Roads was reached February 20th, and the general and admiral immediately proceeded to Williamsburg, Virginia, to confer with Governor Dinwiddie. Here also the general met his quartermaster-general, Sir John Sinclair, who had pre-

ceded him to America and had already visited Fort Cumberland to make preliminary arrangements for the campaign. After a conference with Governor Dinwiddie, Braddock, with Sinclair, the admiral and his fleet, moved on to Alexandria, where the troops disembarked and where they were joined by provincial troops known as the "Virginia Levies"; this was on February 26, and this place continued to be the headquarters of the expedition for nearly two months.

While at Alexandria, Colonel Braddock wrote a letter to Governor Morris of Pennsylvania, the tenor of which, like much of his conduct, manifests unwarranted confidence in the outcome of his expedition. The letter reads as follows.

ALEXANDRIA IN VIRGINIA,
April 15, 1755.

SIR:

As I am inform'd there are a Number of Indians in your Province that formerly liv'd near the river Ohio, & and were driven from thence by the French, I must desire You would acquaint them that I am now on my March with a Body of the King's Troops, to remove the French from their Encroachments upon that River, & to restore that Country to our Allies, the Indians, & to protect them in ye Enjoyment of it. And as those Indians must be very well acquainted with that Country, & may be very useful to me in the Course of this Expedition, I must desire You will prevail with the able Men of 'em to join me at Will's Creek, where they shall be kindly receiv'd, & in the Course of the Service furnish'd with necessaries.

You will advise me of what You do in relation to this Affair, & of the Number of Indians that are to join me from your Province, & I doubt not your Assembly will take care of the Women & Children 'till the Return of the men, as they will be very troublesome in the Camp.

I am Sir,
Your Most Humble Servant.
E. BRADDOCK.

A council was held here on April 16th for the purpose of deciding on the plan of campaign. This council was composed of General Braddock, Admiral Keppel, Governor Dinwiddie, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, Governor Delancy of New York, Governor Morris of Pennsylvania, and Governor Shupe of Maryland. It was rather a suggestive body than legislative, as General Braddock reserved the right to either discard or

adopt the plan proposed, according as it suited his lofty ideals of military campaigning.

On leaving the place Braddock moved on to Fort Cumberland, where he remained four weeks, and where one hundred and ninety wagons and more than fifteen hundred carrying horses had been collected for the transportation of his army toward its destination, Fort DuQuesne.

Captain John Rutherford, one of the officers stationed at Fort Cumberland, wrote Governor Morris from that place, under date of March 22, 1755, giving an account of military conditions at the post, and adding that the greatest plague he has to contend with is whiskey; that it causes disorder that he is unable to control, notwithstanding severe punishment which has been inflicted on the soldiers offending, and asks for the publication of certain advertisements in order to prevent desertions from the army.

Another letter from General Braddock to Govenor Morris, while at Winchester, betrays the vindictiveness of his character towards those who would interfere with his plans and purposes.

WINCHESTER,
May 4-1755.

SIR:

I have received a letter from Captain Rutherford at Wills Creek, acquainting me that an open trade is carried on with the French, from Raystown and Aughwick, within your Government, by means of the Indians in the Alliance; That they are thereby suppli'd with powder and whatever they have occasion for, & receive all the intelligence they desire; as it is of the greatest Consequence that this Trade should be immediately suppress'd, I must desire you to use your utmost Endeavors to put an effectual Stop to it. The inclosed Copy of a Complaint from one Arthur Delap which I also received from Captain Rutherford, will show you the insolent and traitorous Behavior of Some of the Inhabitants of the Frontier of your province; Immediately upon my arrival at Wills Creek I shall take 'em into Custody, if you have it in your power to punish 'em with the Severity that their Crime deserves, they shall be deliver'd into your Hands, if not, I shall find out some method of dealing with 'em myself.

I am Sir,
Your Most Humble &
most Obedient Servant
E. BRADDOCK.

When Braddock landed in Virginia he expected to be liberally supplied by the provincials with horses and wagons for the ensuing expedition, and, on learning that but a small part of the expected supply was being furnished, he broke forth in violent terms against the provincial authorities for their dereliction, and threatened to bring the expedition to a close then and there, when Benjamin Franklin, who was present at Frederick, agreed to procure from the Pennsylvania farmers the required aid, which he did, and the aforesaid supply of horses and wagons at the fort was due to the good judgment and intelligent forethought of Franklin.

A continuation of the details of this unfortunate expedition would certainly not be interesting and would scarcely be appropriate to the subject of this writing. We shall, therefore, hastily cover the subject with a recital of the leading facts.

After leaving Fort Cumberland more than one hundred and forty days were taken up in reaching the scene of battle, up to which time nothing had so characterized the campaign as the repeated delays and the unwarranted dilatory tactics of the distinguished commander. As a most natural and reasonable consequence of the delay (a fact well known to the average reader), the French and Indians most industriously improved the opportunity in making preparations to defend their position and to meet Braddock's forces in the field.

From the time of the commencement of trouble between the French and English, the Indians had generally allied themselves with the French cause, and after Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity but few remained loyal to the English. Of this limited number there were Scarooyada, the successor of the old friendly Half-King, Monacatoocha, whose acquaintance Washington had previously made, and about one hundred and fifty Seneca and Delaware warriors who had joined Braddock's army on its march to the Youghiogheny, and would no doubt have rendered valuable service as scouts and guides, by reason of their acquaintance with the forest and forest methods of warfare; but their services were rejected, and Braddock's treatment of them was so unfriendly and contemptuous that they soon deserted him.

On the evening of July 8th the army encamped near the Monongahela, a short distance below the mouth of the Youghio-

gheny; here Washington rejoined the army, having partially recovered from the illness of fever contracted on the march.

On the morning of the 9th Braddock's forces, now numbering about one thousand five hundred men, marched to the Monongahela, crossed to the southwest bank, advanced about three miles, and recrossed at Frazier's, just below the mouth of Turtle creek. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon, and the army was within three-quarters of a mile of the forest defile where the French and their numerous Indian allies lay in wait to meet them. In a short time Braddock's forces were within the ravine, which proved a veritable death trap to the English forces. Suddenly the war-whoop sounded and bullets poured in upon them on every side. The Virginians, taking in the situation at once, sprang to the forest and fought the savages in their own style. The English and French colonists alike had learned the art of woodland warfare, loaded their guns while lying on the ground, fired from behind stumps and trees, advanced to fire and retreated to load, and fought with telling effect. Braddock obstinately kept his regulars in rank, and, having learned to fire only in platoons at the enemy's line, without aim, their firing was of little effect, and their compact condition rendered them an easy mark for the guns of the enemy. The result was the utter defeat and rout of the English forces and the headlong flight of the survivors, to the south side of the river. Four hundred and fifty-six were killed and four hundred and twenty-one wounded; this included sixty-three out of the eighty-nine commissioned officers, and every officer above the rank of captain except Washington, General Braddock having had four horses shot under him and himself receiving a wound which proved fatal. All the artillery, ammunition, baggage and stores fell into the hands of the enemy, and the dead and badly wounded were left on the field to be scalped or tortured by the savages. Braddock himself was almost deserted by his men, and would have doubtless been left to die upon the field and scalped or butchered by the savages had it not been for the bravery and kindness of Captains Orme and Steward, who, at the imminent risk of their own lives, succeeded in bearing him from the woods across the river. A detailed account of the atrocious cruelties and tortures inflicted upon the prisoners afterward, in the fort, as given by James Smith,

who had been previously captured by the savages and was an eyewitness to the heartrending scenes, is given in "Western Adventures," published in 1847 by John A. McLung, but the story is too awful in character to be repeated, though reference to the event, as well as to James Smith in later history, will necessarily be made.

By reason of Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity his rank had been reduced, and at the time of Braddock's arrival in America he was not in the military service. But Braddock, well aware of the value of his services, urged him to accept the position of volunteer aide-de-camp on his staff, and the offer was finally accepted; and, while his counsel was frequently sought by the commanding officer, it is the general opinion that the results of Braddock's expedition would have been less disastrous, or possibly a victory instead of a defeat, if Washington's suggestions had been more generally carried out. Authorities differ upon the question of Washington having assumed command on the fall of Braddock. It is generally stated that he did, but the fact that he was but a staff officer at the time renders it improbable. It is conceded, however, that he took active part in marshaling the defeated troops and conducting the retreat; and to his judgment, ability and activity, more than that of any other officer, the success in the withdrawal of the army is due.

General Braddock was borne along the retreating march until nearing Fort Necessity, where, on Sunday night of July 13th, he breathed his last. Sargent says that, shortly before his death, Braddock bequeathed to Washington his favorite horse and his body-servant, Bishop, who for years afterward remained the faithful attendant of the patriot chief. On July 20th the last of Braddock's troops, under Captain Dunbar, reached Fort Cumberland, and thus ended in disaster an expedition which, in its beginning, promised so much for the success of the English cause.

The victorious French and Indians being now in full possession of the disputed territory, began advancing eastward and southeastward toward the Alleghenies, beyond which incursion parties were sent into the sparsely settled counties of central and southern Pennsylvania to spread desolation and death along

their path, and for a period of about three years this reign of terror continued.

COLONEL BURD'S ROAD.

Before proceeding to an account of the expedition of General Forbes, which would seem to logically follow the narrative above given, we shall devote ourselves to the events of the three years intervening; first, because a recital of these events is necessary as an introduction to the history of Forbes' expedition; and, secondly, because the events of these three years became prominent landmarks in the history of our country.

The savage French allies, during this period, overran the entire country west of the Allegheny mountains, and, emboldened by their achievements to this date, carried their warfare of destruction and devastation eastward to the Susquehanna river, and, within the year of 1756, had practically exterminated the white settlers from the region of which that great river was the eastern boundary. But few atrocities, however, were committed within the present limits of Bedford county, the settlers having emigrated eastward to avoid the same.

On the 14th of April, 1755, the Province declared war against the Delaware and Confederate Indian tribes, and on the 17th of May of the same year England made formal declaration of war against France, although war had already been in active progress for two years.

Prior to this time there were no wagon roads between the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers over which traders could carry their goods and wares; and this primitive commercial trade was carried on by use of pack-horses over the several old Indian paths or trails leading through this section. In May, 1755, the province of Pennsylvania agreed to send out three hundred men to cut a wagon road from Fort Louden, Cumberland county, to join Braddock's road near Turkey Foot, on three forks of the Youghiogheny (a point now in southwestern Somerset county). Colonel James Burd was appointed to prosecute the contract, and work was begun at once under the direct supervision of William Smith, Esq., of Conococheague, as overseer of the woodcutters. As to how the work of this enterprise progressed we may learn by sketches from the journals of

Colonel John Armstrong and Colonel Burd, as they appear in the Colonial Records, vol. 6, page 402, etc.

May 26, 1755, Colonel Armstrong says: "There are 120 men at work on the road east of Sideling Hill." May 31, 1755, Colonel Burd says: "We now lay 19 miles from Anthony Thompson's (which was near Parnall's Knob) at the foot of Sideling Hill, but before we finish the hill, the parties ahead will be five or six miles forward. We have 150 men." On June 12, on the Ohio road, Colonel Burd says: "We have at present one half of our body lying at the ford of the Juniata, which is twenty-eight miles from Anthony Thompson's. We expect to finish here tomorrow. We suppose the other half of our body may be about four miles off. We hope to be at Raystown next week."

On June 17 Colonel Burd, Allaquippatown, 34½ miles from Anthony Thompson's, says: "We expect Capt. Hogg with 100 men. Our company is 200 men. We have two days provisions. Our company upon the road is in two divisions, the foremost division this night will be about five miles ahead of us, and tomorrow morning we shall finish here and march up to Raystown."

On June 19, 1755, Colonel Burd writes from Raystown and says: "Capt. Hogg with 100 men arrived on Monday. We are all in good spirits and our road seems to give general satisfaction."

Top of Allegheny mountain, July 5, 1755, Colonel Burd says: "We have now got this far with the road but at present we are under a great dilemma."

It seems that they had stored their provisions in a house, back along the line, about forty-seven miles from Thompson's, and, as their food fell short, they sent a boy named James Smith to Juniata Crossings to hurry up the wagons. Smith found that the wagons were coming on, and he started back to join the workmen, when, a few miles west of Raystown, he and his companion were attacked by the Indians, his companion killed and scalped, and James carried off captive to Ohio. This James Smith was a brother-in-law of William Smith, overseer of the road cutting; and, having afterward written an account of his capture, we shall here quote his version of the same:

"Though I was at that time only eighteen years of age, I had fallen violently in love with a young lady, whom I apprehended was possessed of a large share of both beauty and virtue; but being born between Venus and Mars, I concluded I must also leave my dear fair one, and go out with this company of road-cutters, to see the event of this campaign—but still expecting that some time in the course of the summer, I should again return to the arms of my beloved. We went on with the road, without interruption, until near the Allegheny mountain; when I was sent back, in order to hurry up some provision wagons that were on the way after us. I proceeded down the road as far as the crossings of Juniata, where, finding the wagons were coming on as fast as possible, I returned up the road again towards the Allegheny mountain, in company with one Arnold Vigoras. About four or five miles above Bedford, three Indians had made a blind of bushes, stuck in the ground as though they grew naturally, where they concealed themselves, about fifteen yards from the road. When we came opposite to them, they fired upon us, at this short distance, and killed my fellow-traveller; yet their bullets did not touch me. But my horse, making a violent start, threw me; and the Indians immediately ran up and took me prisoner. The one that laid hold on me was a Conestauga; the other two were Delawares. One of them could speak English, and asked me if there were any more white men coming after. I told them, not any near, that I knew of. Two of these Indians stood by me while the other scalped my comrade. They then set off, and ran at a smart rate through the woods, for about fifteen miles; and that night we slept on the Allegheny mountain, without fire."

Smith was carried by the Indians to Fort Duquesne, where he was compelled to run the gauntlet through two long lines of Indians, beating him with clubs, throwing sand in his face, and scarcely leaving the breath in his body. He was there at the time of Braddock's defeat, and witnessed the horrid cruelties inflicted by the Indians upon the prisoners taken at that time. He was afterwards taken into the Indian country west of the Ohio, and there, with a grand ceremony of painting, hair-pulling and washing in the river by the hands of copper-colored nymphs more kind than gentle, he was adopted as one of the Caughnewago nation. He remained with them in all their wanderings for several years, until, by way of Montreal, he was exchanged with other prisoners, and returned home in 1760. He afterwards was conspicuous in the history of Bedford county, as will presently be seen.

When the news of Smith's capture reached Colonel Burd's men they became much frightened and thirty of their number left.

July 17, 1755, Colonel Burd writes from top of Allegheny mountain: "A party of French prevented us from going fifteen miles ahead of where we now are. At present I cannot form any judgment where I shall cut the generals road, further than I know our course leads to Turkey Foot."

It will be observed that the course of this road from Carlisle was a little south of due west, crossing the present county by way of Sideling Hill Gap, at Ray's Hill, Juniata Crossings, Snake Spring, Raystown (now Bedford), Shawnee Cabin (near Schellsburg) and Allegheny "Hill."

This company of road cutters under Colonel Burd were the first body of white men who came to Raystown, which, as shown in a previous chapter, was at that time a hamlet of a few log cabins. Burd's men were from the Cumberland Valley, and were of Scotch-Irish blood.

The next body of soldiers who came to Raystown was an army of two hundred provincial troops under Colonel Hamilton on a scouting expedition from Carlisle, in June, 1757.

Concerning the Indian atrocities of southern and southeastern Pennsylvania during this period much local history has been written, and Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives contain an abundance of such sad intelligence. We deem it unnecessary, however, to recite the same as part of the history of Bedford county. The massacre of the Big Cove and Tonoloway (now Fulton county) on the 2d of November, 1755, when forty-seven families out of ninety-three living there were captured or killed by a band of one hundred Indians, was the nearest approach to the present county of Bedford.

In August, 1756, Governor Morris (of Pennsylvania) was superseded by William Denny, but before that time the former had authorized Colonel John Armstrong to organize a force and march from Carlisle via Fort Shirley (now in Huntingdon county) to Frankstown (now in Blair county), thence along Kittanning path over the Allegheny mountains, and westward to the Indian town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny, then called the Ohio river. Kittanning was the stronghold of Jacobs and Shingas, the most active of the hostile Indian chiefs, from

whence were sent forth strong parties of warriors to scourge the frontier.

Colonel Armstrong left McDowells on the 21st of August with three hundred officers and men, and, pushing rapidly and quietly along the line of his march, he came upon their enemies on the morning of the 8th of September. The savages fought stubbornly and refused to surrender, until the torch was applied to the town, and Captain Jacobs and thirty or forty of his warriors killed, when the remainder fled and sought the protection of Fort DuQuesne. Of Armstrong's force seventeen were killed, thirteen wounded and nineteen reported missing. The success of this expedition caused great rejoicing throughout the province. The corporation of Philadelphia addressed a most complimentary letter to Colonel Armstrong and his men, and accompanied same with a valuable and appropriate medal.

Early in April, 1757, Governor Denny ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, then in command of a battalion of eight companies of Pennsylvania troops on duty on the west side of the Susquehanna river, to encamp with a detachment of three hundred men near "Raystown"; a well chosen situation, said the governor in a letter to the proprietaries, "on this side of the Allegheny Hills, between two Indian roads." In this statement the Governor had reference to the "Kittanning Path" on the north, and Nemacolins Trail on the south. The encamping here was to send out spies and ranging parties by which to cut off incursions of the Indians along the route. Owing to the lack of equipments and supplies, this expedition was not begun, Colonel Armstrong remaining at Carlisle for some time thereafter, as shown by a letter from him addressed to the Governor, dated May 5th of this year. A portion of this letter, in which the Colonel recommends to the Governor the building of a fort at Raystown, is given, as follows:

"The coming of the Chirokees and Catawbas, appears to be favorable Providence, which shou'd in my opinion be speedily and properly emproved, as well for the Benefit of this, as for other his Majesty's Colonies, and prompts me to propose to your Honour what I have long ago suggested to the late Governor and Gentelman Commissioners, that is the building a fort at Ray's Town, without which the King's Business and the Country's Safety, can never be effective to the westward. To this Place, were we there encamped or fortified might the

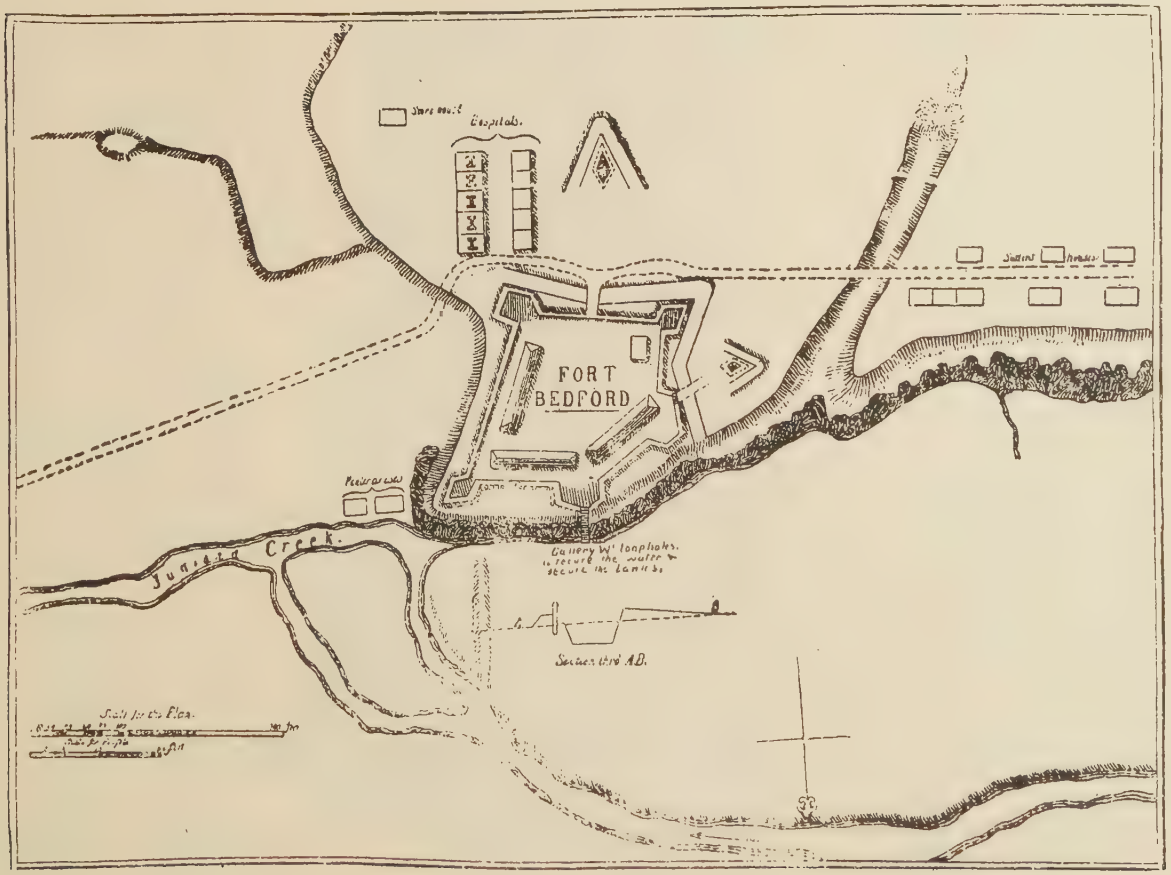
Southern Indians be brought frequently from Fort Cumberland, provided the Necessaires of Life and of War cou'd there be given them; and from it might proceed Patroling Parties to spy, waylay, intercept, etc which Duties should constantly or frequently be follow'd, while others might carry on the building. 'Tis true this Service will require upwards of 500 Men, as no doubt they will be attack'd if any Power be at Fort Du-Quesne, because this will be a visible large and direct Stride to that Place; but no doubt Colonel Stanwix will bear a part in Duty and Expence."

FORT BEDFORD.

As intimated in a previous chapter, much of Bedford county's very early history pertains to the actions of the military in the various campaigns of the French and Indian war. The opening of roads and building of forts being work of similar character, and being alike necessary as pioneer work for the movement of armies, it seems appropriate at this period to take up the history of our old military stronghold, "Fort Bedford," in connection with that of "Colonel Burd's Road," already dealt with; especially since the history of the two is so intimately associated.

Just when and by whom "The Fort at Raystown" was constructed is not certainly known; the circumstances, however, immediately surrounding the event fix the time as July, 1758, and the builders as the vanguard of Forbes' army. There is very good evidence to warrant this conclusion. The first reference to the existence of this fortification, found in Colonial Records or Pennsylvania Archives, is in a copy of a letter from Joseph Shippen to Richard Peters, Esq., written at the camp at Raystown, under date of August 16, 1758, in which is given a brief account of the fort and its garrison. After some introductory remarks, the letter reads as follows:

It is very uncertain what number of Indians we shall have with us; it seems little Dependence can be put on any of them. I believe there have been about 150 Cherokees at this Place since the Army first formed a camp here, but they have all left us except about 25 of them. Besides these we have Hambus and 3 Delaware Warriours who came two days ago from Fort Augusta & 2 or 3 of the Six Nations, and Colo. Boquet expects Capt. Bullen (a Catawba Capt.) with 30 of his Warriours, to join us very soon. I understand they are to come from Winchester, by the way of Fort Cumberland.



Plan of Fort Bedford.

The Army here consists now of about 2500 men, exclusive of about 1400 employed in cutting and clearing the Road between this and Loyal Hanning, a great part of which I suppose by this Time is finished, so that I am in hope that we shall be able to move forward soon after the General comes up, who we hear is at Shippensburg on his way up. Colo. Montgomery, with part of his Batallion, is with him.

We have a good Stockade Fort built here with several convenient & large Store Houses. Our Camps are all secured with a good Breastwork & a small Ditch on the outside And everything goes on Well. Colo. Burd desires his compliments to you. I am very respectfully,

Dr. Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant

JOSEPH SHIPPEN

I beg my love to Mr. Allen's good family.

This fort, known for a few years as the "Fort at Raystown," then as "Fort Bedford," was located within the present limits of Bedford borough, and upon the section now bounded as follows: On the north by the Raystown branch of the Juniata, the main body of which stream was probably farther north at that time; on the east by Richard street; on the south by Pitt street; on the west by Juliana street. It embraced about seven thousand square yards, and, besides its five bastions, places for use of the swivel guns, it had a "gallery with loopholes" extending from the central bastion on its north front to the water's edge, in order to secure the water and secure the banks of the stream. The main gate was on the south side, and parallel with the southern rampart ran Forbes road, or avenue, now known as Pitt street. There was also a smaller gate on the west side, and a postern gate opening northward. Ample quarters for the officers and men composing the garrison were arranged inside, but the store house and hospital buildings were situated outside and to the southward of the front of the fort. The manner of constructing this stockade, or like stockades, at that period was as follows:

Around the area to be enclosed a ditch was dug to the depth of four or five feet. In this logs of oak or some other kind of wood not easily set on fire or cut through, about eighteen feet long and pointed at the top, were placed side by side in an upright position. Two sides of the logs or "stockados," as they were called, were hewn flat, and the sides were brought

close together and fastened securely, near the top, by horizontal pieces of timber spiked or pinned upon their inner side, so as to make the whole work continuous, firm and staunch. The ditch having been filled up again, and the loose earth rammed down about the base of the stockado, platforms were erected all around the inside of the enclosure, some four or five feet from the ground, and upon these, in case of an attack, the garrison stood and fired through loopholes cut at the requisite height

Commandant's House, Fort Bedford, With Store and Brick Additions. Afterward Called "Rising Sun Inn."

above the platforms. For the swivel guns, portholes were cut on either side of the bastions. This fort was also protected on the south and west sides by a moat about eight feet deep, ten feet wide at the bottom, and fifteen feet wide at the top. The great mass of earth taken from the ditch was thrown outward, and the same, being graded down with an easy slope, formed the glacis. The near proximity of the stream on the north and the peculiar formation of the original surface of the ground on the east front of the fort precluded as well as rendered unnecessary the construction of a fosse, or moat, on those sides. In a word, the site of Fort Bedford was an admirable one, and the fort itself was strongly and very regularly constructed.

From what we have already stated, as well as from facts yet to be related, it will be observed that this was the most prominent military fortress in the central part of the province, and celebrated more than others by the presence within its stronghold, from time to time, of such distinguished military celebrities as Burd, Armstrong, Washington, Forbes and Boquet.

Of the several forts or stockades within the present county of Bedford, this was the only one ever occupied by British troops.

The commandant's house was a log structure, erected shortly after the building of the fort, and was located outside the fort enclosure, on the south side thereof, on a portion of the ground now occupied by the substantial and commodious drug store of Frank W. Jordan. The building contained a large stone chimney with a pitch pine log base, there being no cellar underneath the building. At dates unknown to the present-day historians, two additions were made to the original building; one, a substantial stone structure on the north side toward Pitt street, and the other a brick one on the south side.

The entire building was afterward used as a tavern under the name of "The Rising Sun Inn," and sheltered many a distinguished guest, as will be shown later on in our story. The first landlord so occupying the premises, of which there is any account, was Tom Moore, the great-grandfather of our townsman, Tom Moore, now engaged in the insurance business. Later proprietors of the ancient hostelry were Shannon Mullen, George W. Gump (afterward associate judge), and Colonel John Hafer, father of the Hafer brothers, now conducting the Bedford House. The building afterward became an omnibus block, housing all sorts of business, such as dwellings, law offices, stores and shops. It was destroyed by fire on the 14th day of December, 1885, and at the time was the property of the heirs of the late David F. Mann. At the time of its destruction it was occupied by R. B. Metcalf, saddler and upholsterer; J. M. Hoffer, jeweler; and on the second floor by Mrs. Anderson and family as a dwelling, the storeroom being unoccupied. Many interesting incidents are to be found associated with this old historic landmark, to some of which we shall endeavor to give place under the chapter of "Miscellaneous Sketches." The

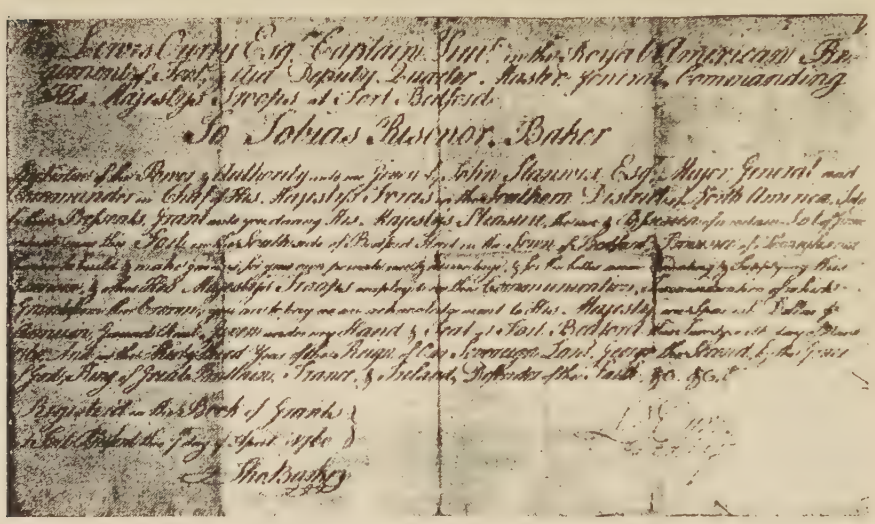
author considers himself most fortunate in being able to furnish the reader the accompanying illustration of the old "Rising Sun"; and in doing so desires to acknowledge the kindness of Miss Stella Mann, who is the wealthy possessor of the original photograph.

Notwithstanding the apparent substantiality of Fort Bedford, it seems to have not long stood the ravages of time, as its history shows it to be in a state of dilapidation and decay in the year 1771. Returning to the subject of its construction, we find one notably sad occurrence not heretofore made public except in a single article of great historic merit from the pen of the late Hon. William M. Hall, published in one of our county papers under date of January 20, 1896. It was the mutiny of some of the Maryland troops during the building of Fort Bedford, their summary conviction, and the awful penalties paid to the offended law. The information comes from the Shippen papers now on file in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia, which contain the report of the president of the court-martial to Colonel Boquet, then in command of the forces within the fort.

The report shows the proceedings to have been held August 30, 1758, by order of the commanding officer, before Captain John Paine, president, five lieutenants, and Ensign Ronald McKenna, members of the court. There were a few other cases on the list, claiming attention of the court at same time, but the mutiny case is the one to which we especially refer. The first prisoner dealt with was Roland McGill, who was found guilty and sentenced to receive "six hundred lashes on his bare back with a cat-o'-nine-tails." Prisoner Silverton Hill put up a strong defense, but was found guilty by the court and sentenced to receive "one thousand lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails and to be drummed out of camp." Prisoner Walter Innes partially admits disobedience, was found guilty and received three hundred lashes. The severity of the punishment in these instances was characteristic of the times, in preserving order or in maintaining authority under either civil or military law. From our point of view such methods as above would seem most cruel and barbarous, yet it may have been merciful to the army as a body, since but few such exhibitions would be necessary to deter others from committing similar breaches of order,

and certainly the same lawbreakers would not require a repetition of the chastisement.

To General Stanwix belongs the responsibility or credit in changing the name of this fort from "the Fort at Raystown" to Fort Bedford, which change appears by a letter from General Stanwix, dated August 13, 1759, to Governor Denny, this being about one year from the date of the building of the fort. The new title was given in honor of the Duke of Bedford, who was the principal proprietary of Bedfordshire, an inland county of England. The principal town within said shire is Bedford, situated on the Ouse river, a stream navigable from this point



to the sea. It is a town of great antiquity, and is the scene of a battle fought between the Britons and Saxons in 571.

After a brief period of military activity in and about this historic stronghold, and after serving for a time as a place of refuge for the settlers of the northern and central part of the county, it seems to have passed rapidly into dilapidation, so that for many years past the last trace of either earthwork or stockade has been obliterated.

In the archives of the Bedford County Historical Society is to be found a permit obtained by Tobias Risenor from the military authorities of Fort Bedford to erect a bakery near to said fort, dated April 7, 1760, a reproduction of which is here given.

FORBES' EXPEDITION.

The expedition of General Forbes marks a period in the history of both country and county about which but little has ever been written. Those who took active part in making this period illustrious were less careful than some of their immediate predecessors to keep journalistic notes of the times and occurrences.

Brevity upon such subjects being a necessary characteristic in a work like that in hand, a special endeavor will be made to have the following account as comprehensive as possible, at the same time adding some facts and data not treated by former county historians.

In 1757 the vigorous William Pitt became secretary of state—practically prime minister—of England. He was a man of great energy, sound judgment, and exceptional ability in his knowledge of men. These powers were fully displayed in his selecting the right man for any purpose of his appointment, in directing the proper course to be pursued in any great undertaking, and in the attitude he assumed toward the colonies and provincial soldiers. Under his administration the people of England felt that their capabilities for maintaining their rights on American soil were greatly increased, and took on new courage for the prosecution of the war.

In December of that year Colonel John Forbes, of the British army, was commissioned "Brigadier General in America to command His Majesty's forces in the southern provinces." He assumed command early in the summer of 1758 and immediately began organizing an army much more formidable than that which had been placed under Braddock and marched with him to disastrous defeat but three years before. His force—the principal rendezvous of which was appointed at Raystown—was composed of 350 Royal Americans, 1,200 Scotch Highlanders, 1,600 Virginians and 2,700 Pennsylvania Provincials, a total of 5,850 men, besides wagoners. The two Virginia regiments were commanded respectively by Colonel George Washington and Colonel William Byrd, the latter under the superior command of Washington as brigadier commander. These troops assembled at Winchester, Virginia, and then, under orders of Colonel Boquet, joined him at Raystown.

Colonel Boquet, having been given command of the Penn-

sylvania troops, assembled a portion of his forces at Carlisle, and in June, 1758, the vanguard of his army moved out for the general rendezvous at Raystown. On their way they halted at the Juniata Crossings and erected a stockade fort, and, proceeding, arrived at Raystown early in July. General Forbes, being quite ill, remained at Carlisle and did not reach Raystown until September. After tarrying here for a time awaiting the arrival of the Virginia troops. Colonel Boquet proceeded under orders to cut a road westward to Loyal Hanna.

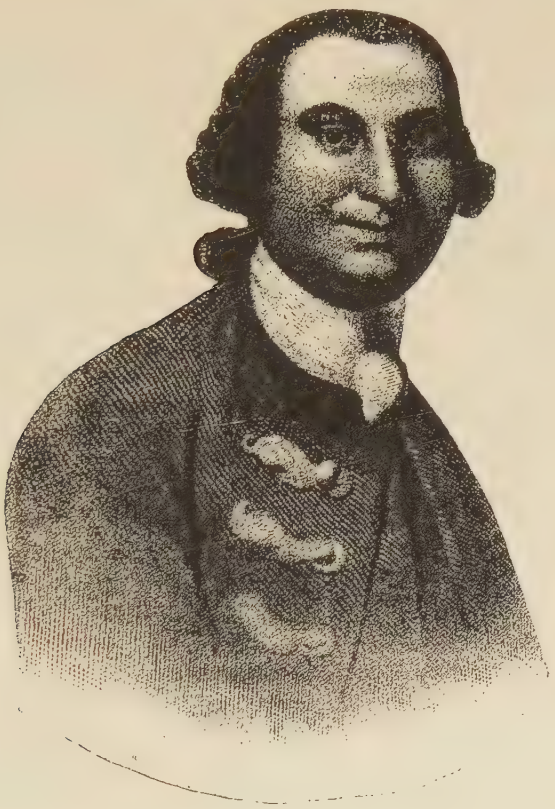
Washington, in loyalty to his native state, strongly opposed the opening of this road from Raystown, insisting that the Braddock route from Fort Cumberland, where the road was already cut and opened, would be a great saving of time, labor, danger and expense. The Pennsylvanians, already jealous of Virginia's claim upon the Monongahela valley, were determined not to lose an opportunity to have a road exclusively through their own province, and their solicitations, backed by Colonel Boquet, prevailing with General Forbes, the Pennsylvania road was adopted. Whilst this decision was not one of great importance in a general sense, it did prove highly important to this section of country and had much to do in shaping its future history and promoting its development. It directly opened up commercial trade between the eastern and western sections of the province, and caused a reflex action in the tides of immigration by bringing back many substantial German settlers who, from York, Lancaster and other eastern counties, had settled in Virginia.

Not stopping to dwell upon the details of the opening of the road, it is sufficient to say that it was vigorously prosecuted with a strong force of men, Washington and his Virginia forces actively taking part in the enterprise. The building of Fort Ligonier at the Loyal Hannon, in connection with the road, added something to the labor and great value to the subsequent movements of the army.

On the 22d of August, 1758, Colonel Boquet, at Raystown, issued the following letter of instructions to Colonel Burd:

Sir: You are to march from Raystown Camp the 23rd of August with the Royal Americans, the Highland battalion, five companies, your own battalion, one division of artillery, en-

trenching tools and wagons loaded with provisions. You are to proceed to Loyal Hannon, leaving your wagons where the road is not open, with orders to join you with all possible expedition. When the three day's provisions taken by your men, are consumed (they are served for the 25th inclusive) you will take provisions out of the wagons of your convoy, and make them carry part of the other wagon's loads. The horses are to be tied every night upon the mountains, or they would otherwise



Henry Boquet.

be lost. Locust is to be cut for them. They could perhaps be left loose at Edmunds Swamp and Kickiny Pawlins.

Lieutenant Chew with a party are to be detached at the top of the Alleghenies, to reconnoitre in a straight line the ground betwixt that place and the gap of Laurel Hill. He is to cross that gap, observing the course of the water with the path, and is to join the detachment at Loyal Hannon.

All the detachments of the Royal American regiment, the five companies of the Highlanders and your own battalion are

to march with you to Loyal Hannon (also Colonel Stephens and his six companies) with three or four days provisions for the whole. At the place where you leave the artillery and wagons, your men are to carry the tools themselves, packing on the horses the saws, grindstones etc.

You are to employ all the pack-horses of the first battalion, and those that you may find on the road, to carry your provisions until the wagons can come to you and load the five barrels of cartridges. Drive also some bullocks.

As soon as you arrive at Loyal Hannon, Mr. Basser is to lay out your encampment at the place assigned by Mr. Rohr, with two small redoubts at 200 yards. All hands are to be employed at entrenching the camp. Those who have no tools will pitch the tents and cook and the rest relieve one another in the work. Before night the ground must be reconnoitred and your advance guard posted. The sentries are to be relieved every hour in the night, without noise. No drum is to beat as long as you judge that the post has not been reconnoitred by the enemy.

Suffer (in the beginning chiefly) no hunters or stragglers to prevent them from being taken. No gun to be fired.

A store house 120 feet long and at least 25 feet wide is to be built immediately to lodge your provisions and ammunition in the place where the fort is to be erected, and covered with shingles. All the artificers are to be put to work, the sawyers and shingle makers with the smiths first, a hospital is to be built near the fort. If there is any probability of making hay, no time is to be lost, and the clear ground is to be kept for that use and not served for pasture. Send proper people to reconnoitre where sea coal can be got. If there is none, charcoal must be made.

The houses of officers (privies) are to be kept clean and covered every day. The ammunition and arms carefully inspected—the arms to be loaded with a running ball. The tools to be delivered to each party upon receipt of the commanding officer, who is to see them returned to the stores before night. The intrenchment is to be divided by tasks and all the officers are to inspect the work.

If you send any party forward, dont permit them to take scalps, which serves only to render the enemy more vigilant. No party to be sent until you hear from Major Armstrong and Captain Shelby.

It would be perhaps proper for you to change every day the place of your advanced posts. Secure all avenues. If any difficulty should occur to you, consult Major Grant whose experience and perfect knowledge of the service, you may rely entirely upon.

I give you the above instructions by way of memorandum and you are at liberty to make any alterations that your judgment and circumstances may direct.

Let me hear from you every two days. You know that some of the provincial officers are not vigilant upon guard. Warn them every day. They could ruin all our affairs. Keep a journal of your proceedings.

I am sir your most ob't,

HENRY BOQUET.

On the 26th of August, 1758, Colonel Boquet addressed another letter to Colonel Burd, from Raystown, in which he expressed disappointment in the condition of the road to Loyal Hannan, directed that he remain at that post until ordered to move, and gave further detail orders as to safeguarding the army against the attack of the Indian enemy. In the letter above quoted, as well as the one alluded to, Colonel Boquet manifests confidence in the judgment of Major Grant. This was James Grant, major of Montgomery's regiment of Highlanders. The regiment came to America soon after its organization in 1757, and served first in Charleston, South Carolina, and, being ordered to join Forbes' expedition, arrived in Philadelphia on the 6th of June, 1758. It was reviewed on the 13th by General Forbes, and elicited great admiration. Their Highland costume, kilts and bare knees, their graceful bearing and their steady step to the music of the bagpipe, gave them an excellent appearance. Major Grant afterward became a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war under General Howe, after that a major-general in the British army, and died in his eighty-sixth year, in 1806.

The military road having been completed to Loyal Hannon, and General Forbes not yet having arrived at Raystown, Colonel Boquet determined to send forward a reconnoitering expedition to Fort DuQuesne, with the secret purpose, perhaps, of securing to himself much of the honor of the victory which was to come to the expedition in general. Accordingly, on the 14th of September (one day before Forbes arrived at Raystown), Major Grant with eight hundred and forty men, mostly Highlanders, left Loyal Hannon on the daring mission of reconnoitering the French stronghold. On the 21st of September, approaching the fort, undiscovered, as he supposed, he divided his forces and arranged an ambuscade, into which he

expected to draw the enemy. He sent a part of his forces down the hill (still called Grant's Hill) with beating drums, shrieking bagpipes and flying colors; but, by the overwhelming rush of seven hundred French and perhaps as many savages, he was himself surprised, surrounded and defeated with great slaughter, his loss being two hundred and seventy-three killed and forty-two wounded, and himself and Major Lewis, of the First Virginia regiment, who was second in command, taken prisoners. It was a repetition of "Braddock's bloody blunder" of three years before.

In the "History of Maryland," published by James McSherry in 1848, the author, in his recital of this event, states that when the army was drawn up in some sort of battle array the Pennsylvanians fled at the first fire, and he then proceeds to laud with eager praise the Maryland troops and makes favorable comment on the Virginians. Narrowness and prejudice of this character have, through the ages, perpetuated gross error in history, and frequently, as in this case, absolute injustice to the object of their prejudice. The detachment of one hundred and eight Pennsylvanians had been stationed far off to the right, on the Allegheny river; Colonel Lewis, with the Virginians was sent to the rear, a mile or more, to guard the baggage; Grant himself remained upon the hill with his own regiment of Marylanders, while Captain McDonald, with a company of Highlanders, was ordered forward to approach the fort in the manner already described. There is no evidence or intimation from any reliable source that cowardice was displayed by any of the troops. Their defeat was, to some extent, attributable to Major Grant's incompetency in the practices of savage warfare, though he was an excellent officer and brave man. The losses already quoted show also that valiant resistance was offered before a retreat was begun.

On the arrival of General Forbes at Raystown, on September 15, the condition of affairs in and about the fort was by no means orderly. Here, within the narrow limits of a military fort, were congregated an army of nearly six thousand men, besides sutlers, clerks and wagoners; the army consisting mostly of newly enlisted soldiers, undisciplined in war and accustomed only to a wild frontier life. It was a body of individuals hard to control, and, no doubt, Colonel Boquet's ad-

ministrative abilities were taxed to their utmost. The court-martial proceedings referred to under the chapter relative to Fort Bedford is an indication of the disorder then existing.

Colonel John Armstrong, writing to Secretary Richard Peters from Raystown, under date of October 3, 1758, refers to General Forbes' arrival as being most opportune and favorable. In the "History of the Juniata Valley," by U. S. Jones, 1855, a seemingly full copy of this letter appears, and containing, as it does, much valuable information, we shall repeat it as it is there given:

Since our Quixotic expedition you will, no doubt, be greatly perplexed about our fate. God knows what it may be; but assure you the better part of the troops are not at all dismayed. The General came here at a seasonable and critical juncture; he is weak, but his spirit is good and his head clear, firmly determined to proceed, as far as force and provisions will admit, which, through divine favor, will be far enough. The road to be opened from our advanced post is not yet fully determined, and must be further reconnoitred; 'tis yet a query whether the artillery will be carried forward with the army when within fifteen or twenty miles of the fort or not. The order of march and line of battle is under consideration, and there are many different opinions respecting it. Upon this the general will have a conference with the commander of the sundry corps. About four thousand five hundred are yet fit for duty, five or six hundred of which may be laid to the account of keeping different posts, sickness, accidents, etc. We know not the number of the enemy, but they are greatly magnified, by report of sundry of the people with Major Grant, to what we formerly expected.

The Virginians are much chagrined at the opening of the road through this government, and Colonel Washington has been a good deal sanguine and obstinate upon the occasion; but the presence of the general has been of great use on this as well as other accounts.

We hear that three hundred wagons are on the road. If this month happens to be dry weather, it will be greatly in our favor. My people are in general healthy, and are to be collected together immediately, except such as are posted on the communication and in the artillery.

Many of them will be naked by the end of the campaign, but I dare not enter upon clothing them, not knowing who or how many of the troops may be continued.

Colonel B——t is a very sensible and useful man; notwithstanding, had not the general come up, the consequences

would have been dangerous. Please to make my compliments to Mr. Allen, and, if you please, show him this letter, as I have not a moment longer to write. About the last of this month will be the critical hour. Everything is vastly dear with us, and the money goes like old boots. The enemy are beginning to kill and carry off horses, and every now and then scalp a wandering person.

I leave this place today, as does Colonel Boquet and some pieces of artillery.

As indicated in this letter, Boquet and Armstrong left Raystown October 3, and the next information we have of Colonel Boquet is at Fort Ligonier (Loyal Hannon), where he was attacked on October 12 by a force of French and Indians from Fort DuQuesne. After a brief but active engagement at this place the enemy was repulsed, and from this repulse they never afterward succeeded in gathering sufficient of their forces together to warrant another engagement. But very meager accounts of this affair have been left on record, though the more it is studied and investigated the greater appears to be the importance of the event in shaping the results of the war.

Washington, with the First Virginia Regiment, left Raystown on Friday, October 13th, for Fort Ligonier, and General Forbes on the 29th of same month; each army spent the first night of its march at the Shawnese cabin, which was on a stream called Shawnese Cabin Creek, at a point a mile or so southwesterly from Schellsburg. Practically the entire army being now on its way to the scene of action, the population of the fort was reduced, perhaps, to a feeble garrison.

General Forbes, with the main body of his army, arrived at Fort Ligonier early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that, on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow), it was unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further until the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained. But immediately afterward a scouting party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort DuQuesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council

of war was reversed and orders were at once issued to move on to assault the fort.

The march was begun immediately. Leaving tents and heavy baggage, Washington, with his command leading the advance, they pushed forward until within twelve miles of the fort, when word came to General Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French; but, remembering the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, Forbes treated the report with suspicion and moved forward with the utmost caution, keeping the intelligence of his news from the knowledge of the troops. On the 25th, when they were marching with the provincials in the advance, they drew near to the fort, where they found a number of stakes driven into the ground, and upon them were hanging the kilts of the Highlanders slain upon that spot, in Grant's defeat two months before. When Forbes' Highlanders saw this they became infuriated and rushed on, regardless of discipline or consequences, to seek vengeance on the slayers of their countrymen. But on arriving within sight of the fort they found it evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the dim distance passing Smoky island on their way down the Ohio.

Thus, after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio and the French power here overthrown forever. A temporary stockade fort was constructed on the ruins of the old one and named Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. A new and substantially built fort replaced this one the following year, which was constructed by a force under General John Stanwix. Two hundred men of Washington's command were left to garrison the fort, and the remainder of the army returned eastward over the same route of their advancement, General Forbes proceeding to Philadelphia, where, as already stated, he died in March, 1759.

The result of Forbes' expedition, together with similar results in behalf of the English armies in the various other expeditions throughout the country, brought about the treaty of peace which was entered into at Paris in 1763.

CHAPTER VI.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

Although the French had been driven beyond the limits of the province, their Indian allies continued hostile and harassed the frontier settlements of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for several years thereafter. Hence, in keeping open the line of communication between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, the forts at Shippensburg, Loudon, Littleton, Juniata, Bedford and Ligonier were each garrisoned with a force of from one hundred to three hundred men. Besides the regularly enlisted soldiers there also gathered at each post various camp followers, including army sutlers, Indian traders, innkeepers, artisans, washwomen, etc., a number of whom remained permanently in the vicinity and became the first settlers in the respective neighborhoods.

In the great treaty of peace at Paris, in which the French and English alike sought to protect their own rights, those of another party interested were entirely overlooked. The Indians, who had so greatly aided France, were quietly handed over to the dominion of England without their consent being asked or thought of. To this they seriously objected. They were friendly to the French, who treated them well and conformed to their habits and prejudices. They distrusted and hated the English, whose only allies were the Iroquois. The defeat of the French left them exposed to the encroachments of English settlers, and they saw that unless they could drive back these invaders they would be overwhelmed. Pontiac, a leading chief of the Ottawas, and a man of great influence with the tribes, perceiving this danger, sought to counteract it. He organized a confederation of the tribes west of the mountains, with the purpose of seeking to expel the English; even the Senecas, one of the Iroquois tribes, were induced to join the confederacy. Their early efforts were largely successful; a number of forts were attacked and their garrisons captured or destroyed; and, when repulsed, they broke up into small preda-

tory bands and left naught but death and desolation over a wide range of the province. In June of the year 1763 a number of families were murdered near Bedford, but no particulars of this massacre can be found.

On the 25th of June General Amherst, then stationed at New York, as commander-in-chief of the English forces in America, addressed a letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, urging him to convene the assembly and arrange for the raising of troops to defend the frontiers of the province. Acting upon the suggestion, the assembly met and authority was given as requested, and on the 11th of July Colonel John Armstrong was directed to organize a battalion of frontiersmen for immediate service. The commission to Colonel Armstrong concluded as follows:

On the recommendation of Capt Ourry of Bedford, I have promised Commissions to the following Gentlemen now doing duty as volunteers at Bedford, viz: Christopher Lewis, John Proctor, Capts; Philip Baltimore, Charles Rizer, lieuts; Wm Yaxley, Robert Swancey, ensigns; which commissions with a proportion of the advance Money, I desire you will either deliver to the said Capts, or forward to them as you shall think best, as soon as may be. I also desire you will give a Commission of Captn, to James Piper, at present lieut' to Col Work's Company, whose place in that company I will supply as soon as the vacancy is made known to me.

Colonel Armstrong collected a force of about three hundred volunteers from the vicinity of Bedford, Shippensburg and Carlisle, for the purpose of attacking the Indian settlements at Muncy and the Great Islands. Meanwhile Forts Pitt and Ligonier remained in the most hazardous condition; for, whilst the Indians dared not assault these works openly, they surrounded them and most effectually cut off all communication even by message. General Amherst finally ordered Colonel Boquet to move forward to the relief of Fort Pitt. Boquet's forces comprised the remnants of the Forty-second and Seventy-second Regiments, scarcely five hundred men in all, and six companies of rangers from Lancaster and Cumberland counties, amounting to two hundred men. On reaching Fort Bedford, on July 25, 1763, he found it in a ruinous condition and feebly garrisoned, although the smaller forts eastward—Lou-

don, Littleton and Juniata—had been abandoned to strengthen it. The Indians' vengeance had been somewhat satisfied with the aforesaid massacres of the neighborhood, and they had not made an attack upon the fort, which would have been almost a defenseless object had they done so. It seems unnecessary to go into the details of the further movements of Boquet on this occasion, and we shall only add that, on a similar expedition in the following year (1764), he again passed by way of Fort Bedford, and in several encounters with the savages on his westward march he caused them to sue for peace. Of the commanders that accompanied him on this second expedition there were Captains James Piper, William Piper and William Proctor, gentlemen who thereafter became prominent in the affairs of the county.

Besides the facts of minor importance above named, this brief Indian war made but little history for Bedford county; and we need only add that, the Indian tribes disagreeing among themselves, were in 1766 readily brought to terms of peace, and Pontiac himself suffered death, three years later, at the hand of an Indian countryman.

CHAPTER VII.

JAMES SMITH AND THE BLACK BOYS.

The conclusion of peace with the northwestern tribes gave the people of the frontier but little confidence as to their safety. The inhabitants of the border settlements of Pennsylvania were still embittered toward the Indian enemy and very distrustful of their friendship, as it was enforced by the treaty of peace. They were also aware of the fact that the Indians were destitute of the munitions of war; and when traders began to carry such Indian goods as rifles, tomahawks, ammunition and spirituous liquors from the east to the Indians westward of the frontier, to exchange at high prices for furs and peltries, a violent opposition was interposed by the settlers to such commercial trade, threatening as it did their own life and welfare. The opposition resulted in the organization of a determined body of men known as the "Black Boys." Their homes were in the region of Fort Loudon and Littleton, then in Cumberland, afterward in Bedford, and now in Franklin and Fulton counties.

The principal leader of the "Black Boys" was James Smith, some account of whose captivity and adventures has already been given under the subject of "Burd's Road." The life of this intrepid warrior was full of daring incidents, both during and after captivity, which, treated collectively, would no doubt comprise a volume equal in size to this work; but space is only available here for such sketches as relate to the section of territory under discussion. His captivity aforesaid was concluded in 1760, when, after secretly leaving his captors at Montreal, he boarded a French transport carrying English prisoners, and soon thereafter obtained his freedom through a general exchange of prisoners. He afterward served as a lieutenant and as captain with Cumberland county provincials under Armstrong and Boquet.

Early in March, 1755, a trader named Wharton, of Philadelphia, sent forth a pack-horse train loaded with goods of the value of 3,000 pounds. He intended to be first in the market of

Fort Pitt, and, well aware that his enterprise would be viewed with suspicion by the "back inhabitants," he denied being the owner of the goods, declaring that they were consigned to George Croghan, deputy Indian agent under Sir William Johnson, then at Fort Pitt; but the "Black Boys" did not believe the tale told by Wharton's employes, and, discovering that a large quantity of warlike goods were included in the invoice, all were destroyed on the route near a place afterward called "Bloody Run," now Everett. Of this exploit Smith, in his own narrative, speaks as follows:

Shortly after this (1764) the Indians stole horses and killed some people on the frontier. The Kings proclamation was then circulating and set up in various public places, prohibiting from trading with the indians until further orders. Notwithstanding all this, about March 11, 1765, a number of wagons loaded with Indian goods and warlike stores were sent from Philadelphia to Henry Pollens, Conococheague; and from thence seventy pack-horses were loaded with these goods, in order to carry them to Fort Pitt. This alarmed the country, and Mr. William Duffield raised about fifty armed men and met the pack-horses at the place where Mercersburg now stands. Mr. Duffield desired the employees to store up their goods and not proceed until further orders. They made light of this, and went over the North Mountain, where they lodged in a small valley called the Great Cove. Mr. Duffield and his party followed after and came to their lodging, and again urged them to store up their goods. He reasoned with them on the impropriety of their proceedings and the great danger the frontier inhabitants would be exposed to if the Indians should now get a supply. He said as it was well known that they had scarcely any ammunition, and were almost naked, to supply them now would be a kind of murder, and would be illegally trading at the expense of the blood and treasure of the frontiers. Notwithstanding his powerful reasoning, these traders made game of what he said, and would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque.

When I beheld this, and found that Mr. Duffield could not compel them to store up their goods, I collected ten of my old warriors that I had formerly disciplined in the Indian way, went off privately after night, and encamped in the woods. The next day, as usual, we blacked and painted, and waylaid them near Sideling Hill. I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road, and ordered every two to take a tree, and about eight or ten rods between each couple, with orders to keep a reserved fire—one not to fire until his comrade had

loaded his gun. By this means we kept a constant slow fire upon them, from front to rear. We then heard nothing of these traders' merriment or burlesque. When they saw their pack-horses falling close by them, they called out, "Pray, gentlemen, what would you have us to do?" The reply was "Collect all your loads to the front and unload them in one place; take your private property and immediately retire." When they were gone we burnt what they left, which consisted of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping-knives, etc.

The traders went back to Fort Loudon, and applied to the commanding officer there, and got a party of Highland soldiers, and went with them in quest of the robbers, as they called us; and, without applying to a magistrate or obtaining any civil authority, but purely upon suspicion, they took a number of creditable persons (who were chiefly not anyway concerned in this action) and confined them in the guard-house in Fort Loudon. I then raised three hundred riflemen, marched to Fort Loudon, and encamped on a hill in sight of the fort. We were not long there until we had more than double as many of the British troops prisoners in our camp as they had of our people in the guard-house. Capt. Grant, a Highland officer who commanded Fort Loudon, then sent a flag of truce to our camp, where we settled a cartel and gave them above two for one, which enabled us to redeem all our men from the guard-house without further difficulty.

It is the opinion of the Hon. William P. Schell and Dr. C. N. Hickok, both of whom are learned gentlemen and well versed in the history of the county, that Smith is in error in laying the scene of this occurrence at Sideling Hill, and that it actually took place at Bloody Run, now Everett.

A British officer, in transmitting an account of the affair to London, says: "A number of horses were killed and the whole of the goods were carried away by the plunderers. *The rivulet was dyed with blood and ran into the settlement below, carrying with it the stain of crime upon its surface.*" This expression, at least, could not have referred to Sideling Hill, as there was no "settlement below," that vicinity being at the time an uninhabited wilderness. We have no evidence of any loss of life on this occasion, and if there was any tinging of the stream by blood as indicated by the English officer, it was doubtless the blood of the slaughtered horses that caused it. It was

therefore the above event, or rather the London paper's report of it, that gave rise to the name "Bloody Run."

Conduct of this character created great excitement in this province and in New York, and gave rise to animated correspondence among high civil and military officials. According to what we have already said, there would seem to be some merit in the cause of the "Black Boys," but owing to the fact that all sorts of depredations and outlawry got to being done under similar disguises, the term "Black Boys" soon became a name of terror to British officers as well as Indian traders; and the minutes of a provincial council held at Philadelphia June 26, 1765, show that these self-appointed wardens of the public safety were there regarded as disturbers of the public peace, rioters in arms, etc.; so that whatever of merit there may have been in the motives of Captain Smith and his company, it was probably overbalanced by the influence of their methods upon those who, for a fiendish gratification, employed similar methods upon the settlers. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the military officers and the governor of the province to run down and punish these law-breakers, they generally failed.

In 1769 Smith performed one of the most lawless and fearless achievements of his life—the capture of Fort Bedford. Of this exploit, in a narrative written by himself while a resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1799, he says:

In the year 1769 the Indians again made incursions on the frontiers; yet the traders continued carrying goods and warlike store to them. The frontiers took the alarm and a number of persons collected, destroyed and plundered a quantity of their powder, lead, &c, in Bedford county. Shortly after this, some of these persons with others, were apprehended and laid in irons in the guard-house in Bedford, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this crime.

Though I did not altogether approve of the conduct of this new club of Black Boys, I concluded they should not lie in irons in the guard-house or remain in confinement by arbitrary or military power.

I resolved, therefore if possible, to release them, if they even should be tried by the civil law afterward. I collected eighteen of my old Black Boys that I had seen tried in the Indian war &c, I did not desire a large party, lest they should be too much alarmed at Bedford, and accordingly be prepared for

us. We marched along the public road in daylight and made no secret of our design. We told those whom we met that we were going to take Fort Bedford, which appeared to them a very unlikely story. Before this, I made it known to one, William Thompson, a man whom I could trust, who lived there. Him I employed as a spy, and sent him along on horseback before, with orders to meet me at a certain place near Bedford, one hour before day. The next day, a little before sunset, we encamped near the crossings of the Juniata, about fourteen miles from Bedford and erected tents as though we intended staying all night; and not a man in the company knew to the contrary save myself. Knowing that they would hear this in Bedford, and wishing it to be the case, I thought to surprise them by stealing a march.

As the moon arose about 11 o'clock, I ordered my boys to march and we went on at the rate of five miles an hour, until we met Thompson at the place appointed. He told us that the commanding officer had frequently heard of us by travelers, and had ordered thirty men upon guard.

He said they knew our number and only made game of the notion of only eighteen men coming to rescue the prisoners; but they did not expect us 'till the middle of the day. I asked him if the gate was open; he said that it was then shut, but he expected they would open it, as usual, at daylight as they apprehended no danger.

I then moved my men up privately under the banks of the Juniata, where we lay concealed about one hundred yards from the Fort gate. I had ordered the men to keep a profound silence until we had got into it. I then sent off Thompson again to spy. At daylight he returned and told us that the gate was open and three sentinels were standing upon the wall, that the guards were taking a morning dram and the arms standing together in one place. I then concluded to rush into the fort and told Thompson to run before to the arms. We ran with all our might; and as it was a misty morning, the sentinels scarcely saw us until we were within the gate and took possession of the arms. Just as we were entering, two of them discharged their guns, though I do not believe they aimed at us. We then raised a shout which surprised the town, tho' some of them were well pleased with the news. We compelled a blacksmith to take irons off the prisoners, and then we left the place. This, I believe, was the first British fort in America that was taken by what they called American rebels.

Some time after this, Smith, his brother and brother-in-law set out from their homes on horseback for the purpose of visiting and surveying lands owned by Smith in the Youghio-

gheny valley. On their way they were joined by two other men, named Johnson and Moorhead, who had horses loaded with seed wheat, and who were intending to make improvements on their lands west of the mountains. On reaching the forks of the road just east of Bedford the company divided, one party coming through Bedford and the other taking the road passing the town on the north. Smith, being in the latter company, was intercepted west of the town by officers and men from Bedford, who arrested him, and in a scuffle that ensued one of his captors was shot and killed. Smith was placed in irons and held for a time in Fort Bedford, but was soon transferred to Carlisle, and there tried for murder. During his confinement at Carlisle a body of about six hundred of his old companions and neighbors assembled and marched to Carlisle and demanded his release. He refused to be released, and made an address to his friends advising them to avoid violence and to return home, which they did. His triumphant acquittal, on being tried, was no doubt owing largely to the existence of public sympathy in his behalf. In 1772 he became one of the assessors of Bedford county, and, on moving to Westmoreland county, he held the same office there. He subsequently became a member of the assembly from Westmoreland county, and held other positions of honor and trust as well. On moving to Bourbon county, Kentucky, he was again elected to the legislature, and remained in that office until nearly the date of his death, which occurred about 1800.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—BRIEFS FROM PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.—THE MANOR OF BEDFORD.—POST'S JOURNAL.—WILLIAM FRASER.—MASON AND DIXON LINE.—MASSACRE OF GREAT COVE.—LAYING OUT OF BEDFORD.—COUNTY ORGANIZATION.—BRIEFS FROM COLONIAL RECORDS.

Contemporaneous with some of the events of preceding chapters and during the period extending up to the Revolutionary war, many occurrences took place which are historically important in this narrative, and, being separate and distinct occurrences, some of them might properly be dealt with under separate chapters; but the recital of each being necessarily brief, we shall, for convenience, group them under one general chapter of above title.

BRIEFS FROM PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

December 27, 1754. Governor Sharpe of Maryland writes Governor Morris of Pennsylvania expressing his suspicions as to the integrity and fidelity of George Croghan of Cumberland county in his conduct toward the Indian enemies, and recommending Garret Pendergrass, an Indian trader on the Juniata, as a competent and trustworthy guide to the troops.

May 26, 1755. Governor Morris writes to Robert Orme, aid-de-camp of General Braddock, as to the progress being made on the new road from Shippensburg to Ohiogany.

June 9, 1755. General Braddock, at Fort Cumberland, gives a general pass to Mary Walker and twenty-five other women, wives of soldiers under his command.

July 3, 1755. Governor Morris writes to General Braddock relative to supplies and military conditions; also suggesting that the new road be made to intersect Braddocks road at or near Turkey Foot.

July 29, 1755. Governor Morris writes Governor Sharpe, after returning from the "back parts," where he learned of the defeat of Braddock from freighted wagoners. Also communicating the melancholy news of Admiral Boscawen's fleet being infected with gaol distemper and obliged to put in at any harbor they can.

August 24, 1755. James Burd writes Governor Morris, from Shippensburg, complaining of road matters, men have

not been paid, and matters generally tending to create public distrust.

November 3, 1755. Adam Hoopes, of Cannogogig, writes Governor Morris:

I am sorry I have to trouble you with this melancholy and disagreeable News, for on Saturday, I received an Express from Peters Township, that the inhabitants of the Great Cove were all murdered or taken Captive, & their Houses and Barns all in Flames, Some few fled, upon notice brought them by a certain Patrick Burns, a Captive, that mad his Escape that very Morning before this sad Tragedy was done. Upon information as aforesaid, John Potter Esq, and Self, sent express through our Neighborhood, which induced many of them to meet with us as aforesaid at John McDooles Mill, where I with many others had the unhappy prospect to see the Smoke of two houses that was set on Fire by the Indians, viz'' Matthew Pattons and Mesheck James, where their cattle was shot down, and horses standing bleeding, with Indian arrows in them, but the Indians fled. The Reverend Mr, Steele, John Potter Esq, and several others with us, to the Number of about an hundred, went in Quest of the Indians, with all the expedition Imaginable, but to no Success; these Indians have likewise taken two Women Captives, belonging to said township. I very much fear the Path Valley has undergone the same Fate, George Croghan was at Auwick, when he had a small Fort and about 35 men, but whether he has been Molested or not, we cannot say, We to be sure, are in as bad Circumstances as ever any poor Christians were ever in, For the Cries of Widowers, Widows, fatherless and Motherless children, with many others for their Relations, are enough to Pierce the most hardest of hearts; Likewise its a Sorrowful spectacle, to see those yet escaped with their lives not a mouthful to Eat, or Bed to lie on, or clothes to Cover their Nakedness, or keep them warm, but all they had consumed in Ashes.

These deploreable Circumstances, cries aloud for yr Hon'rs most wise Consideration, that yr Hon'rs would take Cognizance and Grant what shall seem most meet, for it is really very Shocking, it must be, for the Husband to see the wife of his Bosom, her head cut off, and the Childrens blood drank like water, by these Bloody and Cruel Savages, as We are informed has been the Fate of many. Whilst I am writing, I had Intelligence by some that fled out of the Coves, that Chiefly the upper part of it was killed and taken; one Galloway's son escaped after he saw his Grand Mother shot down, and other relatives taken Prisoners. Likewise, from some News I have likewise had, I am apprehensive that Geor Croghan is in distress, tho' just now Mr Burd, with about 40

men left my house, and we intend to joyn him to Morrow, at McDowel's Mill with all the force we can raise, in order to see wt damages are done and for his relief. As we have no Magazines at Present to Supply the Guards or Scouts, the Whole Weight of their Maintenance lies Chiefly upon a few Persons. I pray yr' Hon' to excuse w't Blund'rs are by reason of haste, &c.

I am, with due Regard, y'r
Hon'r Most Obt'humb'l Serv't
ADAM HOOPES.

February 3, 1756. Governor Morris writes to Captain James Burd, telling him of fresh news from Juniata, about fifteen persons being killed, and reprimanding Burd for not having proceeded with his own and Captain Patterson's company to erect a fort at Machitongo, pursuant to orders.

January 29, 1756. Governor Morris to Governor Sharpe, writes that he has been to the frontier and expects, in ten days, to have a chain of forts from the Delaware to the new road made toward Allegheny Hills, to be garrisoned by eight hundred men. That on the west side of the Susquehannah the forts are already completed, naming Pomfret Castle, Granville, Fort Shirley and Fort Lyttleton.

THE MANOR OF BEDFORD.

In 1761, in pursuance of warrants issued to the surveyor general, the manor of Bedford was laid out and surveyed by Colonel John Armstrong, as appears by the returns of said warrants:

A draught of a tract of a tract land, situate at Bedford in the county of Cumberland, containing 2,810½ acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads etc, Surveyed for the Honorable Proprietaries, the 29th day of October 1761. In pursuance of a warrant bearing date the 25th day of November, 1748.

By JOHN ARMSTRONG D S.

To John Luken
Surveyor General. (copy)

Manors like this in America were quite different in character from those of England. They were here simply a proprietary reservation. Bedford Manor included the present town of Bedford and embraced the lands of the following named persons, who were then settlers at Fort Bedford: Garrett Pendergrass, John Ormsby, Philip Baltimore, Samuel Drenning,

George Croghan, Christopher Lewis, Winemiller's place, Joseph Shenewolf, John Daugherty, Thomas Jamison, John Holmes and Bernard Daugherty.

POST'S JOURNAL.

In Proud's "History of Pennsylvania," published in 1798, and in volume 4 of first series of Pennsylvania Archives are to be found copies of a journal kept by Christian Frederick Post on his several expeditions carrying messages from the governor of this province to the Delaware, Shawnese and Mingo Indian tribes settled in the Ohio valley, who were formerly in alliance with the English, and whom the governor thought by this means to be induced to withdraw from their later interests with the French cause. In some of their journeyings to and fro, Post and his Indian companies passed through Bedford county and made several encampments here, and the journalistic notes covering such period are of some historic interest to Bedford county.

Christian Frederick Post was a plain, honest, religiously disposed German, and one of the Moravian brethren who, from a conscientious opinion of duty, had lived formerly among the Mohican Indians with a view to converting them to Christianity. He married twice among them, and lived with them seventeen years. It was a dangerous undertaking, and though he was an illiterate person and his narrative artless and unskillful, yet, being very sincere and well acquainted with Indian manners and customs, as well as being formerly successful in his kindly manner of dealing with them, he was doubtless a most suitable envoy to send upon such mission.

On July 15, 1758, he received from the governor his credentials for his first expedition, but their line of march on this expedition seems to have been northward of this region, and there is nothing in his journal to show their presence in Bedford. On October 25 of same year he started on his second trip, accompanied by Captain Bull, Mr. Hayes, Pesquitomen, an Indian chief, and other Indians representing the Five Nations. A company of Cherokees joined them at Carlisle. After this point the journal reads as follows:

Nov. 1. We reached Fort Littleton, in company with the Cherokees, and were lodged in the fort; they and our In-

dians in different places; and they entertained each other with stories of warlike adventures.

—— 2. Pesquitomen said to me "you have led us this way, through the fire; if any mischief should befall us, we shall lay it entirely to you; for we think it was your doing, to bring us this way; you should have told us at Easton, if it was necessary for us to go to the general."

—— 3. Pesquitomen began to argue with Captain Bull and Mr Hays, upon the same subject, as they did with me, when I went to them with my first message; which was "that they should tell them, whether the general would claim the land as his own, when he should drive the French away? or, whether the English thought to settle the country? We are always jealous the English will take the land from us. Look, brother, what makes you come with such a great body of men, and make such large roads into our country; we could drive away the French ourselves, without your coming into our country."

Then I desired captain Bull and Mr Hays to be careful how they argued with the Indians; and to be sure to say nothing, that might affront them; for it may prove to our disadvantage when we come amongst them. This day we came to Rays-town, and with much difficulty got a place to lodge the Indians by themselves, to their satisfaction.

—— 4. We intended to set out, but our Indians told us, the Cherokees desired them to stay that day, as they intended to hold a council; and they desired us to read over to them the governor's message, which I accordingly did. Pesquitomen, finding Jenny Frazer here, who had been their prisoner and escaped, spoke to her a little rashly. Our Indians waiting all the day, and the Cherokees not sending to them, were displeased.

—— 4. We intended to set out, but our Indians told us, dians if they would go; which they took time to consult about. The Cherokees came and told them, the English had killed about thirty of their people, for taking some horses; which they resented much; and told our Indians they had better go home, than go any farther with us, lest they should meet with the same. On hearing this, I told them how I had heard it happened; upon which our Indians said they had behaved like fools, and brought the mischief on themselves.

Pesquitomen, before we went from hence, made it up with Jenny Frazer, and they parted good friends; and though it rained hard, we set out at 10 o'clock, and got to the foot of the Allegheny, and lodged at the first run of water.

—— 6. They marched to Stony Creek.

After an extended conference with the Indians of the

Ohio section they returned homeward over the same route, arriving at Stony creek on December 28, from which place Mr. Hays was sent to Fort Bedford (Raystown), to see if the place under the Allegheny mountain was prepared, and to see that refreshments would be at hand on their coming.

—— 29. * * * We encamped on this side, under the Allegheny Hill.

—— 30. Very early I hunted for my horses, but in vain, and therefore was obliged to carry my saddle-bags and other baggage on my back. The burden was heavy the roads bad; which made me very tired, and came late to Bedford; where I took my old lodging with Mr Frazier. They received me kindly, and refreshed me according to their ability.

—— 31. This day we rested, and contrary to expectation, preparation was made for moving further tomorrow. Mr. Hays, who has his lodging with the commander of that place, visited me.

January 1, 1759. We set out early. I got my saddle-bags upon a wagon; but my bed and covering I carried upon my back; and came that day to the crossing of Juniata; where I had poor lodgings, being obliged to sleep in the open air, and the night being very cold.

—— 2. * * * Set out early and came to Fort Littleton.

In another expedition, in which Post was leading a band of Indians from Tuscarora to Lancaster, on July 15, 1762:

* * * We crossed the Alleghene mountains and camped at Hayses.

July 16. Before noon we arrived at Bedford, where they received us well; with much difficulty I hired 10 horses more to bring the lame and sick along, & had much trouble to provide for them all what was necessary, that I had no time to rest myself a little.

—— 17. Hitherto I have brought them without a drop of Liquor, along the road, but now they desired very earnestly of Mr Ward, to let them have a Dram now and then, & said that I was too hard on them. Mr Ward told me their request & desired me to allow them a little, which I submitted to & called them together & told them that I would grant their request if they would be content with a little & keep sober, they were well pleased with this.

—— 18, An Indian fell sick on the road, we bled him and I gave him my horse to ride on; it was excessive hot, and we was hardly able to travel on Sideling Hill, I allmost dropt down;

we arrived at fort Littleton, & were all quartered in the fort * * *

—— 19, They at last agreed to stay here 3 days. I sent 6 horses to Bedford for flower & provide meat for them, every thing is scarce here.

WILLIAM FRASER.

In Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," among the valuable data contributed by the late Hon. George Burd and John Mower, Esq., one of these contributors says: "The oldest native in the county living (in 1843) is William Fraser. His father left Fort Cumberland about 1758 and came to the fort at Bedford. He built the first house outside the fort, and William was the first white child born outside the fort and within the county. He was born in 1759, and is now about 84 years old. He was in my office a few days ago. He had come about 14 miles that morning, and intended returning home same day; this he frequently does. His father, Lieut. John Fraser, was formerly an Indian trader, also a guide for the British forces during the war with the French. His wife was captured by the Indians and held for more than a year. This was prior to their coming to Bedford. Little is known of the family here until 1771, after which time Mr. Fraser became prominent in the county affairs. He was, prior to this time, most likely engaged in keeping a trader's store. William was his third child, Margaret and James having been born previously, near Fort Cumberland. The cabin in which William Fraser was born stood near the present site of Harry H. Lysinger's flouring mill, on North Richard street."

MASON AND DIXON LINE.

The history of the Mason and Dixon Line covers a long period of contentions and litigations which would be both uninteresting and inappropriate to discuss here. But as that celebrated line forms part of our own county's boundary, a few paragraphs concerning it may be proper.

It was doubtless owing to the incorrectness of Smith's map of 1614, which was used in first locating the line, that all subsequent trouble arose. The grant of Charles I, in 1632, to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baron of Baltimore, and the long subsequent grant of Charles II to William Penn in 1681 overlapped a

breadth of several miles in width along the southern bounds of Pennsylvania, and this condition formed the basis of the prolonged dispute already mentioned.

In 1732 the successors of Penn and Calvert entered into articles of agreement for fixing the boundary line. Under this agreement a temporary line was run as far westward as the western line of Franklin county. There the matter rested until July 4, 1760, when a new agreement was made and seven commissioners were appointed for each proprietary to establish the line. Four surveyors were appointed and work resumed; but owing to the imperfect condition of their instruments and the great natural difficulties to overcome, the work was very slow. The proprietaries residing in London became impatient, and in August of 1763 employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "London Astronomers and Surveyors," to complete the work. Not stopping to relate the impediments and hindrances which attended their efforts, it is sufficient to note that by June 4 of 1763 they had reached the top of Little Allegheny mountains, which forms the boundary line now between Bedford and Somerset counties; and here they were again delayed by the threatening attitude of the Indians, who, ever suspicious of the English people, prevented further progress. Again the enterprise rested, and remained at rest for several years. it was finally completed, and the surveyors, returning to England, made report and received their pay, which was twenty-one shillings per day for one month, and ten shillings and six pence per day the remainder of the time. The line established follows the line of 39 degrees 43 minutes north latitude.

MASSACRE OF GREAT COVE.

The author of the "History of the Juniata Valley" lays the scene of this affair in what is now called "Morrison's Cove," in Bedford county; but the Hon. William P. Schell is much more likely correct in his statement that it was west of Tuscarora mountain, now in Fulton county. The particulars of the occurrence, it seems, have never been recorded, and the traditions concerning them are now too vague for history.

In November, 1763, John Armstrong writes: "On the 13th inst we have had, in a place in this county called "Great Cove," five persons killed and six missing. Whether taken

prisoner or killed is not known; two of the dead are soldiers. The enemy were followed as far as Sideling Hill, where they had killed a child not able to travel, which they had taken from the Cove."

The family of John Martin were among the captives, as appears by the following petition which he sent to the council, though there is a difference of one year in the date of his petition and the aforesaid letter of John Armstrong. It is probable, though not certain, that this was an error, and that both had reference to at least the same series of events.

August 13, 1762.

The Humble Petition of Your Most Obedient Servant Sheweth, Sir, May it please Your Excellency, Hearing me in Your Clemency a few Words. I, One of the Bereaved of my Wife and five Children, by Savage War at the Captivity of the Great Cove, after Many and Long Journeys, I Lately went to an Indian town, viz, Tuskaroways, 150 miles Beyond Fort Pitt, & Entrested in Col Bucquits & Col Croghans favor, Soas to bear their Letters to King Beaver & Capt Shingas, Desiring them to Give up One of my Daughters to me, While I have Yet two Sons & One Other Daughter, if alive, Among them, and after Seeing my Daughter with Shingas he refused to Give her up, and after some Expostulating with him, but all in vain, he promised to Deliver her up, with other captives to yr Excellency. Sir yr Excellency's Most Humble Serv't, Humbly & Passionately Beseeches Yr Benign Compassion to interpose Yr Excellencies Beneficent influence in favor of Yr Excellencies most Obedient & Dutiful Serv't

JOHN MARTIN.

LAYING OUT OF BEDFORD.

At a special meeting of the board of property, held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1766, at which meeting were present his honor the governor, Mr. Secretary Tilghman, Mr. Receiver General Hockley, and Mr. Surveyor General John Lukens, an order was made as follows:

That the Surveyor General, with all convenient speed repair to the place called Fort Bedford, in Cumberland county upon the waters of Juniata, and lay out a Town there to be called Bedford into 200 lots to be accommodated with streets, lanes and alleys, with a Commodious Square in the most convenient place. The main streets to be eighty feet wide the others sixty feet wide, the lanes and alleys twenty feet wide. The corner lots to be reserved for the Proprietaries and every

tenth lot besides. The lots to be sixty-five feet on the front and two hundred feet deep if the ground and situation will conveniently allow that depth.

It is likewise that ordered that the streets be laid out as commodious as may be to any buildings now on the place worth preserving, and and that the surveyor, after laying out the Town receive applications and make entries to be returned and recorded in the Secretary's office from any person or persons inclined to settle and build in the same Town. And that the people there now settled, have preference to to their own tenements on which they are now settled, That the ground rent for the present, be seven shillings sterling, per annum; and takers up of lots be obliged to take out their patents within six months from the time of application and give bond to build within three years a house of twenty feet square with a brick or stone chimney, and in case of failure the lots to be forfeited.

It is further ordered that the Surveyor General make survey and return a plan of the lands nearly adjacent to the Town and report the nature and quantity of them.

When and how the surveyor general, John Luken, performed the duties imposed by the foregoing order is best told in the language of his return:

Upon my arrival at Fort Bedford June 4th, 1766, having called together the principal inhabitants to consult with them concerning the streets and size of the lots, being also assisted by the Sheriff of the county; It was concluded the streets running east and west, should run parallel with Capt Lewis' new house (the solid and substantial stone structure, built probably in 1765, and which was lately the property of the late Adam B. Carn, deceased, and which was laid in ruins on the morning of March 29th, 1901, when a great fire swept the block in which it was located) and on measuring the ground, we found that the size of the lots mentioned in the order for laying out said Town, would not answer so well as to lay them out sixty feet in breadth by two hundred and forty feet in length, which was accordingly done except the eight short lots fronting on the Great Square, and those lying between Pitt street and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata which are of various lengths.

This work required the presence of Mr. Lukens at Bedford from the 4th to the 14th days of June inclusive, and at the conclusion of his task the following named streets intersected and bounded the original plot of the town: Pitt, Penn and John, running east and west; and East, Bedford (by the proprietaries called Shelbourne), Richard, Julianna, Thomas and West, run-

ning north and south. On the southeast corner of Julianna and John streets two acres were granted Bernard Daugherty and others for a burying ground, and on the southeast corner of John and Richard sixty by one hundred and twenty feet was designated as "a burial ground for the people called Quakers," if the governor would be pleased to grant it.

The persons mentioned as owning lots in the town at that time were Bernard Daugherty, Robert Galbraith, Thomas Smith, Esq., George Woods and Phoebe Wolf. Thereafter the inhabitants gradually increased in number and a considerable village was established, when, in 1769, they were aroused by the capture of the fort by Captain James Smith, which account appears in a preceding chapter. The town was incorporated into a borough on the 13th of March, 1795, from which period a further account will be given under a subsequent chapter entitled "The Borough of Bedford."

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

On March 9, 1771, the act creating Bedford county was passed. This subject having been dealt with in the opening chapter, requires no repetition here.

On March 11, being Monday following Saturday of the above date, council appointed the following justices of the peace for Bedford county: John Fraser, Bernard Daugherty, Arthur St. Clair, William Crawford, James Milligan, Thomas Gist, Dorsey Pentecost, Alexander McKee, William Proctor, Jr., John Hanna, William Lochry, John Willson, Robert Cluggage, William McConnell and George Woods. A dedimus potestatum was issued to Fraser, Daugherty and St. Clair.

October 8, 1771, council appoints John Proctor, Jr., as sheriff, and Joseph Erwin as corner of Bedford county.

BRIEFS FROM COLONIAL RECORD.

Saturday, 23d of Nov, 1771. The Governor having received information that Lieut. Robert Hamilton of his Majesty's Eighteenth Reg. of Foot, charged with the murder of Lieut. Tracy, desires a speedy trial in Bedford county, issues a special commission for an Over and Terminer court to be held by the oldest three justices, Fraser, Daugherty and St. Clair.

Saturday, Feb. 27, 1773. Westmoreland county hav-

ing been erected on the 26th, Arthur St. Clair requests to be appointed prothonotary clerk of the courts and Register and Recorder of the new county. He was accordingly appointed, and Thomas Smith was appointed to succeed him in like position in Bedford county.

Saturday, Oct. 9, 1773. James Piper appointed sheriff and John Cessna coroner of Bedford county.

Saturday, July 23, 1774. Governor signed a bill for £800 to build a new jail and courthouse in each of the counties, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY COURTS AND OLD COUNTY RECORDS.

In three days after the passage of the act by which Bedford county was created, Governor John Penn affixed his signature to a dedimus postestatum authorizing three prominent justices of the peace of Cumberland county to administer the oath of allegiance and oath of office to all officers, civil and military, in Bedford county, thereby starting in motion the wheels of government in the newly created county. This document is the first one appearing of record in the archives of the county, and reads as follows:

(seal) The Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. To John Fraser, Barnard Daugherty, and Arthur St. Clair, of the County of Bedford, Esquires, Greeting:

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty and Integrity I have authorized and impowered and by these presents do authorize and impower you the said John Fraser, Barnard Daugherty and Arthur St. Clair, or either of you, to administer to all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners and all other officers Civil and Military and all other Person and Persons whatsoever within the said county of Bedford, as well the oath of office, as also the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and other the usual Declarations, Tests, and Qualifications required by Law to be taken by the said several officers, Civil and Military, to qualify them, every or any of them for the entering upon and executing their several and respective offices to which they are or shall be commissionated, or as any other Occasion may make it requisite and proper to tender or administer the said Oaths, Tests and Qualifications, or any of them to such officers and other Persons untill my Pleasure shall be further known therein.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia the twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy one.

JOHN PENN.

Recorded the 30th day of March, 1771.

Immediately following the foregoing record appears the form of oath of allegiance and supremacy therein referred to, and its binding character, as well as the style of language employed, renders it novel reading at this remote period from the time it was in operation. The officer or individual who subscribed to such oath and lived up to its several requirements could certainly be relied upon as a patriotic citizen; and, after acknowledging such allegiance, we can scarcely realize what it meant to renounce the same and, in nearly as binding form, avow allegiance to the constitution and the commonwealth after the Declaration of Independence. The oath reads as follows:

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third. So help me God.

I, A. B., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable Doctrine and Position that Princes excommunicated and deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whomsoever, and I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate State or Potentate hath or ought to have Jurisdiction, Powerioirity, Prehemінence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So help me God.

I, A. B., do declare that I believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine at or after the consecration thereof by any Person or Persons whatsoever. So help me God.

I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my conscience before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King George the Third is lawful and rightful King of this Realm and other His Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do believe in my Conscience that not any of the descendants of the Person pretending to be the Prince of Wales, during the life of the late King James the Second, and since his decease pretending to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England by the name of James the Third, and of Scotland by name of James the Eighth, or the stile and title of King of Great Britain. hath any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominion thereunto belonging, and I do renounce and abjure Allegiance or obedience to them, and I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all

traitorous Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, Crown, and Dignity, and I will do my endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them, and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain and defend the succession of the Crown against the Descendants of the said James, and against all other Persons whatsoever, which succession (by an act entitled an act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects) is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, late Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the heirs of her Body, being Protestants, and all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken and according to the plain Common Sense view and understanding of the same words without any Equivocation, mental reservation or secret evasion whatsoever, and I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation and Promise heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God.

Barnard Daugherty was the first person to subscribe to the foregoing oath, which, with the oath of office, was administered to him on the 29th day of March, 1771, by Arthur St. Clair. The same oaths were administered to William Proctor on the same day and to numerous officials on the 16th and 17th of same month.

On Monday, March 11, 1771, John Fraser, Barnard Daugherty, Arthur St. Clair and twelve others (see conclusion of previous chapter), "were agreed on to be Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas, for the said County of Bedford." Their commissions were issued on the following day, and, on the same day also, three separate commissions were made out appointing Arthur St. Clair "Prothonotary or Principal Clerk of the County Court of Common Pleas, Clerk or Register of the Orphans Court and Recorder of Deeds." Subsequently William Proctor was appointed sheriff, Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson county commissioners (who afterward appointed Samuel Davidson county treasurer), James Pollock, Samuel Miller, Solomon Sheppard, Joseph Bealor, James Cavet and Richard Wells, Jr., county assessors. These officers received their commissions about the

first of April, whereupon they were sworn into office, and at once entered upon their respective duties.

The first sessions of court were held Tuesday, April 16, 1771, before Justices Proctor, Jr., Cluggage, Hanna, Wilson, Lochrey and McConnell. The following named gentlemen composed the grand jury:

1. James Anderson, foreman.

2. Charles Cessna.	13. Frederick Naugle.
3. James McCashlin.	14. Thomas Hay.
4. Thomas Kenton.	15. Samuel Dunnin.
5. Allen Rose.	16. Edward Rose.
6. George Milliken.	17. Samuel Skinner.
7. John Moore.	18. William Parker.
8. Robert Culbertson.	19. Christopher Miller.
9. George Funk.	20. Thomas Croyal.
10. John Huff.	21. Adam Sam.
11. Rinard Wolfe.	22. Jacob Fisher.
12. Valentine Shadacer.	23. David Rinard.

The court then proceeded to divide the said county into the following townships by the limits and descriptions hereafter following, viz.:

Air—as fixed by Cumberland Court.

Bedford and Cumberland—as fixed by Cumberland Court, only the line at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, to be extended to the top of the Mountain.

Barree—to be cut of by Little Juniata and Tusseys Mountain.

Dublin and Colerain—as fixed by Cumberland Court.

Brothers Valley—Beginning where the Southern Line of the province crosses the Allegheny Mountain, running along the summit of it to the heads of Conemach, then down Conemach to the west side of Laurel Hill, then along the foot of that Hill to where the Youghiogeny breaks thro' it, then up that river to the province line and thence to the place of beginning.

Fairfield—Beginning where the Youghiogeny comes thro' the Laurel Hill on the West side and running down the hill with the line of Brothers Valley, to the Connemach River, then down the Connemach to the top of Chestnut Ridge, then along the Chestnut Ridge to the Youghiogeny if it extends so far, if not, with the Laurel Hill to the Youghiogeny, and with that River to the beginning.

Mount Pleasant—Beginning where the Loyal Hannan breaks through the Chestnut Ridge and running down the Loyal

Hannan, to the mouth of Crab Tree Run, and up the same to the Main Road, thence with a due course to Braddocks Road, thence with the South side of that Road, to where it crosses Jacobs Creek, then up Jacobs Creek to the line of Fairfield.

Hemp Field—Beginning at the mouth of Crab Tree Run and running down the Loyal Hannan to the Junction of Connemach, then down the Kiskeminetas to the mouth, then with a streight line to the head of Brush Run then down Brush Run to Brush Creek, then with a streight line to the Mouth of Youghiogeny, then up Youghiogeny to the Mouth of Jacobs Creek, then up Jacobs Creek to the line of Mount Pleasant.

Pitt—Beginning at the Mouth of Kiskeminetas and running down the Allegheny River to its junction with the Monongehela, then down the Ohio to the Western limits of the province, then by the Western Boundary to the line of Spring Hill then with that line to the mouth of Red Stone Creek, then down the Monongahela to the mouth of Youghiogeny, thence with the line of Hempfield to the mouth of Brush Run, thence with the line of said township to the Beginning.

Tyrone—Beginning at the Mouth of Jacobs Creek and running up that creek to the line of Fairfield then with that line to the Youghiogeny thence along the foot of the Laurel Hill to Gists, thence by Birds Road to where it crosses Redstone Creek, thence down that creek to the mouth, thence with a streight line to the beginning.

Spring Hill—Beginning at the mouth of Red Stone Creek and running thence a Due West Course to the Western boundary of the province, thence south with the Province line to the Southern Boundary of the Province, thence east with that line to where it crosses the Youghiogeny, then with the Youghiogeny to Laurel Hill, then with the line of Tyrone to Gists, and then with that line to the beginning.

Ross Straver—Beginning at the Mouth of Jacobs Creek and running down the Youghiogeny to where it joins the Monongehela, then up the Monongehela to the mouth of the Red Stone Creek, and thence with a streight line to the beginning.

Armstrong—Beginning where the Connemack rises in the Allegheny Mountains and running with that river to the line of Fairfield, then along that line to the Loyal Hannan, then down the Loyal Hannan and the Kiskeminetas to the Allegany, then up the Allegheny to the Kittaning, then with a streight line to the headwaters of Two Lick or Black Lick Creek, and then with a streight line to the Beginning.

Tullileague—Beginning on the top of Tusseys Mountain where little Juniata breaks Thro' it and running along that Mountain to the line of Berks County, then with that line westward to the extent of the purchase, then with the temporary

line to the line of Armstrong, then with the line of that township to the Allegany mountain, then with a streight line to the head of Little Juniata and then down Little Juniata to the beginning.

Tavern keepers recommended by the court to the governor were: Margaret Frazier, Jean Woods, Frederick Nawgle, George Funk and John Campbell.

John Kirts and Thomas Croyal entered into a recognizance in open court, in the sum of one hundred pounds for Kirts, and fifty pounds for Croyal, conditioned for the appearance of said John Kirts at the next session of the court, to answer certain charges against him.

This work seems to have completed the business of the first session of court. At a private sessions of the peace, held April 21, 1771, before Authur St. Clair, William Proctor, Junior, and George Woods, Robert Moore resigned as constable of Colerain township, on account of his being appointed to public service as commissioner in running county line. John Moore appointed in his stead.

The first judgment appearing on the records is under date of April 20, 1771, on a debt sans breve, in favor of Eneas Mackey against Nathaniel Nelson, for £23 8 8, the plaintiff being represented by Attorney Wilson.

The first civil cases noted of record were two capias cases against James Norton; one by John Sample, represented by Attorney Sample, and the other by Robert Moffet, whose attorney was Mr. Morgan.

At a session held July 16, 1771, the first criminal case prosecuted to a conclusion appears:

The King vs. John Mallen. Felony. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to restore the stolen goods or the value thereof. Pay a fine of six pounds to the President and Council for the support of the Government; that he receive 22 lashes on his bare back, between 9 and 11 o'clock the next morning. To pay costs of suit and remain in custody until sentence is complied with.

Several other criminal cases were returned to this court, but defendants did not appear and processes were awarded for them, or, on being tried, they were acquitted, while in still other cases the grand jury ignored the bills.

At this court the grand inquest presented that the gaol was insufficient. At request of William Lochery, Esq., Solomon Sheppard and others were appointed viewers to straighten the main road through Mt. Pleasant township.

The first entry on the orphans' court docket was of Aug. 11, ——, being a petition of Garret Pendergrass, Jr., administrator of the estate of Jacob Snively, deceased, for an order of sale of decedent's real estate.

The first will recorded in the register's office is that of Paul Waugh, of Bedford township, June 15, 1771. John Miller subsequently took out letters in the same estate. The will is recorded in German.

The first recorded deed is one from George Croghan, Esq., to John Campbell, recorded 4th of May, 1771. It is for three tracts of land, containing in all 1,161½ acres; consideration £116 3 0. These tracts are parts of a larger tract of about one hundred thousand acres conveyed by the chiefs of the Six Nations to said George Croghan, November 4, 1768, and lying along the Ohio and Monongahela rivers.

The first letters of administration were granted to Thomas Coulter, in the estate of William Coulter, deceased, April 17, 1771.

In a previous chapter entitled "Early Settlements," reference is made to one Garrett Pendergrass, an Indian trader who for a short time became a settler at Fort Bedford. Prior to the treaty between the Six Nations and the proprietaries, of July 6, 1754, it seems that Pendergrass had secured from the said Six Nations leave to settle upon and improve three hundred acres of land, comprising largely the present limits of Bedford borough. On being dispossessed of this during the French and Indian war, the said confederation of Indian tribes made good their part of the contract by deeding to him a large section of land embracing the present territory of Allegheny City. The deed by which this conveyance is made is a most peculiar and interesting document, and its copy is one of our early records, in deed book "A," page 29.

Know all Men by these presents that whereas a certain Garret Pendergrass, Senior, of Bedford Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania and County of Cumberland was Set-

tled some number of years past by leave of the Chiefs or deputies of the six Nations of Indians on a Tract of Land where bedford is now situate while the said Land was yet the property of us and our said Chiefs & deputys, said Pendergrass being dispossessed of said land In time of the war between the French and English and before said Pendergrass could Saifly return to live on said Land it was Entered upon by people who have from time to time and yet Continues to keep said Pendergrass from the Enjoyment of said Tract of Land said Pendergras at the last Treaty Held at Fort Pitt with the Representatives of the said six Nations informed our said Chiefs or their Representatives or deputys that he was deprived of the said Tract of Land as above mentioned whereupon us and our said deputys did then at the said Treaty Give him the said Pendergrass our leave in writing under our hands to settle on a Tract of Land Called the long Reach near the mouth of Youghyagain but the said last mentioned Tract being at the time of the said Treaty or before it Improved by some other person or persons . . . to our . . . for which Reason he the said Pendergrass has not obtained Possession of the Latter mentioned Tract and can not Quiatly Enjoy nither of the two above mentioned Tracts Know ye therefore that we the under or within bound Subscribers who have hereunto caused our names to be set and have put our marks the first of us assigning being one of the Chiefs and the other two deputys off the said six Nations do give and grant to the said Garret Pendergrass his heirs and trustees forever our full leave and liberty of us and for and in behalf of the said six Nations to settle on a Tract of Land on the North side of the Aligaina River oposite to Fort Pitt to joyn the said River on the one side and to extend one Mile and a half from the Landing on the north side of the said Aligaina River opposite to Fort Pitt in form of a Cemi Circle from said Landing hereby granting to him and his heirs Trustees and assigns full liberty to build houses to make improvements and Cultivate the said Tract of Land or any part thereof and that he the said Pendergrass may the more Quiatly Enjoy the said Land and any benefit that him his heirs or assigns shall make or can make thereby we do for ourselves and in behalf of the said six Nations discharge all people whatsoever from molesting or disturbing him the said Pendergrass his heirs Trustees or assigns in the Possession or quiat Enjoyment of the said land or any part thereof and we do by these presents firmly engage and promise to answer all objections that any Indian tribe or tribes may have to the making of the above Settlement.

In Witness whereof we have caused our names hereunto

to be subscribed and have hereunto set our marks In the Month of February in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred & seventy.

Signed and agreed to (Anonguit
Garret Pendergrass Jr(Enishshera or Capt Henry
Mountare H M Connehraca hecat or the white Mingo.

Bedford S.S.

Came before me the Subscriber one of the Majesty's of the Peace for said county the within named Indians viz Anonguit Enishchera or Capt Henry Mintour Connehraca hecat or the white Mingo and acknowledged the within Instrument of writing or bill of sale to be their Act and Deed and desired the same might be recorded as such.

Given under my hand and seal in the month of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and seventy.

Recorded 19th of Sept 1772. JAMES ELLIOTT.

It would seem that for a period of about eighteen months during the early part of the Revolutionary war, covering parts of the years of 1775-76, public business in Bedford county was practically suspended, as the court and county records are silent as to that period. County officials were probably engaged in military service at the time, and were somewhat oblivious to the less pressing duties of civil life.

The provincial convention which met on the 15th of July, 1776, and on the 28th of September following, adopted the state constitution, also appointed justices of the peace for the several counties of the state, and required that, before entering upon the duties of their office, they should take an oath of renunciation of the authority of George III, and of allegiance to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bedford county was represented in this convention by Benjamin Elliott, Thomas Coulter, John Burd, John Wilkins, John Cessna, Thomas Smith and Joseph Powell.

The constitution went into effect immediately upon its adoption, and the legislature, in June, 1777, established a test and oath of allegiance, a copy of which appears on the early records of our county and which reads as follows:

I, ———, do swear that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance

to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent state; and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof, as declared by Congress; and also that I will discover and make known, to some one Justice of the Peace of said state, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America. So help me God."

The first taking of this new oath by any official in Bedford county, which the records show, was in September, 1777, when Robert Galbraith and James Martin, being "by a commission from his Excellency Thomas Wharton, Jun, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," appointed two of the justices of the peace of the county court of common pleas, etc., dated the 11th day of September, 1777, for the county of Bedford, took the oath of office before George Bryan, Esq., vice-president.

The marked difference in the forms of the two oaths above given indicates a necessarily corresponding change of patriotic sentiment on the part of the citizen, and it is difficult for us to realize what this transition meant to him.

The new form of government attached new obligations and duties to the dignity of citizenship. Responsibilities, cares, privations and hardships were none the less a part of private everyday life than they had been under monarchical government; but a change in life's purposes and prospects took possession of the American people, and how they appreciated their liberties and improved their opportunities has been shown in the part they have ever since taken in the world's history.

Another document to which we have already referred in a former chapter appears also among the early records of the county; it is the deed of Garret Pendergrass and Ann his wife to Garret Pendergrass, Jr., for the three hundred acres of land around Fort Bedford, of which Mr. Pendergrass, Sr., claimed to have been dispossessed by subsequent settlers. He seems to have felt that his former title had not been fully divested by the conveyance of the tract opposite Fort Pitt, and accordingly undertakes to convey the former one to his son in the following interesting deed:

This Indenture Made the seventeenth day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two Between Garret Pendergrass senior of Colerain Township in the County of Bedford and Province of Pennsylvania . . . and Ann his wife of the one part and Garret Pendergrass junior of the Township of . . . in the County and Province aforesaid yeoman of the other part, Witnesseth . . . ion of the Sum of three hundred pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania to the aforesaid Garret Pendergrass senior in Hand paid by the aforesaid Garret Pendergrass Junior before the sealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof the said Garret Pendergrass senior doth hereby acknowledge & thereof acquit and forever discharge the said Garret Pendergrass junior his executors, administrators and assigns by these presents He the aforesaid Garret Pendergrass senior & Ann his wife Have Granted bargained, sold released and confirmed, and by these presents Do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Garret Pendergrass Junior and to his Heirs and assigns all that Improvement & Tract of Land which is situated on both sides of the Rays Town Branch of Juniata including the Springs known by the Name of the three Springs—Bounded Westward with Land formerly claimed by William Fredrigal & in Bedford Township in the County of Bedford aforesaid being the same land on which the Town called Bedford now stands and containing by Estimation three hundred acres be the same more or less, together with all and singular the Improvements Rights Members Hereditaments & appurtenances whatsoever on the said Tract of Land erected and Made or to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining & the Reversions & Remainders Rents Issues & profits thereof and also all the Estate Right Title Interest use property Claim & demand whatsoever of the aforesaid Garret Pendergrass senior & Ann his wife of in and to the aforesaid Improvement Tract of Land & premises & every part thereof with the appurtenances To Have and to Hold the aforesaid Improvements & Tract of Land containing by Estimation three hundred acres be the same more or less and premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended so to be and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Garret Pendergrass junior his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Garret Pendergrass junior his heirs and assigns forever. Subject to the payment of the Purchase Money Interest & Quit Rent due and to become due on the same to the Honorable the proprietaries of the Province aforesaid their Heirs & Successors.

In Witness whereof the aforesaid Parties to these presents

have interchangeably set their hands & affixed their Seals the day and year first above written.
Sealed and delivered in the
presence of us.
Jeremh Lochrey,
Michael Hoofnagle.

GARET PENDERGRASS [Seal.]
Her
ANN X PENDERGRASS. [Seal.]
Mark.

(Receipt of purchase money acknowledged)

Deed acknowledged before William Proctor on June 17th, 1772. Recorded 10th July 1772.

Deed book "A", page 28.

Returning to the records of the criminal courts, and passing over many entries that would be found interesting had we space to devote to them, we find in October sessions, 1782, a case both unique and novel in its character, and which has been more frequently read and examined by the curious reader than any other on the criminal records of the county. It is that of Pennsylvania against Daniel Palmer, indicted for horsestealing. The bill of indictment shows that defendant lived in Milford township, and charges that on the 23d day of August, 1782, he stole, carried away, etc., from one Ludwick Friedline, one black mare with a star in her forehead, branded on her near jaw with the letter "A", on her near fore shoulder with the letter "C", and on her near buttock with the letter "A." The indictment was drawn, and the commonwealth represented by William Bradford, attorney general. The grand jury found a true bill and defendant pleaded not guilty. The following jury was called and sworn or affirmed for the trial of the case: Hugh Barclay, Daniel Rhoads, John Johnston, John Graham, Dickey Berkshire, Robert Wadsworth, Thomas Conway, George Elder, Shadrach Cartel, Joshua Davis, Samuel Skinner and Robert Gibson, who found the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. The court then imposed the following sentence:

It is therefore considered by the Court that the said Daniel Palmer shall be taken tomorrow morning to the public whipping post, and between the hours of eight and ten of the clock, shall receive thirty-nine lashes to be well laid on his bare back, and that immediately afterward the said Daniel Palmer shall be

placed in the Pillory where he shall stand for one hour and have his ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; and shall forfeit to the Commonwealth the sum of fifteen pounds, being the value of the goods of Ludwick Friedline of which the said Daniel Palmer is convicted of stealing, and shall pay the costs attending the prosecution, and be committed until the whole of this sentence is complied with."

In case No. 1 of oyer and terminer court of April Term, 1795, a minister by name of Spangenberg was tried, convicted and executed for murder, a full account of which event will be found under "Miscellaneous Sketches" of this work. The information upon which the action was founded is unique and interesting in its character, and is considered worthy of a place here.

Bedford County to wit

The Grand Inquest for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Body of the County of Bedford upon their oaths and solemn affirmations respectively—do present that Cyracus Spangenberg late of the county of Bedford Clerk, not having the Fear of God before his Eyes but being moved and seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, the Nineteenth Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, at the town of Berlin, in the township of Brothers Valley, in the county of Bedford aforesaid and within the Jurisidiction of this court with Force and arms &c in and upon a certain Jacob Glassner in the Peace of God and of this Commonwealth then and there being, then and there feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice before thought, an assault did make, and the said Cyriacus Spangenberg, with a naked case knife, of the value of one Shilling, which he the said Cyriacus Spangenberg in his right hand then and there had and held, the aforesaid Jacob Glassner, in and upon the right side of the Body between the Ribs of him the said Jacob Glassner, and likewise in and upon the left side of the Body between the ribs of him the said Jacob Glassner, then and there feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice before thought, did stab and strike, giving to him the said Jacob Glassner, then and there, with the knife aforesaid in and upon the right side of the Body between the Ribs of him the said Jacob Glassner, by the Stabbing and striking aforesaid one Mortal Wound of the Length of one Inch, of the Breadth of one Inch and of the Depth of two Inches, and likewise giving to him the said Jacob Glassner by the stabbing and striking aforesaid, then and there with the knife aforesaid in and upon the left side of the Body between

the Ribs of him the said Jacob Glassner one other Mortal Wound of the Length of one Inch, of the Breadth of one inch and of the Depth of four inches, of which said two Mortal Wounds the said Jacob Glassnor from the aforesaid Nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, to the twenty-first day of March of the same year last aforesaid, at the county aforesaid did languish and languishingly did live on which said twenty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-four, at the County aforesaid, the said Jacob Glassnor of the said two mortal Wounds did die, and so the Inquest aforesaid upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid—do say that the said Cyracus Spangenberg, in manner and form aforesaid, the said Jacob Glassnor, at the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice before thought, did kill and murder against the Peace and Dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.

JARED INGERSOLL,
Atty Gen'l.

CHAPTER X.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

When the Revolutionary war began, Bedford county comprised the territory forming the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. This section was not the scene of any battles of the great war for national independence, nor did it figure especially prominently in that prolonged struggle except in contributing of her citizen soldiery her full share of brave men and true, as she has ever since done when our government issued a call to arms. And, furthermore, we shall find in this instance, Bedford county troops were not only among the first in the field of action, but helped to comprise a battalion which early attracted the attention of military officials and elicited most favorable comment from them.

Among the citizens who became at once prominently identified with the great struggle for liberty and national unity were Colonel George Woods, Judge Bernard Daugherty, Colonel David Espy, Samuel Davidson, Esq., Colonel John Piper, Colonel James Piper, Major John Cessna (the great-grandfather of the late Hon. John Cessna), Colonel Charles Cessna, Major Edward Coombs, Colonel Hugh Barclay, Captain Andrew Mann, Colonel Robert Galbraith, Captain Robert Cluggage, James Martin, William Proctor, William Parker, Captain Thomas Paxton, Colonel Thomas Smith, James Wells, John Malott, Robert Scott and Captain James Francis Moore.

A majority of the inhabitants of this section favored the movement for independence, though there was a large number of those who endeavored to remain loyal to King George the Third, and for that reason were called "Tories" by the advocates of the war.

The colonists throughout the continent becoming aroused to concerted action, a convention was held at Philadelphia, on the 15th day of July, 1774, to take action, so far as this province was concerned, in the grievances being heaped upon the American colonists by the English government. In this convention

Bedford county was ably represented by George Woods, Esq., who afterward became prominent in the history of the county.

In May, 1775, congress having resolved to raise an army of which the Pennsylvania portion amounted to 4,300 men, the assembly recommended to the commissioners of the several counties to provide arms and equipments for this force; they also directed the officers of the military association to select a number of minutemen equal to the number of arms that could be procured, who should hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, to any quarter, in case of emergency. To assist in carrying into effect these measures, on the 30th of June, 1775, a committee of safety, consisting of prominent citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northampton, Berks, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, was appointed. Bernard Daugherty was chosen as a member of the committee to represent Bedford county, but did not take his seat with that body until the middle of the following September. The committee organized by choosing Benjamin Franklin president, William Garret clerk, and Michael Hillegass treasurer. At the same date, June 30, 1775, Bedford county was called upon to furnish immediately, as its inhabitants regarded the "freedom, welfare and safety of the country," one hundred good firelocks with bayonets, etc., "for the use of such officers and soldiers as shall be drafted from time to time."

Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill had reached the province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle battalion was ready to take the field. Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle, who, as we have already noted, served under Colonel Armstrong in the Kittanning expedition, and assisted James Smith in the capture of Fort Bedford, was placed in command, and, of the eight companies composing the battalion, the one commanded by Captain Robert Cluggage was formed of Bedford county men. Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, the first attorney admitted to practice in Bedford county courts, also served as the first major of the battalion. Starting from Reading, the place of rendezvous, the command marched at once toward Boston by way of Easton, through northern New Jersey, crossing the Hudson river a few miles north of West Point, and joined General Washington's forces in the trenches at Bos-

ton on August 8, 1775. These were the first companies from the south to arrive in Massachusetts, and naturally attracted much attention. The promptness with which the several companies comprising Colonel Thompson's battalion were formed, and with which they reported for duty on the field, was favorably commented upon as an indication of the patriotism of Pennsylvania.

On August 13, 1775, Captain James Chambers, commanding one of the Lancaster county companies of this battalion, writes from Cambridge as follows:

We arrived in camp on the 7th ultimo, about twelve o'clock. We were not here above an hour until we went to view the lines where the English camp is all in plain sight. We crossed the lines, and went beyond the outposts to a small hill, within musket shot of a man-of-war and a floating battery, and not further from the works at the foot of Bunker Hill, where we could see them very plainly. Whilst I was standing there, some of our riflemen slipped down the hill, about a gunshot to the left of us and began firing. The regulars returned it without hurting our men. We thought we saw one of the red coats fall. Since the riflemen came here, by the latest accounts from Boston, there have been forty-two killed and thirty-eight prisoners taken at the light-house, twelve of the latter tories. Amongst the killed are four captains, one of them a son of a lord, and worth £40,000 a year, whose name I cannot recollect. The riflemen go where they please, and keep the regulars in continual hot water. They are every day firing cannon at our people, but have not yet killed a man. We expect six wagons loaded with powder here in two or three days; and when they arrive, our twenty-four pounders will begin to play on their ships and the lines on Bunker Hill. It is difficult for our men to get within shot of them, as they have floating batteries that flank the end of Winter Hill, and men-of-war on the other side, though our boys think they killed several of them.

About an hour ago, I saw a small cannonading between two of the enemies boats and one of our batteries, to the north of Boston. We can see all the town distinctly from our fort on Prospect Hill, and it is a very pretty place. Two deserters came to us last night.

Thatcher, in his military journal, said of these men:

Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than fourteen hundred men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven

hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in hight. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are reremarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review a company of them (doubtless meaning Colonel Cresap's company of Maryland frontiersmen, one-half of whom were recruited in that part of Pennsylvania lying west of the Alleghenies) while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches' diameter, at a distance of two hundred yards. They are now stationed on our out lines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot.

This battalion became the second regiment of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by General George Washington, and after the first of July, 1776, it became the first regiment, under the command of Colonel Edward Hand.

In a letter written at Delanceys Mills by Colonel Hand to General Washington, he speaks of congress having an objection to the advancement of his oldest captain (Captain Cluggage), and submits to the General a list of the names and ranks of the captains under his command, that he (Washington) may forward the same to congress with a recommendation for the appointment of a major therefrom. Whilst Captain Cluggage, of the Bedford county company, ranked first on the list, congress took occasion to turn him down, and on September 25 appointed Captain James Ross as major. This action induced the resignation of both Captains Cluggage and Smith. Captain Cluggage's resignation was couched in very dignified language, and was accompanied by his best wishes for the success of the army's cause, and will be found in Force's Archives, 5th series, vol. 2, page 921.

ROLL OF CAPT. ROBERT CLUGGAGE'S COMPANY, FALL OF 1776.

Captain: Robert Cluggage.

First Lieutenant: John Holliday, commissioned June 25, 1775.

Second Lieutenant: Robert McKenzie, died February 12, 1776; Benjamin Burd, from third lieutenant.

Third Lieutenant: Benjamin Burd, October, 1775, promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants: James Holliday; Daniel Stoy, discharged at Long Island, July 1, 1776; resided in Somerset county, Pa., in 1818; Querinus Meriner, David Wright.

Corporals: Aquilla White, William Lee, Joseph McKenzie, Angus McDonald.

Drummer: Timothy Sullivan.

Privates: Adam Anderson, resided in Westmoreland county in 1818; Philip Beechy, John Bowman; Thaddeus Broughdon, discharged February 10, 1776; Thomas Brown, George Bruner, John Campbell, Thomas Casek, Stephen Cessna, Patrick Clark, Philip Conner, James Corrowan; Joshua Craig, resided in Cumberland county in 1820; John Crips, Alexander Crugren, Thomas Cunningham, James Curran; John Davis, afterward adjutant Flying Camp; Cornelius Dilling; William Donelin, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Matthew Dougherty, Laurence Dowling, Daniel Francks, George Freeman, Amariah Garrett, Daniel Gemberland, Reuben Gillespy, Richard Hardister, Conrad Hanning; Francis Jamison, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Andrew Johnston, enlisted June 25, 1775; promoted lieutenant First Pennsylvania; Matthias Judy; John Kelly, — "September 14, 1775, John Kelly, one of Captain Cluggage's men, shot one of Captain Chambers' men through the head for stabbing him."—*Wright's Journal;* Peter King, James Knight, William Laird, Charles Lenning, Robert Leonard; John Lesley, re-enlisted in Eleventh Pennsylvania; Henry McCartney, discharged at Long Island, July, 1776, weaver, resided in Lycoming county in 1820; Daniel McClain, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; John McCune, John McDonald, Patrick McDonald, Thomas McFarlane, Thomas Magee, Daniel Mangaw, Michael Miller, Robert Piatt, John Pitts, Samuel Plumb, Martin Reynolds, Daniel Rhoads, Philip Ritchie, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Thomas Shehan, Francis Shires; Alexander Simonton, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Emanuel Smith, Henry Smith; Daniel Stoy, promoted sergeant; John Stuart, Jonathan Taylor, James Turmoil, Andrew Tweed, James Vanzandt; Daniel Vanderslice, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Thomas Vaughn, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Samuel Wallace, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; Solomon Walker, James Warford, Thomas Ward, Alexander Wilson; George Whitman, enlisted June, 1775, re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania; Samuel Woodward.

CAPT. RICHARD BROWN'S COMPANY.

On the 20th of February, 1776, the committee of safety, taking into consideration the defense of this province, resolved to apply to the house of representatives to have steps taken for the raising of two thousand men for such public service. The

house acting promptly in the matter, resolved to raise an army of fifteen hundred men, to be divided into three battalions, two of riflemen and one of musketmen; the two rifle battalions each to comprise six companies, and both to be under the command of Colonel Samuel Miles. One of these included a company from Bedford county under Captain Richard Brown. This company being made up of men residing west of the Allegheny mountains, the history of it will be given in the "History of Somerset County," which accompanies this work.

CAPT. ANDREW MANN'S COMPANY.

Under authority of a resolution of congress, dated July 15, 1776, the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was raised for the defense of the western frontier, to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Boeuff and Kittanning, to consist of seven companies from Westmoreland and one from Bedford county. Its first officers were Colonel Aenas Mackey (frequently written McCoy), Lieutenant George Wilson and Major Richard Butler. Mackey and Wilson both died in 1777, and thereafter Colonel Daniel Broadhead became commander of the regiment.

The Bedford county company was commanded by Captain Andred Mann, whose home was in that part of Bedford county now included in Fulton county. No separate roll of this company has been preserved, but there are records to show that in December, 1776, it contained sixty-two enlisted men. The regiment performed most arduous service. It rendezvoused at Kittanning, from which place it marched in midwinter to New Jersey and joined Washington's army, many of the officers and men dying from want of medicines and other army supplies. After participating in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown it was ordered to march to Pittsburg, where it became part of General McIntosh's command. During the remainder of that year it waged an active warfare against the Indians. In 1779 it went up the Allegheny river on General Broadhead's expedition, attacked the Indians, and defeated them and burned their towns. On the return of the regiment, its time having expired, it was discharged at Pittsburg. Among those who are known to have been members of Captain Mann's company were Robert Aikens, Abraham Faith, Joseph Hancock, Jacob Justice, Allen

McComb, James Mitchell and Philip Wolf, some of whom afterward resided in other counties of this commonwealth.

Besides these three companies of Cluggage, Brown and Mann, of the Continental Line, Bedford county also contributed a number of battalions of Associators and militiamen, but of these nothing like a complete record can be given and our space will not admit of the few complete and many partial muster rolls that are available. The following synopsis, however, will doubtles serve a useful purpose:

ASSOCIATORS AND MILITIAMEN.

County Lieutenants: John Piper, Mar. 21, 1777; George Ashman, Nov. 21, 1780; George Woods, Sept. 17, 1784; Hugh Barclay, Nov. 30, 1787.

Committee of Correspondence, chosen 9th of May, 1775: George Woods, Samuel Davidson, Thomas Smith, David Espy and George Funk.

CAPT. DAVIDSON'S COMPANY.

Muster Roll of Captain Samuel Davidson's company, in Colonel Smith's battalion of Bedford county Associators:

Captain: Samuel Davidson, March 22, 1776.

Lieutenant: William Beatty, March 22, 1776.

Thirty-two privates, all of March 22, 1776, which included many men afterward prominent in the county.

CAPT. PAXON'S RANGING COMPANY.

A Return of Captain Paxon's company of Rangers, at Bedford, the 12th of September, and discharged the 13th of November, 1776:

Captain: Thomas Paxon, Sept. 12, 1776.

First Lieutenant: Thomas Edmiston, Sept. 12, 1776.

Second Lieutenant: Isaac Jones, Sept. 12, 1776.

Third Lieutenant: Michael Walleck, Sept. 12, 1776.

Sergeants: Charles Seipes, Samuel Witherow, John Brown, James Coleman, Sept. 16, 1776.

Corporals: John Dyer, John Esery, William Nicholas, William Alexander, Sept. 16, 1776. Drummer: Robert Paxton, Sept. 16, 1776; and sixty-three privates.

The above muster rolls were certified by Bernard Daugherty on behalf of the commissioners for calling out the militia of Bedford county, under date of November 25, 1776.

CAPT. PAXTON'S COMPANY.

A muster roll of Captain Thomas Paxton's company of militia of the First Battalion of Bedford county, under the command of Colonel George Woods:

Captain: Thomas Paxton, December 8, 1776.

First Lieutenant: John McMullin, December 8, 1776.

Sergeants: Matthew Campbell, David Evans, December 8, 1776.

Corporals: John Dyer, Forbes Newtown, December 8, 1776; and nineteen privates.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Dates when in actual service.)

Colonel: John Piper, July, 1776. Major: Edward Coombs, July, 1776. Captains: William McAlvey, Daniel Carpenter, William Parker, Francis Cluggage, Philip Cable, Thomas Paxton, July, 1776. Lieutenants: ——— Chaney, ——— Higgins, William Frier, Moses Reed, John Stilwell, Herman Gray, July, 1776. Ensign: Thomas Holiday (McAlevy's company), July, 1776.

SECOND BATTALION.

Colonel: George Woods, July, 1776. Major: Charles Cessna, July, 1776. Captains: Samuel Davidson, Jacob Hendershot, July, 1776.

CAPT. HENDERSHOT'S COMPANY.

A roll of officers and privates of the First Battalion of Bedford county, who marched to camp under command of Captain Jacob Hendershot, and enrolled 9th January; discharged 10th of March, and allowed pay until the 25th of March, 1777:

Captain: Jacob Hendershot, January 9, 1777. Lieutenant: Frederick Storts, January 9, 1777. Sergeant: Francis Shines, January 9, 1777. Corporal: William Steed, January 9, 1777; and fifteen privates, besides the following officers who marched with the company as volunteers:

Lieutenant Colonel James Graham, Major Edward Coombs, Major John Cessna, Captain Obadiah Stillwell, Lieutenant Moses Reed, Lieutenant John Stilwell, Ensign Stillwell Troax, Lieutenant Levi Linn, with Captain Paxton; Private, Joseph Troax, with Capt. Paxton; died in service, February 15, 1777.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonels: George Woods (1st), Thomas Smith, John Piper, William McAlevy. Majors: John Cessna (first), Edward Coombs.

FIRST BATTALION.

A list of the field and other officers of the First Battalion of the Bedford militia, commanded by Colonel William Parker:

Colonel: William Parker, December 10, 1777. Lieutenant Colonel: Charles Cessna, December 10, 1777. Major: Robert Culbertson, December 10, 1777.

FIRST COMPANY.

Captain: Thomas Buck. First Lieutenant: Samuel Moore. Second Lieutenant: John Moore. Ensign: Joshua Owens. Court-Martial Men: Robert Moore, Thomas Hall, all December 10, 1777.

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain: Gideon Ritchey. First Lieutenant: Edward Roose. Second Lieutenant: James Dinsmore. Ensign: Henry Williams. Court-Martial Men: John Cessna, Abraham Milley. All December 10, 1777.

Brothers Valley (3d) company.
Turkey Foot (4th) company.
Quemahoning (5th) company.
(All Somerset county.)

BEDFORD TOWN (6TH) COMPANY.

Captain: Richard Dunlap. First Lieutenant: Cornelius McAuley. Second Lieutenant: James Beatty. Ensign: Henry Elwell. Court-Martial Men: George Milligan, Samuel McCasslin. All December 10, 1777.

SECOND BATTALION.

Commanded by Colonel George Ashman; Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas Paxton; Major: Martin Longstrath.

	Captain	First Lieut.	Second Lieut.	Ensign
Co.	James Martin	Campbell Lefevre	Isaac Lefevre	Samuel Martin
Co.	Hugh ———	William Kelley	Thomas Morgan	Joseph Cornelius
Co.	Thomas Blair	Joseph Orbison	Robert Gardner	Robert Galbraith
ı Co.	John Hamilton	Frederick Storts	Philip Longstrath	Henry Lavary
ı Co.	James Gibson	John Galloway	William Alexander	David Hunter
ı Co.	Abraham Covalt	Samuel McFadden	Henry Rush, Sr.	Bethuel Covalt
ı Co.	James Waford	Jonathan Payne	Samuel Payne	Joseph Coombs
ı Co.	Eval Shelby	Azer Russ	Thomas Davy	David Evans

THIRD BATTALION.

Commanded by Colonel William McAlevy. Lieutenant Colonel: Samuel Jack. Major: Andrew Devinny.

: Co	William Simonton	Jacob Laird	James Vansant	John Vansant
Co.	John Thompson	James Caldwell	Samuel Rhea	James Crawford
Co.	Joshua Davis	Morris Cain	Thomas Miller	Jacob Shoub
ı Co.	John Shaver	Thomas Willson	George Jackson	William Enyart
ı Co.	Henry Black	William Devinny	William Moore	Andrew Jones
ı Co.	William Johnston	Thomas Johnston	David Caldwell	Robert Kirkpatrick
ı Co.	John Little	John Willson	Alexander McCormick	Alexander Ewing
ı Co.	Daniel Carpenter	Francis Cluggage	Adam Thompson	John Lewis

The Archives and Colonial Records of Pennsylvania contain numerous entries of valuable historic matter pertaining to Bedford county during the Revolutionary period, from which sources we glean the following sketches:

February 9, 1776, Col. David Espy, clerk for the county commissioners, in a letter addressed to the committee of safety, said: "We have but one Gunsmith in the County, who has engaged to make twenty-five Firelocks, and has been employed for these three or four months past, but has not got any of them completed; yet we are in hopes he will soon have the twenty-five finished. He has been very industrious to procure Assistance or Journeymen, in order to undertake the whole, but cannot obtain any; and we also have endeavoured to employ others in the adjacent Counties, but are informed they are already engaged. We have provided Leather, and have employed a Saddler to make the Cartridge Boxes, agreeable to the Pattern sent us, and will take every necessary step in our Power, in order to have the whole completed."

November 23, 1776, Council of Safety, at Philadelphia, resolves to send salt, now in its possession, to the several counties of the state. Bedford county gets 60 bushels more or less.

November 27, 1776, Council of Safety draws an order in favor of Bernard Daugherty for £549 1 0, to pay Captain Paxton's Company of Rangers, for defense of the frontier.

January 23, 1777, Mr. Nesbit, Treasurer, directed to pay Captain Samuel Davidson £4 for three blankets for the use of his company.

January 29, 1777, Mr. Nesbit ordered to pay commissioners of Bedford county £19 for expenses of said commissioners.

January 29, 1777, Mr. Nesbit ordered to pay Colonel Thomas Smith £42 for arms taken and appraised in Bedford county from non-resistants, in the district of the First Battalion.

February 25, 1777, Mr. Nesbit ordered to pay Captain Richard Brown £8 5s, for cash advanced the wives of prisoners taken on Long Island.

February 17, 1777, General Israel Putnam writes to Council of Safety, from Princeton: "Last night Col. Neilson, with a party of about 150 men, attacked sixty belonging to Cortland Skinner's brigade, at Lawrence's Island, under command of Maj. Richard Stockton, formerly an inhabitant of this place—the enemy's renowned land Pilot—the Colonel took the whole, among which was this Stockton, a captain and three or four Subaltern officers; the enemy had four killed and one wounded —we had one killed—this you may depend upon to be a fact. Col. Neilson is just arrived here. I shall forward the prisoners on in a day or two to you. 50 of the Bedford County Riflemen

of your state, what I detached from this place, were with Col. Neilson—the whole officers and men, both belonging to that county and the militia of this state, behaved with great bravery, such as would do honor to veteran soldiers." * * * * * *

March 21, 1777, John Piper commissioned Lieutenant and Robert Galbraith, Prothonotary of Bedford county.

June 27, 1777, Thomas Urie appointed Sheriff of Bedford county, and William Parker, Col. John Piper, Samuel Moore, John Cessna, Charles Cessna and John Moore, or any two of them, approved as surety.

September 12, 1777, Thomas Urie and James Martin appointed by Committee of Safety as sub lieutenants of Bedford county. Same day, Robert Galbraith sworn as Justice of the Peace of said county.

October 21, 1777, Robert Galbraith, Thomas Urie and John Piper appointed special commissioners of Bedford county, for the purpose of seizing the personal property of such inhabitants as have joined the army of Great Britain. This appointment made by Council of Safety.

October 31, 1777, Robert Galbraith, at Yorktown, writes President Wharton: "Sir:—I have been at Bedford and opened the courts without any opposition. The Sheriff held the election, and though but a small one, yet I hope it will answer a good purpose. Mr. Smith still refuses to deliver up the Records, as appears by the affidavits sent you by Mr. John Morris, Clerk of the Assembly. I've sent by Mr. Morris, the Nomination of Bedford Justices of the Peace, which I expect the Council will take notice of, and send up the Commissions by first opportunity. I should be glad of some instruction relative to the Tavern-keepers; some have applied at the Court, and recommended, but I have no License nor order to proceed in the matter. Mr. Woods (meaning George Woods) has taken the Oath of Allegiance, and wonders why himself and the other two Gentlemen recommended with him, are not Commissioned; he says he is now determined to support the Constitution, and most undoubtedly he can do a great deal of good or ill in this County at the present Time. If the Council thought proper to send for Mr. Smith, and dispose of him in some other way than confining him in Bedford, it might answer a better purpose, for I am apprehensive he might be rescued here, and I am of opinion if he was brought before the Council he would agree to deliver them up; but this I leave to the wisdom and the prudence of the Council.

"The generality of the People in Bedford County are well disposed to the Constitution, and a little Time, I am persuaded, will put matters upon a good footing. I attended at Carlisle Court, and matters there went on middling well. Mr. Morris, who attended, also can inform you. I write this in York Town,

where I have attended on behalf of the State; the Courts were opened here, but in manner, and under what circumstances, Mr. McLean, who intends waiting on you in a few Days, will inform. I intend returning to Bedford in a few Days, as soon as I can get Seals of Office engraved here.

"With compliments to Mr. Bryan and the other Gentlemen of the Council."

Thomas Smith, who became the second prothonotary of Bedford county, in 1773, for reasons which to himself seemed sufficient, refused to deliver to his successor, Robert Galbraith, the books, records, papers and seals of office, and Council at Lancaster, on November 17, 1777, issued the following warrant for his arrest:

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

To the Sheriff of Bedford County: Greeting.

WHEREAS, it is made to appear before the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the Oath of Robert Galbraith and William Parker Esquires, that Thomas Smith Esq^{r} being a person who has acted as Prothonotary in the County of Bedford, hath been duly required and summoned by a demand in writing, to deliver up all and singular the books, records, papers and seals belonging to or in use in the office of Prothonotary, in and for the said county of Bedford, unto the said Robert Galbraith (he the said Robert Galbraith being the person who hath been appointed by the President and this Council to succeed him the said Thomas Smith in the said office) and that he the s^{d} Thomas Smith hath neglected to comply with the s^{d} demand, you are therefore hereby commanded to take the said Thomas Smith, and him safely keep in close custody in the common Goal of the said County of Bedford without bail or mainprize, until the said Robert Galbraith shall become possessed of the said books, records, papers and seals. Given under my hand at Lancaster this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

GEORGE BRYAN,
Vice-President.

November 24, 1777. Col. John Piper writes from Lancaster to President Wharton of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania: "Sir—I would beg leave to Enform that in Consequence of a Commission from the Supream Executive Council of this State appointing me Lieut. of Bedford County, for the Purpose of Mustering and Classing the Militia of s^{d} county, notwithstanding the opposition and difficulty that attend the Business we have been able to goe so farr into it that we have form'd

the s^{d} militia into Battalions and likewise into Companys and classed, Agreeable to an Act of Assembly, Pass'd for that Purpose. But from our distance and other Disadvantages Have not been able to obtain Commissions, therefore Prays that Commissions may be granted, and as our Militia Have Been and are still a Calling upon not only to Guard our own frontiers, but likewise to Escort Provisions and other Carriages to Fort Pitt, and a number of our Militia Have Been Call'd upon to joyne Generall Hand, and as no Provision has ever Been made for the Paym^{t} or Equipm^{t} of these men, who notwithstanding these difficulties, Have stepped forth in Defence of their Country and are still Ready to appear in its Deffence. I would therefore Pray in Behalf of s^{d} county that Provision for the Pay and Equipm^{t} of these Men, who are called into actual service, may Be Procured. These Considerations I would beg Leave to submit, in hopes your Excellancy will Grant such suplys as our necessitys require."

October 30, 1777. Returns from a General Election in Bedford county, show results as follows: Councellor, Thomas Urie; Representatives, Hannan Husband, Chas. Cisna, Wm. McCoomb, John Burd, John Stevenson and John Stewart; Commissioner, Jas. Martin; Assessors, Wm. Montgomery, Samuel Moore, Thomas Ferguson, James Little, Hugh Orlton and Daniel McConnell; Sheriffs, John Cessna and Francis Cluggage; Coroners, Cornelius Aulay and John Moore. Cessna appointed Sheriff and Aulay Coroner, sureties approved.

November 27, 1777. Thomas Smith and George Woods write President Wharton as follows:

Gentlemen: The present situation of this County is so truly deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delayed a moment in acquainting you with it, an Indian War is now raging around us in its utmost fury. Before you went down they had killed one man at Stony Creek, since that time they have killed five on the Mountain, over against the heads of Dunning's Creek, Killed or taken three at the three springs, wounded one and kill'd some Children by Frankstown, and had they not providentially been discovered in the Night, & a party went out and fired on them, they would, in all probability, have destroyed a great part of that settlement in a few hours. A small party went out into Morrison's Cove scouting, and unfortunately divided, the Indians discovered one division and out of eight killed seven & wounded the other. In short, a day hardly passes without our hearing of some new murder and if the People continue only a week longer to fly as they have done for a week Past, Cumberland County will be a frontier. From Morrison's, Croyl's and Friend's Coves, Dunning's Creek, & one-half of the Glades they are fled or forted, and for all the defence that can be made

here, the Indians may do almost what they please. We keep out ranging parties, in which we go out by turns; but all that we can do that way is but weak and ineffectual for our defence, because one-half of the People are fled, those that remain are too busily employed in puting their families and the little of their Effects that they can save and take into some place of safety, so that the whole burden falls upon a few of the Frontier Inhabitants. For those who are at a distance from danger have not as yet offered us any assitance, we are far from blaming the officers of the Militia because they have not ordered them out, for if they had they really can be of little or no service, not only for the foregoing reasons, but also for these: not one Man in ten of them is armed, if they were armed you are sensible and take the country through there is not one fourth Man that is fit to go against Indians, and it might often happen that in a whole Class there might be a single Person who is acquainted with the Indians' ways or the woods, and if there should be a few good men and the rest unfit for that service, those who are fit to take the Indians in their own way, could not act with the same resolution and spirit as if they were sure of being properly supported by men like themselves. The Consequences would be that the Indians, after gaining an advantage over them, would become much more daring and fearless, and drive all before them. A small number of select Men would be of more real service to guard the frontiers than six times that number of People unused to arms or the woods.

It is not for us to dictate what steps ought to be taken, but some steps ought to be taken without the loss of an hour. The safety of your country, of your families, of your Property, will, we are convinced, urge you to do every thing in your Power to put the Frontiers in some state of defence. Suppose there were orders given to raise about 100 Rangers, under the Command of spirited officers who were well acquainted with the woods and the Indians and could take them in their own way. They could be raised instantly, and we are informed there are a great number of Rifles lying in Carlisle, useless, altho' all the back country is suffering for the want of arms. It was a fatal step that was taken last winter in leaving so many guns when the Militia came from Camp. About this place especially, and all the country near it, they are remarkably distressed for the want of Guns, for when the Men were raised for the army you know we procured every Gun that we could for their use, the country reflects hard on us now for our assiduity on those occasions, as it now deprives them of the means of defence. But this is not the only instance in which we bear reflections which are not deserved. The safety of our country then called loudly on us to send all the arms to the Camp that could be procured, and it now as loud-

ly calls on us to entreat that we may be allowed some as soon as possible. As also some ammunition, as that which was entrusted to our care is now almost delivered out to the officers who are fortifying, and what remains of it is not fit for rifles. We need not repeat our entreaties that whatever is done may be done as soon as possible, as a day's delay may be the destruction of hundreds.

We are in haste, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

GEORGE WOODS,
THOMAS SMITH.

January 20, 1778, Colonel John Piper writes to President Wharton:

SIR: I would beg leave to Enform, that on my Return from Councill the Distressing Situation of our frontiers oblidged me to Call upon the Subalterns to Consult upon measures to prevent our frontiers from Being Entirely Evacuated, when we were oblidged to Adopt the following measures, viz: to Give orders to Raise 30 men for the defence of the Settlement called the Gleads, 40 men for the Senter divission, Encluding Bedford, thirty men for Frankstown, and the same number for Sinking Valley, and thirty men to Guard the Inhabitants of Hart's Log Settlement and Shaver's Creek; the urgant Call for these men and the Exorbitant Prices of all articles, Lay'd us under the necessity of augmenting their pay to five Pounds Pr Month, the men to Be Engaged for the space of nine months, unless sooner discharged. These People have Repeatedly applyed to me, praying their Situation to Be Layd Before Council, and Assureing Council of their determination to make a Stand—if they meet with this necessary Assistance, they Likewise Pray that a Suitable Person may be Apointed to Lay a Small Store of Provisions at Each Post to Suply Scouting Party, or other troops who may be Employ[d] as Guards. If these measures are aproven by Council the People will Stand, and if Rejected I have the Greatest Reason to Believe, that upon the first alarm from Indians A great Part of our County will Be Left desolate." * * * * * * * * *

February 2, 1778. Council at Lancaster writes to Colonel John Piper:

"SIR: Your letter of the 20th of last month, a petition from divers inhabitants of your County, and a representation of the situation of your County, signed by Lieut.-Col. Hugh Davidson, have all been laid before the Council.

"The Council is much surprised to find that you have gone into the enlistment of men for nine months, as they cannot conceive how it is possible for the order of the 9th of December to be construed to give you any authority for so doing. They intended to authorise you to call out the Militia of your County for

the immediate defence of the inhabitants, as a temporary measure, until Congress could obtain the necessary information from which to form a judgment of what force would be wanted to oppose those savages, and to take effectual steps at the Continental Expence as hath been done in the Southern States for chastising them, for which purpose a committee of Congress is gone to the westward. As it was expected that the people of your County would more cheerfully exert themselves in their own immediate defence, and more willingly turn out in this service than in one more distant from home, they were not called to meet and oppose the army of the British King, but *were permitted to remain at home,* while the Militia of most of the other Counties have been called out, and in many of them the whole eight classes have been called, and have either served their turns, found substitutes, or become liable to pay the hire of substitutes. Of this money, considerable sums are already paid in, and the remainder is collecting from the delinquents. There does not appear to be any good reason why the people of your county should not exert their strength in their own defense at such a critical time as this, on the same terms that the other parts of the State render their services.

"The Militia of almost every state in America has been called into the field, and in many places render very important services and gained great honor.

"Our Militia law points out the mode of calling the people together for their defence, this council has no authority to adopt any other plan, or establish an army, however small, on any other principles than what the law has directed: And, indeed, the confederation proposed by Congress is directly against the establishing of a standing force of any kind different from the Militia. But, were it otherwise, the enlisting of men for nine months appears to be wholly improper and unnecessary. It is very improper, as there is no fund for the payment of them, and it would be a most dangerous example to the other counties who would have equal right to claim exemption from Militia service; and unnecessary, as the Militia, by a proper exertion, is certainly able to defend themselves against a much more formidable enemy than is at present reasonably expected to come against the western frontiers.

"As to the price at which it is proposed to pay the men, this alone is a sufficient reason against the measure, as the same pay would undoubtedly be immediately claimed by the Militia of the other Counties and perhaps occasion an uneasiness in the regular army which might produce fatal consequences, from these circumstances alone, there cannot be a doubt but that Congress would disapprove of it, and refuse to pay such advanced wages.

"The order of the ninth of December still exists in full force, and it is all that the Council have power to do for you.

"Col. Davidson has an order on the Treasurer for the sum of two hundred pounds, to be delivered by him to you, and to be charged by the Treasurer to your account."

April 1, 1778. Order drawn on Treasurer, in favor of Col. John Burd for £15,000, to be forwarded to James Ramsey of Bedford county to buy horses.

April 23, 1778. Petition of John Young, convicted in Bedford county for stealing two lbs. of lead, and sentenced to seven lashes, for the remitting of his sentence; his petition being recommended by several Justices of the Peace, on the ground that petitioner was an object of mercy and a soldier, his sentence was remitted on the condition that he would enlist in the service of the army for three years or during the war.

May 4, 1778. Colonel John Piper writes from Bedford to President Wharton the following letter relative to the existence of a band of tories in Bedford county:

"An affair of the most alarming nature (and as I believe altogether unprecedented) has happened lately in a Corner of this county, and which I should not think myself justifiable in not communicating to the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this State. 'Tis as follows: a Number of evil minded Persons, to the amount of thirty five (I think) having actually associated together, marched away toward the Indian Country in order to join the Indians, and to conduct them into the Inhabitance and there united, kill, burn and destroy Men, Women and Children. They came up with a body of Indians near or at the Kittannings, and in conferring with them, they, the Indians, some design in the white people, on which one of their Chiefs shot one Weston, who was the Ringleader of the tories, and scalped him before the Rest, and immediately (as if Divine Providence ever attentive to Baffle and defeat the Schemes and Measures of wicked Men) the rest fled and dispersed. A very considerable Number of the well affected Inhabitants having, as soon as their combination and march was known, pursued them and met five of them, and yesterday brought them under a strong Guard to the County Gaol.

"They confess their crime and their intention of destroying both men and property; as these People thus in open rebelion are so numerous, there is great Reason to believe them as a part of a greater whole in some dangerous confederacy with the Common Enemy either at Phil'a or Detroit.

"Therefore it was as well my own Opinion as that of a Number of the Principal Inhabitants met for that purpose, that the Honorable be immediately requested to order in their Wisdom such relief as may appear to be most expedient, either in re-

moving those Prisoners to some Place of greater security, or else order commissioners for their immediate and speedy trials, w'ch last wou'd be the most grateful to the Country, who are extremely incensed against them, and think the prosecution wou'd be more easily effected where the Evidence is on the spot and perhaps give an immediate check to so openly avowed Rebellion.

"In the County of Westmoreland, at a little Fort called Fort Wallace within some sixteen or twenty miles of Fort Ligonier, there were nine Men killed and one man, their Capt, wounded last week.

"The Party of Indians was very numerous, so that between Indians (and the still more savage) Tories these backward counties are in real distress."

May 15, 1778. Hugh Davidson, at Little Aughwick, for extended reasons assigned, resigns as sub Lieutenant of Bedford county.

May 16, 1778. Robert Galbraith writes to President Wharton:

May it Please Your Excellency: The Courts at Bedford, Carlisle and York are held with great regularity and propriety, and more business done in the sessions in a week, than used formerly to be done under the old Constitution. It is with pleasure that I acquaint you that a reconciliation is effected in Bedford County, between the Inhabitants, who for some time past were opposed to each other with regard to the Constitution and political sentiments. The matter originated between Mr. Smith and myself, and our endeavors with each Party had the desired effect. Mr. Woods, Mr. Smith & Mr. Espy all applied at the Court for admission as attornies, and were by the Court admitted accordingly; previous to which they had taken the Oath of allegiance, and gave assurance of their sincere intentions of burying all past disputes in oblivion, and their hearty and sincere endeavors to assist government and its Laws and Officers to the utmost of their power. The Bench and Bar, as usual, Dined together two Days of the Court Week, and transacted business with great unanimity. I had sound reasons for joining with them (for I would inform, the application came from Mr. Smith to me), first, because a returning penitent ought to be admitted, and because they had it in their power to do a great deal of good or harm; they were old settlers, acquainted with business, still had the confidence of a number capable of giving uneasiness and trouble, notwithstanding we had brought them under the Law. That "forced prayers are not good" is an old maxim, and "convince a Man against his will and he'd be of the same opinion still" is another I well remember. The application, coming from them, has every mark of sincerity; their get-

ting admitted and bearing allegiance voluntarily, &c., is, in my opinion, not only a sufficient acknowledgment to Bedford County, but the State in general. That by their assistance and advice their mouths are stopped from finding fault, the present officers eased of a great deal of the Burthen of publick business, & the Council be no more troubled with long Epistles, &c. For had not this been effected at last Court, there would've been a number of Replevins and other actions commenced against the present officers that (well or ill founded) would've done more harm than good, and to avoid this they say they want nothing but friendship, and that Justice may be done them.

As I look upon myself bound to do every thing in my power for the good of the Cause in general, and Bedford County in particular, I would, at the request of Mr. Smith (for I believe he is almost tired of writing to Council himself), mention the Situation of some Townships in Bedford County with regard to Magistrates. George Woods, Sam[l] Davidson and George Funk, were elected for Bedford Town, and returned some time ago. Whether it would be proper to Commission Mr. Woods, or not, as he is admitted an attorney at Law, I leave to the Council to determine; Mr. Davidson has been in the Commission before and made a good Magistrate; George Funk is an honest Man, and may please the Germans; William Proctor, Junior, was in Commission before, and made a good Magistrate; William Tod came to Bedford County to live shortly before I removed to York County, but as he has been elected with Mr. Proctor for Bedford Township may do very well. I am uneasy concerning Cumberland Valley Township. Colonel Charles Cessna and Thomas Coulter are the two fittest Men in that Township for the Commission, and yet these two men have not been upon good Terms these several years, and I imagine have had separate Elections for that purpose. Mr. Coulter was in the Commission before, and made a good magistrate. The Council may receive information from Colonel Cessna, as I expect he is now in the Assembly. * * *

May 20, 1778. James Ramsey of Bedford, reports ten horses purchased and requests their removal to a place of safety. Ordered to deliver them to the most convenient Quarter Master, taking two receipts for them.

May 27, 1778. Thomas McKean writes to Vice President George Bryan:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st came safe to hand, together with the extracts of Col. Piper's and Councillor Urie's Letters.

It may be well to make examples of some of the most wicked of the prisoners in Bedford [meaning the Tories of Weston's party] as soon as practicable; but when I reflect on the Savages

having scalped eleven women & children, within five miles of the town of Bedford; that the people must be all in arms; that these criminals might escape for want of testimony or the Attorney General's presence, who cannot well bear the expense of so long a journey without some salary; that before a Precept could be sent to the Sheriff of that county, and the legal time summoning Jurors, &c., being allowed, we should be in the beginning of harvest, with the Court; and more especially that in great probability the Enemy may soon evacuate Philadelphia, which happening, will require me immediately to resign my seat in Congress, and to repair thither, as there will be an absolute necessity for a Judge on the spot. I say, sir, when I consider these things I am rather of opinion it would be advisable to defer holding a court there yet. * * *

August 15, 1778. The minutes of the Supreme Executive Council show inter alia, the following:

Thomas Smith, Esq'r, of the County of Bedford, attended in Council & represented that the Board of War had under their consideration the building of a Stockade Fort at the Town of Bedford, & that the said Board was desirous of being informed of the Sentiments of this Council respecting the propriety & necessity of it.

On consideration of the advantages to be derived from such a fortification in the keeping open the Communication with Pittsburg, especially while an expedition to the Westward is on foot, Council are of opinion that the erecting of such a fort will be very proper.

This clearly shows that old Bedford Fort, erected in 1758, had fallen into disuse and decay before this time; but, notwithstanding the above resolution of Council, *it was not rebuilt during the Revolutionary War.*

Aug. 24, 1778. Council in session at Philadelphia, issues a commission to Gen. J. Armstrong, Archibald McLain, and John Hubley, who with Barnard Daugherty and James Martin, Esqs., are to hold a court to try divers persons confined in Gaol of Bedford county, for treason.

Sept. 10, 1778. General John Armstrong writes Vice President Bryan relative to the coming "tryals" at Bedford; expressing a desire to be excused &c.

Sept. 19, 1778. The same members of Court above named, Armstrong of Cumberland county, Daugherty and Martin of Bedford county, McLain of York county and Hubley of Lancaster county, appointed and commissioned to try according to Law and the custom of the Commonwealth, Henry Bunthunt alias Henry Bunter, a laborer, in Bedford Gaol, charged with

the murder of Daniel Wencil son of John Wencil of Bedford county.

Sept. 20, 1778. At a special court of Oyer and Terminer held at Bedford, Henry Bunthunt alias Bunter, convicted of murder.

Oct. 29, 1778. Henry Bunthunt alias Bunter, sentenced to be executed on Saturday November 14 1778, at the usal place of execution, between ten o'clock a. m. and two o'clock p. m. and that a warrant be issued to the Sheriff accordingly.

November 27, 1778. David Espie appointed Register and Recorder.

December 18, 1778. Robert Galbraith resigned as Prothonotary and clerk of the Court, and David Espie appointed in his stead.

April 2, 1779. Joseph Reed, President of the General Assembly of Representatives, sends this message to the Assembly: I send with the Assembly some papers laid before the Council by Mr. Scott, one of the members. By them it seems probable that Robert Culbertson of Bedford county, who was authorized by an act of the late Assembly, To seize Provisions for the use of the Army of the United States, has been sued & saddled with damages for taking Fifty Bushels of Rye from Jacob Wiltz, for that purpose. Of the merits of this transaction the Council have nothing to communicate. Perhaps some of the Gentlemen who represent Bedford county can furnish some explanations; particularly Mr. Smith who as Attorney brought the suit. This is an instance in point of the abuse of Replevins, in the case of Public Officers, (Whatever ground there was for an action,) an abuse to which we hope you have put a Stop by the Law Just passed. I trust you will take such order in this business as shall do justice to Mr. Culbertson, as he was employed by the Legislature.

April 5, 1779. A joint committe of Council and Assembly make report relative to the exchange of old money for new money, and Council appoint Commissioner of Exchange to receive individuals money and exchange same at the office of the Continental Loan Office. David Espie appointed for Bedford county.

May 17, 1779. The books of the County Commissioners show the following action of that board.

Pursuant to adjournment, the subscribers met at George Milligan's with the Intention to assess and lay the Quota of the 62,000 Dollars, as also the Taxes for the current year, but the Indians having made a recent and general Invasion into this County the unfortunate Inhabitants have generally been obliged to abandon their Habitations and either to fly or collect into Forts to save their lives, has made it impossible for a full

Board to meet. To this Cause, & this alone, it is Owing that we cannot lay the Said Tax. We are anxious to show our Readiness to contribute our share towards the General expense and gratefully sensible of the Exemption that the Legislature has granted us in Consideration of our truly distressed Circumstances for the last year; but we cannot without incurring a large Expense, to the County proceed to tax those very few persons who have not suffered by the last year's Depredations. As our present Position is so critical that We cannot with any Certainty appoint any fixed Time to meet again.

Resolved, therefore, by the members of the Board now present, that as soon as the least interval of Peace and Safety will permit, this Board will meet for the Purpose aforesaid, of which the Commissioners do hereby engage to give notice. Signed by James Martin and Samuel Davidson, county commissioners; Gideon Richey, county assessor; Thomas Crossan, Jacob Hoover and Jacob Hendershot, township assessors.

July 4, 1779. George Woods at Bedford, writes to Thomas Urie Esq, member of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, as follows:

I have just upertunity, as fare as Carlisle, to Convey you a few lines; last Saturday was a week, a man and his daughter, of the name of Brickinridge, in the wood Cock valley, was kild & Scalpt by the Indeans. The action was Don hard by hartsocks Fort. Frenkstown is intirely Evecuated. Mr. Holliday lives at the flat Spring, in your Vally; we have all Indeverd, with Piper, what lies in Our power, to rease a fue men to kape Frenkstown Settlement together, but all to no purpose. Mr. Holliday applied to Coll piper for men to bring off the Stors, but was Obleged to Lave them there. The Indeans after Doing the Above mentioned Damages. They Drove off a Considerable many horsis. When the Enemy are so fare into Our Contery you must know the Situation we are all in; not a single solger or Militia man appears in this County for Our Defence. I just now here that Coll piper has Got a guard at his house. On Receiving the late Instructions from Council Pr Coll Smith, Mr. martain has indevered to bring out a fue of the Militia from the Townships of Are & Bethul, but his Orders are immediately Countermanded by Coll piper, as I understand. Dear Sir, you know well whate Situation Our County is in respecting the conduct of the Lieutenants, you have often mentioned to me Some of their fealings. & now Our poor, Starving Contery, when they have Got Something on the Ground for Gethering, Dare not Go out to Save it. Our County Seems to be pointed out for Distruction; every other frontier Settlement has Some Notice taken of them & assistance Sint them; in the name of wonder, if you are a member of Council for our County, will you never

Get us taken Notice of or Git us a Share of Relefe according to the rest of our Contery. I wish you would Spake your mind as freely in Council respecting Some of Our officers as you do here; I think we would be soon in a better Situation. I am Certain you have a Gentleman now at the head of your Board that would not Suffer us to be used in this mannor Did he but Knaw it. Your Soon Robt. is Gon out with Capt. Erwin. I understand John Montower has Come into fort pitt, & some Indeans with him, I also understand he has taken in hand to bring in Simon Guirty. Capt. Brady lately retook two prisoners, five Scalps & kill'd One Indean, he is Gon out again, in company with Montower & two Indeans, in Order to bring in Girty, which I hope They will perform.

July 24, 1779. President Reed writes to Col. Piper, urging the exercise of militia authorities for protection against the late ravages of hostile Indians; stating also that 125 properly officered men from York had been ordered here, and their disobedience in not coming, shall be a matter of future inquiry; expressing confidence in Capt. Cluggage's company for assistance in defending this county.

Oct. 25, 1779. John Cessna appointed and commissioned sheriff of Bedford county.

February 5, 1780. A letter from David Espy Esq at Bedford, to President Reed, encloses the returns of an election of Justices in Bedford township. He refers to the inconvenience of holding court owing to the lack of Justices near the town. He being the only one within fifteen miles. He urges the appointment of one from the town and one from the township.

April 3, 1780. Charles Cessna appointed Commissioner of Purchases and on April 7 instructed to purchase 25 tons hay, 2000 bushels of corn or 4000 bushels of oats.

April 17, 1780. A letter from Genl. Washington makes the following distribution of supplies: Bedford county to receive 300 Bbls of Flour, 850 gallons of Rum 40 tons of hay and 2000 bushels of corn.

June 30, 1780. Col. John Piper writes President Reed from Bedford acknowledging receipt of cash from Council. Tells of Capt Burds resignation. Reports Indian incursions greater than already reported. Militia out of provisions. Spies discovered. Dread of the approaching new moon, on account of Indian atrocities. Says that Charles Cessna has not received his commission as Purchaser for this county. Asking for horses to transport provisions to frontier. Wants more ammunition.

Aug. 6, 1780. Col. John Piper writes again to President Reed:

Sir: Your favour of the 3d of June with the Blank Commissions have Been duly Recevd. Since which we Have been anxiously employed in raising our quota of Pennsylvania Volunteers and at the Same time defending our fronteers, but in our Present shattered Situation a full Company Cannot be Expected from this County when a number of our Militia Companys are Intirely Broke up and whole Townships Layd waste. So that the Communication betwixt our uper and Lower districts is Entirely broke, and our apprehentions of Emediate Danger are not lessond But Greatly Agravated by a most Alarming Stroke. Capt Phillips,* an Experienced good woods man Had Engaged a Company of Rangers for the space of two Months for the Defence of Our fronteers, was Surprised at His Post on Sunday, the 16th July, when the Capt., with Eleven of His Company, were all taken and Killd. When I Recevd the Intelligence, which was the day following, I marched with only ten Men directly to the Place, where we found the House Burnt to Ashes, with sundry Indian Tomahawks that had been lost in the Action, But found no Person Killd at that Place. But upon taking the Indian tracks, within about one Half mile we found ten of Capt. Phillips' Company with their Hands tyd and Murdered in the Most Cruel Manner.

This Bold Enterprise so Alarmed the Inhabitants that our whole frontèers were upon the point of Giveing way, but upon Aplication to the Lieut. of Cumberland County, He Hath sent to our Assistance one Company of the Pennya volanteers which, with the volanteers Raisd in our own County, Hath so Encouraged the Inhabitants that they seem Determined to Stand it a Little Longer. We hope our Conduct will Receve your Approbation, and you'l pleas to aprove it By Sending your Special Order to our County Commissioner to furnish these Men with Provisions and other necessarys untill Such times as other Provisions Can be made for our Defence. As Colonel Smith will Deliver this, I Beg Leave to Recommend you to Him, as he is verrey Capable to Give full Satisfaction to you in Every Particular of our Present Circumstances.

* * * * * * * * * * *

John Piper.

N. B. As Colonel Smith, the Bearer, promises to take Particular Care of what May be Committed to His Care By Council for the use of County, you'l therefore Pleas to Deliver Him, for the use of this County, the following Artickles, viz: Five Hundred wt. of Powder and Lead in Proportion, One thousand Gun flints, One dozen falling axes, Six Camp kittles,

* Captain Phillips lived near Williamsburg (now in Blair county), Pennsylvania, and the affair took place in Woodcock Valley.

½ Rheam Writing Paper. As we are mutch Distressed for want of the above Particulars, your Complyance will be a means of encouraging what Remains of the County to Stand this Season, as allso Serving the publick and he who has the honor to be yours &c xx.

December 19, 1780. Sheriff John Cessna having under directions of a committee on January 6, 1777, taken arms from persons who would not enter the military service, and having been prosecuted for doing so, Atty. General or his deputy, is directed to defend him.

January 29, 1781. John Cannon and Gideon Ritchey were appointed agents for confiscated estates in Bedford county.

Mar. 3, 1781. The petition of the inhabitants of Dunnings Creek settlement presented to council Oct. 23, 1779, complaining of the conduct of James Martin Esq a Sub Lieut of Bedford county, taken up for consideration, referred to Colonel Martin.

May 18, 1781. At a meeting of the Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants of Bedford County, the county was divided into districts as follows: Bedford township, Turkey Foot, Brothers Valley, Quemahoning and Milford townships, and that part of Providence township on the north side of the Juniata River, to compose one battallion.

Dublin township, Shirley, Barree, Hopewell, Frankstown and Huntingdon townships, to compose one battallion.

Air township, Bethel, Providence, Colerain and Cumberland Valley townships to compose one battallion, except those of the inhabitants that live on the north side of the Juniata river and John Livingston, Amos Jones, Adam Miller and Abraham Covalt that live on the south side of said river, they are to fall in with the Bedford battallion.

This division agreed to by

GEORGE ASHMAN, L. B. C.
ROBERT CULBERTSON, S. L. B. C.
JAMES MARTIN, S. L. B. C.
EDWARD COOMBS, S. L. B. C.

May 19, 1781. Lieut. George Ashman at Littleton, Bedford county, writes President Reed, inter alia: On Friday 14th inst, Indians killed a man and woman and two children, and took one man prisoner, within one mile of Col. John Piper's on Yellow Creek. Reports 1456 inhabitants coming within the limits of militia law; and asks for 100 militia men from Cumberland county.

June 5, 1781. Col. Arthur Buchanan at Kishacocquillis, writes Capt. Postlethwaite, Quarter Master General, at Carlisle, enclosing letter from Col. Ashman L. B. C. saying: By an express this moment from Frankstown we have the bad

news, as a party of Volunteers from Bedford county was going to Frankstown, a party of Indians fell in with them this morning and killed thirty of them. Only seven made their escape to the garrison at Frankstown. I hope that you'll exert yourself in getting men to go up to the Stone, and pray let the river people know as they may turn out.

June 12, 1781. Lieut. George Ashman writes to President Reed from Bedford county, giving fuller details of Frankstown tragedies:

Sir: I have to inform you that on Sunday the third of this instant a party of the rangers under Captain Boyd, eight in number, with twenty-five Volunteers under Capt. Moore and Lieut. Smith of the Militia of this County had an Engagement with a party of Indians (said to be numerous) within three miles of Frankstown where Seventy-five of the Cumberland County Militia were stationed, commanded by Captn. James Young. Sum of the party running into the Garrison acquainting Capt. Young of what had happened he Issued out a party Immediatly and Brought in Seven more, five of Whome are wounded and two made their escape to Bedford, Eight kil'd and scalpt, Capt. Boyd, Captn. Moore, and Captn. Dunlap with six others are missing. Captn. Young expecting from the enemy's numbers that his garrison would be surrounded sent express to me Immediately, but before I could colleckt as many voluntiers as was sufficient to march to Frankstown with, the enemy had return'd over Alligany hill, the warters being high occation'd by heavy rains they could not be pursu'd, this County at this time is in a Deplorable sittuation a number of Familys are flying away daily ever since the late damage was dun, I can assure Youre Excellency that if Immediate assistance is not sent to this County that the whole of the frontiere Inhabitants will move of in a few days. Colo. Abm. Smith of Cumberland has Just Inform'd me that he has no orders to send us any more Militia from Cumberland County to our assistance which I am much surprised to heare, I shall move my family to Maryland in a few days, as I am convinc'd that not any one settlement is able to make any stand against such Numbers of the Enemy. If your Excellency should please to order us any assistance less than three hundred will be of but little relief to this County, ammunition we have not any, the Cumberland militia will be Dischargd in two days. It is dreadful to think what the Consequence of leaving such a number of helpless Inhabitants may to the Crueltys of a savage Enemy.

Please to send me by the first opportunity Three hundred pounds as I cannot possably doe the bussiness without money,

you may Depend that nothing shall be wanting in me to serve my Cuntry as far as my abilities.

November 2, 1781. Bernard Daugherty resigns as Justice of the Peace, having been elected as Representative to the General Assembly.

November 15, 1781. Michael Cryder appointed agent of confiscated estates in place of John Cannon Esq.

November 26, 1781. On the consideration of the proposal of Bernard Daugherty and Charles Cessna for supplying frontiers; ordered that 12 pence per ration be allowed for first day of March next, so long as said troops keep the field. The ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or ¾ pound of pork, one gill of whiskey per day and one quart of salt and two quarts of vinegar to every hundred rations. Eight pounds of soap and three pounds of candles to every seven hundred rations. And seventy five pounds of specie to be advanced to said contractors.

November 30, 1781. John Cessna appointed sheriff and George Funk coroner of Bedford County.

December 14, 1781. Ordered that Col Lewis Farmer be directed to deliver to Col John Piper 40 coats, 40 waistcoats, 40 hats, 40 pairs of shoes, 80 shirts, 40 pairs of overalls, and 22 blankets, to be forwarded to Bedford county, for Capt. Boyd's company of Rangers.

Dec. 17, 1781. Bernard Daugherty and Charles Cessna inform Council of their inability to fulfill an agreement as to furnishing provisions to frontier. Say that Bedford town is the only place to store provisions. That this is 55 miles from Lead Mine Gap, 40 miles from gap at Frankstown and 40 miles from Connemaugh, common passes through which the enemy penetrates into this section.

March 1, 1782. The Lieutenant of Cumberland County ordered to call out one company of militia, for the defense of the frontiers of Bedford County.

June 11, 1782. Gideon Ritchey one of the agents of confiscated estate of Bedford county, returns two sales:

1495 acres to James Woods for £2005,
325 acres to James Woods for £ 170.

August 19, 1782. Bernard Daugherty writes to President Moore:

Sir:

I beg leave to lay before your Excellency and the Honorable Council, the present Situation of the County of Bedford; On the eighth of this Inst, were found killed and scalped about eighteen miles on this side of the Town of Bedford, and within a half a Mile of the great Road one Peck his wife and two children, his House burnt, and another who lived there is miss-

ing and thought to be taken away; the enemy penetrating so far into the very Heart of the Country has struck a general Panick, and the People are mostly fled.

On my Coming down I had occasion to pass through the settlements of Brush Creek, Tonolowas, Licking Creek and the Big Cove, and most of the People were either gathered at Different places, gone or going away into Maryland, Virginia or Conococheague, however on my crossing Tuscarora Mountain leading from the Coves to Conococheague, I met several Families returning into the Coves.

I must likewise inform Your Excellency that there are several Stations occupied at present in the County of Bedford, by the Bedford Pennsylvania Company of Rangers, and the Bedford County Militia, to wit Frankstown, Heads of Dunnings Creek, Fort Piper, the Town and Invirons of Bedford, and along the River Juniata and some other inconsiderable small parties at other Stations, in all about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty, that there is not above one weeks provisions for their substance, and that it was not possible for me to have got more having not a penny to purchase with, and if there is not a speedy suply to those stations they will of Course be evacuated, and as sure as Frankstown, Fort Piper, Dunnings Creek posts or any one of them are evacuated, I am of Opinion Cumberland County will become the frontier, because these are the most Material stations in the County, and if it is heard once that any one of them is deserted the whole of the County to which they are a frontier will immediately fly.

The other Frontier Counties are equally distressed by every report I can hear. I had almost forgot informing your Excellency that the noted Girty has for some years passed threatened the Town of Bedford with destruction, in like manner as he has that of Hannahs Town, he has effected his design on the latter, and how soon he may effect a similar Destruction on the former I know not, but I am greatly afraid he has it in Contemplation; This information I thought myself under an absolute necessity of giving to yóur Honorable Board.

(A more detailed account of the Peck family murder, will be found elsewhere in this work).

February 17, 1783. A letter from George Woods was read requesting that a petition and deposition laid before Council respecting the conduct of Charles Cessna Esq, late Commissioner of Purchase of Bedford county, be transmitted to the speaker of the House; granted as requested.

August 13, 1783. The Governor of South Carolina requests

from the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Penna, a list of persons who have been proscribed or banished from the state. February 23, 1784, John Morris Master of Rolls, certifies said list, there being only four from Bedford county; three of whom were of the section now in Fulton and but one from the present section of Bedford county.

September 25, 1783. Mary Hay wife of Thomas Hay under Sheriff of Bedford county, receives from Joseph Wilson of Maryland, the body of Joseph Doan mentioned in act of assembly relative to robberies, burglars and felons. Bernard Dougherty and David Espy witness his delivery into jail and certify accordingly. In like manner Mahlon Doan is received from John Solomon Miller. Daugherty describes Mahlon Doan as "having a Blemish on one of his Eyes and a sort of Scar under it, has black hair, thin visaged, slender made down looking, and about five feet 7 or 8 inches high." Daugherty and Espy soon after (no date given) in a letter to President Dickenson, urge the transportation of Doans to Lancaster Goal on account of insecurity here. Oct. 9, 1783, Council directs their transportation with utmost dispatch and privacy under guard of 6 or 7 men well armed to Lancaster. State to pay charges. Bedford county Sheriff to get Cumberland county Sheriff to assist in passing through that county.

CHAPTER XI.

MURDERING OF TULL AND PECK FAMILIES.

Considerable space has already been given to a recital of the various Indian depredations committed within the limits of Bedford county up to the period of the Revolutionary war, but anything like a complete account of the same would extend this work far beyond its allotted limits, and necessarily crowd out much interesting matter which will be found less painful to peruse. Therefore, after devoting a brief chapter to the two principal atrocities which occurred during this period, we shall be pleased to make no further observations on this sad subject.

The subject of the Tull family massacre was carefully prepared and published but a few years ago, by the Hon. Isaiah Conley, of Schellsburg, now deceased, who, by reason of special sources of information at his command, his acquaintance with the neighborhood and his superior endowments of learning and sound judgment, has rendered such an account of the affair as will not admit of improvement by our hand, and we therefore take the liberty of repeating the story as he gives it:

THE TULL FAMILY.

Among the numerous murders and other outrages committed by the Indians which lend such tragic interest to the history of frontier life in Bedford county, none is marked by more shocking savage atrocity than the massacre of the Tull family.

About the year 1776 or 1777 the Tull family settled along the old packers road, about six miles west of Fort Bedford, on the crest of the hill which still bears their name. The old packers road crossed the hill a few rods north of where the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike now crosses. The exact date of their settlement there is not known, but, as the name of Tull does not appear on the assessment list of 1776, it is reasonable to suppose that they settled there after the date of that assessment.

Of this occurrence there unfortunately comes down to us, so far as I can learn, no historical account written at the time;

but traditional accounts agree as to the most important particulars, while differing in some of the minor ones. The earliest written account that I can find was "collected from traditionary sources," and written by Hon. George Burd and John Mower, Esq., and published in 1843 in a work entitled "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania," from which the following extract is taken:

"In the year 1777 a family named Tull resided about six miles west of Bedford, on a hill to which the name of the family was given. There were ten children, nine daughters and a son, but at the time referred to the son was absent, leaving at home his aged parents and nine sisters. At that time the Indians were particularly troublesome, and the inhabitants had to abandon their improvements and take refuge in the fort, but the Tull family disregarded the danger and remained on their improvement. One Williams, who had made a settlement west of Tull's, and near where the town of Schellsburg now stands, had returned to his farm to sow some flax. He remained about a week. The road to his improvement passed Tull's house. On their return, as they approached Tull's, they saw smoke; and, coming nearer, discovered that it was from the burning ruins of Tull's house. Upon a nearer approach, the son saw an object in the garden which, by a slight movement, had attracted his attention, and, looking more closely, they found that it was the old man just expiring. At the same moment the son discovered on the ground near him an Indian paintbag. They at once understood the whole matter, and, knowing that the Indians were near, fled at once to the fort. The next day a force went out from the fort to examine, and after some search found the mother with an infant in her arms, both scalped. A short distance farther in the same direction they found the eldest daughter, also scalped; a short distance from her the next daughter in the same situation; and, scattered about at intervals, the rest of the children, but one, who from some circumstances, they supposed had been burned. They all appeared to have been overtaken in flight and murdered and scalped where they were found."

Dr. C. N. Hickok, writing at a later date, gives substantially the same account. But the traditional account as handed down through the Williams family, which I believe to be the most reliable account obtainable at this time, agrees in most of the particulars with the above account but differs as to the circumstances of the discovery of the murder and as to the number of the persons killed. This account, as given me a few months ago by B. F. Williams, of Schellsburg borough, since deceased, is as follows:

James Williams, the grandfather of B. F. Williams, set-

tled on a tract of land about a half a mile north of the present site of Schellsburg, some time previous to 1776, as his name appears on the assessment list of that year. When the Tull family settled at the site of the massacre they became his nearest neighbors, being about three miles distant. Mr. Williams had built a log cabin and such other buildings as were considered necessary for his family and stock, had cleared and had in cultivation a few acres of land. At the time of this occurrence the Indians were unusually troublesome and the settlers were frequently compelled to seek safety in Fort Bedford. While Mr. Williams was at work on his improvement, a day or two before the massacre, a messenger from the settlement on Dunning's creek, eight or ten miles distant, came in great haste and notified him that the Indians had made their appearance and were committing depredations in that settlement. Mr. Williams at once made preparations to leave his home. Concealing his cooking utensils and some other property, that he could not take with him, in a swamp near the house, he started at once to Fort Bedford.

On his way he passed the Tull improvement, and notified Mr. Tull of the danger, and advised him, with his family, to seek safety in the fort; but Mr. Tull, not believing that there was any danger, refused to leave his home. His only son, a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, wanted to go, and urged his father to take them all to the fort, but the father said that he did not believe that there were any Indians about, and would not leave his home. It is very probable that they were accustomed to false alarms and believed this to be one. A day or two after this, Mr. Williams and his son Ephraim, a boy of thirteen or fourteen years, started back to see whether it would be safe to return to their improvement. When they came in sight of the Tull house they saw the roof on fire, and, supposing that the family was not aware of it, hurried forward to notify them. As they passed through the garden a slight movement of one of his limbs attracted their attention to Mr. Tull, who was lying on one of the garden beds, scalped and apparently about expiring. Near him lay an Indian paintbag. Knowing that this was the work of the Indians, and that they must still be near, they started with all haste to Fort Bedford, giving the alarm, first at William Todd's about three miles west of Bedford. After Mr. Williams reported the matter at Bedford, an armed force was organized and, accompanied by Mr. Williams, the next morning went to the Tull place, where they found the whole family murdered and scalped except one of the small children, which, it was thought, had been burned in the house. The mother and infant were found near the house. The children were scattered about for some distance from the

house as if they had been attempting to escape by flight and were killed and scalped when overtaken. The son had run about a quarter of a mile and had attempted to conceal himself in a hollow log, but was found and shared the same fate.

Burd and Mower, as well as Dr. Hickok, say that the son was absent, and thus escaped; but that does not agree with the account as given by Mr. Williams. When we consider the fact that James Williams Jr., the father of B. F. Williams, was a boy four or five years of age at the time of the massacre, and that all the details of it became fixed in his mind, by frequently hearing his father relate them, and he in turn very frequently related them to his children, so that all the details also became fixed in their minds, it would seem that this is the most reliable traditionary account of this tragic occurrence. Mr. Williams was very positive in his statement about the son. All of the remains were buried near the scene of the massacre.

When Mr. Williams returned a few days later to his improvement he found all his buildings burned. Burd and Mower fix the date in 1777, and say that Mr Williams had gone out to his improvement to sow flax. This would fix it in the spring of the year, say April or May; but a careful examination of the state archives and colonial records fail to show any serious Indian troubles in Bedford county in the spring of 1777, but very serious troubles commencing in the fall of 1777 and in the spring of 1778, and at frequent times from then until the close of the Revolutionary war. There seemed to be a determination on the part of the Indians (in all probability incited by Tories and British emissaries) to drive out or exterminate all white settlers on the frontier. That the Tull family fell victims to this general purpose on the part of the Indians, appears to be fully borne out by the state archives.

Judge Conley then proceeds to quote several letters from the Archives with reference to this affair, which letters appear also in this work in an earlier chapter and, referring to a letter of May 27, 1778, of Thomas McKean to Vice-President George Bryan, he adds:

It seems to be entirely probable that the "eleven women and children" here referred to were of the Tull family.

While the distance given, "within five miles of the town of Bedford," is less than the actual distance to the Tull improvement, yet it is very probable that these distances were only estimated and not measured. But what seems to point most strongly to the Tull family as the ones referred to, is the fact that there does not appear to be any authentic account of a like number of women and children killed about this time at any

other point or points near to Bedford as the Tulls. If this refers to the Tull family, as I believe it does, then it seems very probable that this massacre occurred in the spring of 1778.

THE PECK FAMILY.

So far as concerns Indian invasions, comparative peace prevailed throughout the region of Bedford county for about ten years prior to the Revolutionary war. During this period, however, the Indians were again instigated to hostilities against the whites and extended their incursions far eastward from their former scenes of activity. Of the various depredations committed within the then limits of Bedford county, probably the two most noted were that of the Tull family above described and that of the Peck family following.

The tradition is that George Peck removed from the Tonoloway settlement (now in Fulton county), and settled upon a tract of land in Rays Cove about the year 1770. He was an industrious and energetic man, and at once began making improvements by way of clearing and cultivating the land and erecting substantial house, barn and other farm buildings. After the population of the settlement began to increase, he built a small tub mill on a little run near by, and opened up the milling industry in the most primitive style. The stream thus utilized has since been known as "Tub Mill Run." He had a wife and three children, who with himself and a man by name of Stam (or Stem) who lived with them, constituted the family.

Mr. Peck had doubtless heard rumors from time to time of murders in other localities, by the savages, but it is apparent that he had no apprehensions of the impending invasion of his own little home. Prospering in his avocation and happy in the companionship of his family, he was probably most contented in his fancied security from any molestation.

In the forenoon of the eighth day of August, 1782, only a few months before the negotiations of the treaty of peace by which the war was closed, a band of Indians came up from the direction of Fort Littleton, and, crouching and creeping through the thick under wood, suddenly rent the air with their savage warwhoop and surrounded the dwelling house. With tomahawk and scalping knife they soon murdered and scalped the entire family, except the man Stam, who, on being shot,

fled to the woods, but was found dead the next day in the bushes. The Indians then burned the house, barn, mill and all the outbuildings, and fled toward the northwest to the Indian path which led over the Juniata river through Morrison Cove to the Kittanning trail over the Allegheny mountains.

The place where the Peck family was murdered is about one and a fourth miles north of the old Chambersburg turnpike, at the old White Hall tavern lately owned by a Mr. Mench. George Peck held title to this property, by improvement. After his death, his nephew, John Peck, owned it, and he gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Cook. She sold it to William Gray, who moved on it in 1839. It was then all overgrown with timber. Richar T. Foor, a son-in-law of Mr. Gray, recently owned and lived upon the premises. The graves of the Peck family are still visible, or were a few years ago, and parts of the nether millstone still remain a relic upon the place.

It was the foregoing massacre to which Barnard Daugherty referred in his letter to President Moore, under date of August 19, 1782, a copy of which letter will be found in its proper place under the title of "The Revolutionary Period."

CHAPTER XII.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

The Whiskey Insurrection is a term which has been applied to a series of unlawful and violent acts committed principally in 1794, but to some extent prior to that date.

The scene of the disturbances was for the most part in southwestern Pennsylvania, within the original bounds of Bedford county, but, at the time, was outside the then existing limits, as the large territory of Westmoreland had been cut off from the western part of Bedford in 1773. The inhabitants of Bedford county, however, which then included Somerset and Cambria on the west, were in strong sympathy with the insurrectionists, and indirectly lent aid to the common cause of resisting the efforts of the collector of taxes on spirituous liquors.

The first excise tax imposed in the province of Pennsylvania was passed March 16, 1684, and a number of other acts were passed thereafter, most of which were found to be inoperative, and but few of which had the effect of adding revenue to the government treasury. Less resistance had been offered to the collecting of taxes under some of the later acts, as a goodly part of the proceeds had been appropriated to "the depreciation fund," created in this state as well as some others, for the purpose of giving to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army an additional compensation, a measure manifestly just and proper, because the value of their pay had been greatly diminished by the rapid depreciation of the continental currency.

The laws which imposed excise duties on distilled spirits remained on the statute books during the Revolutionary war and until the year 1791, when they were repealed. During the period referred to, say from 1772 to 1791, as already intimated, the excise laws of the state were by no means generally enforced, though the same had been several times attempted in the southwestern counties. In the year 1786 a Mr. Graham, an excise officer of the district composed of the counties of Wash-

ington, Westmoreland and Fayette, made such an attempt. The treatment he received in Washington county is shown by a letter written by Dorsey Pentecost to the executive council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

WASHINGTON COUNTY, 16th April, 1786.

GENTLEMEN: About ten days ago, a Mr. Graham, Excise officer for the three western Counties, was in the exercise of his office in this County, seized by a number of People and Treated in the following manner, viz: His Pistols, which he carried before him, taken and broke to pieces in his presence, his Commission and all his papers relating to his Office tore and thrown in the mud, and he forced or made to stamp on them, and Imprecate curses on himself, the Commission, and the Authority that gave it to him; they then cut off one-half his hair, cued the other half on one side of his Head, cut off the Cock of his hat, and made him wear it in a form to render his Cue the most conspicuous; this with many other marks of Ignominy, they Impos'd on him, and to which he was obliged to submit; and in the above plight they marched him amidst a Crowd from the frontiers of this County to Westmoreland County, calling at all the Still Houses in their way, where they were Treated Gratis, and expos'd him to every Insult and mockery that their Invention could contrive. They set him at Liberty at the entrance of Westmoreland, but with Threats of utter Desolution should he dare to return to our County.

This Banditti, I am told, denounces distruction, vengeance against all manner of People who dare to oppose or even ganesay this their unparrelled behaviour, and that they will support every person concerned against every opposition. I suppose they depend on their numbers, for I am told the Combination is large.

I have thought it my duty as a good citizen to give your Honorable Board information of this matchless and daring Insult offered to Government, and the necessity there is for a speedy and Exemplary punishment being inflicted on those atrocious offenders, for if this piece of conduct is lightly looked over, no Civil officer will be safe in the Exercise of his duty, though some Gentlemen with whom I have conversed, think it would be best, and wish a mild prosecution; for my part I am of a different opinion, for it certainly is the most audacious and accomplished piece of outragious and unprovoked Insult that was ever offered to a Government and the Liberties of a free People, and what in my opinion greatly aggrivates their Guilt is that it was not done in a Gust of Passion, but cooly, deliberately and Prosecuted from day to day, and there appears such a desolute and refractory spirit to pervade a Certain class of

People here, particularly those concerned in the above Job, that demands the attention of Government, and the most severe punishment.

I am not able to give the names of all concerned, nor have I had an opportunity of making perticular enquiry, but have received the aforegoing information from different people on whom I can rely, neither do I think they have as many friends as they suppose, or would wish to make the public believe. I have it not in my Power at this time to be as full and explicit as I could wish on this subject, as I have but Just time to hurry up this scrawl while the carrier is waiting.

I am, Gentlemen,
with the highest Esteem and Respect,
your most obdt. very Humble Servt.,
DORSEY PENTECOST.

His Excellency the President and Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

P. S.—I have just snatched as much time as to write a short note to the Chief Justice on the above subject.

Upon the adoption of the federal constitution it became necessary to provide ways and means to support the government, to pay just and pressing Revolutionary claims, and to sustain the army still engaged in protecting the western frontier against the Indians. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, a bill was framed which provided for the imposition of an excise duty of four cents per gallon on all distilled spirits. This bill was passed by congress March 3, 1791, though against the strong opposition of many of the members.

At this time rye was the chief product of the farmers in the region west of the Allegheny mountains, for which article there was but a very limited home demand, and the surplus could not be transported across the mountain at a profit except in the form of whiskey. A horse could carry but four bushels of grain, but he could take the product of twenty-four bushels in the form of alcohol. Whiskey was, therefore, the most convenient and important article of exchange for such necessities as salt, sugar and iron. As a result of these circumstances there were a greater number of stills and a larger amount of whiskey manufactured in this portion of the state than in any other region of equal population in the whole country. There were few, if any, large stills where an extensive business was carried

on, or grain bought and paid for in cash; but about every fifth or sixth farmer was, in a small way, a distiller, and during the winter months he would manufacture his own grain and that of his neighbors into the article which comprised the aforesaid commercial trade. This industry was carried on less extensively in Bedford county than in the westward sections, yet history shows more than forty of them so engaged, and some of them owning two or three stills.

A large proportion of the settlers of Western Pennsylvania were Scotch-Irish or their descendants, and the rest chiefly Germans, people whose early home, or that of their fathers, had been beyond the sea, in lands where whiskey, ale and beer had been freely used, and where excise laws and excise officers were regarded as the most odious of all the measures and minions of tyranny. It can scarcely be wondered at, then, that, among a people holding such opinions, the law was regarded as most unjust and oppressive, nor that the more hot-headed and turbulent ones should fiercely announce their determination to oppose its enforcement, even to the extent of armed resistance to the government.

As time passed on, the spirit of opposition increased in intensity until it found expression in an open act, which may be said to mark the beginning of the Whiskey Insurrection. This was a preliminary meeting held at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville, Pennsylvania), on July 27, 1791, of people opposed to the law. At this meeting arrangements were made to effect organizations in each of the four counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny, for the common purpose of rebellion. Numerous meetings were held thereafter, and an organized resistance kept up until suppressed by force of arms.

Meanwhile, the government did all it could to conciliate the inciters of the rebellion; the laws were modified, proclamations were issued and an amnesty offered, but all to no avail. At length, in 1794, President Washington asked the co-operation of the neighboring states to quell the disturbance, and issued a call for 13,000 troops, whereof Pennsylvania was required to furnish 5,200. This was the first military test of the new government's ability to control its own internal affairs, and its future success depended largely upon its meeting the problem squarely.

The Virginia and Maryland troops formed the left wing of the army, and were to rendezvous at Cumberland; the right wing, composed of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, rendezvoused at Carlisle. General Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, was made commander-in-chief of the army. President Washington, with General Henry Knox, secretary of war, and General Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, reviewed the troops at Carlisle, afterward at Cumberland, and then the President proceeded to Bedford, the headquarters of

Espy House, Washington's Headquarters, October, 1794.
Bedford County.

General Lee, arriving here on the 19th of October, 1794. He remained here a few days, during which time he made his headquarters in what was known as the "Espy House," a substantial stone building which remains standing on Pitt street, opposite the Bedford House, and at present occupied on first floor front room by Mr. Simon Ling as a saddlery, and the rest of the building by Rev. Cyrus J. Musser and family as a dwelling. An illustration of this building, as it appeared before some recent changes were made to the front thereof, is herewith given.

The right wing of the army reached Bedford on the 18th day of October, and then marched to Mount Pleasant. The left wing marched to Uniontown. A portion of the Pennsylvania legion having arrived at Bedford on Friday evening, October 17th, marched out the next day to meet Governor Mifflin, who, with the remainder of the Pennsylvania troops, was approaching Bedford. They met him about one mile east of the town, and the combined troops, with the governor at their head, marched into Bedford in complete order. It was certainly an imposing scene, and one which afforded the governor himself great satisfaction.

From letters dated at Bedford during the time the army was encamped here we make the following abstracts:

October 19, 1794. We are encamped at this place about seven thousand strong and shall proceed to Pittsburg in three or four days. We are healthy since our arrival here and have duty to do by day and night, in riding after the enemies to the peace, the liberty and prosperity of our country. Two nights ago we picked up ten of these anarchists, and a large body of our troops now out, have been riding all night to cross the Allegheny mountain, in order to apprehend some notorious offenders. Our duty has become so hard that our straw beds are very comfortable at night. About thirty-five miles southwest of us (at Fort Cumberland) is an army of five thousand men; I hope they will not form a junction with us, as provisions are scarce; we are in great want of sugar, chocolate, brandy and wine, neither of them to be bought at this place; nor have we had a suttler to the army tho' much wanted.

October 20. The whiskey boys are most seriously alarmed at our approach, and are ready to tender any kind of submission if we will but return. This however they cannot be indulged in. We shall march into the country and their leaders and principals must suffer or abandon their homes. Our horsemen have already taken thirteen of the most inveterate in this county, some they have brought from the other side of the mountain, forty-five miles off, amongst whom are Tilson, Wincanen, Lucas and Husbands. General Lee, the commander, came with the President. On their arrival fifteen guns were fired, and except this no other ceremony was observed. He was escorted by four dragoons only. This morning General Bloomfield arrived here with a detachment of Jersey troops.

Being about to return to the seat of government, Washington, on October 20, issued to General Lee an address, in which

he expresses great satisfaction with the condition and conduct of the army, and implicit confidence in the ability of the army and its distinguished leader to accomplish the purpose of their mission. On the following day General Lee issued detailed orders for the movement of the troops, and they then advanced as already stated. The presence of military troops in the region of insurrection was sufficient to restore order, and, in the latter part of November, the army returned without having fired a gun or met a man who had the fortitude to acknowledge himself an insurrectionist.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR OF 1812, AND MEXICAN WAR.

But meager data are now to be found concerning Bedford county's part in the second war between the United States and Great Britain.

Soon after the declaration of war, in the summer of 1812, recruiting of soldiers under orders of the general government began in Bedford county. The result was the organization of a company of riflemen under the command of Captain Solomon Sparks. This company became attached to the Second Regiment of Riflemen, commanded by Colonel William Piper, in the service of the United States, from Pennsylvania, whose services dated from the 25th of September to the 24th of November of the year 1812, and was under the superior command of Brigadier-General Adamson Tannehill. Following is a list of the names borne upon the pay-rolls of Captain Sparks' company of Bedford:

Captain: Solomon Sparks.
Lieutenant: James Piper.
Ensign: David Fletcher.
1st sergeant: Joseph Armstrong. 2d sergeant: John Paxton. 3d sergeant: James Wilson. 4th sergeant: Philip Steckman.
1st corporal: John Mortimore. 2d corporal: James Sparks. 3d corporal: Volluntine Steckman. 4th corporal: William Wilson.
Fifer: Solomon Whetstone.
Drummer: Samuel Lysinger.
Privates: Henry Stover, David Piper, Solomon Holler, James England, Henry Clinger, Frederick Young, John Steckman, Jacob Phillips, Philip Carn, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Morris, Joseph Sparks, John Hinish, David Swartz, Peter Barndollar, Reason Donaldson, Henry Wassing, Joshua Pickering, Samuel McCasling, Achor Henry, Daniel Casner, Samuel Smith, Edward Means, Jacob Casner, Jacob Runard, Abraham Sparks, Joseph Means, Henry Richey, Elijah Morris, Joseph

Sparks, Sr., William Cook, Abel Griffith, James Gardner, Evan Griffith, Henry Smith, John Deal, David Runard and William McCarty, a total of fifty-one men.

The pay-roll further indicates that the pay per month for officers and enlisted men was as follows: Captain, $40; lieutenant, $30; ensign, $20; sergeants, $8; corporals and musicians, $7.33; privates, $6.66. Prior to the date of this muster for pay, however, and while at Meadville, Pennsylvania (October 12, 1812), en route for the seat of war on the northern frontier, an appraisement of arms, etc., carried by the members of the company was made. From this appraisement it appears that the captain, lieutenant and ensign, as well as the two musicians, carried rifles the same as the non-commissioned officers and privates. The most valuable weapon was owned by Samuel Smith. It was valued at $25. Captain Sparks came next with one worth $23, while the weapon shouldered by Solomon Holler was rated at but $8. The pouch and horn carried by each man were rated in value at from 75 cents to $2.50. Captain Sparks' company marched through the wilderness to the Canadian frontier, and there performed efficient services.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In admitting Texas, the United States opened the way to a serious trouble. Mexico had never acknowledged the independence of her lost province, though she had taken no steps to recover it. The settlement of a boundary line soon became a difficult problem for solution. Texas claimed that her southwestern boundary was the Rio Grande river, while Mexico held that the Nueces river was the true boundary. Between these two rivers lay a strip of territory which both countries claimed, and the question of its ownership led to war.

In pursuance of a call for volunteers issued by President Polk, two companies from Pennsylvania, aggregating approximately eighty-eight men each, to serve in the army of the United States in Mexico, for the term of three years, or during the war, was responded to by Captain Samuel M. Taylor, of Bedford, and Captain Caldwell, of Mifflin.

In February of the year 1847 the services of the company styled the "Independent Grays," of Bedford, was tendered by

their patriotic captain, Samuel M. Taylor. This was a handsome and well drilled command, composed of the young chivalry of Bedford borough and county, who under their efficient and capable leader were complimented for their military attainments. They had repeatedly been the guests of the military of Hollidaysburg, Somerset and Cumberland, prior to the Mexican war, where they had made a brilliant display among the troops, and ranked high in discipline and military tactics. On or about the 15th of March this company was accepted by the secretary of war and ordered to march to and rendezvous at Pittsburg at the earliest opportunity, and to report to Lieutenant Field, of the United States army, for duty and muster into service of the United States. The *Bedford Gazette* of May 21, 1847, speaks of this company as follows: "The company styled the Independent Grays, of Bedford, is now full and will march tomorrow for Pittsburgh, from which place they will proceed directly to the seat of war. Enrolled in this company are many of Bedford county's noblest sons and bravest men. The company numbers about eighty men, besides officers. It is useless to eulogize the officers of this company, suffice to say they are of the very best material. The officers are Captain Samuel M. Taylor, First Lieutenant Levi W. Smith, Second Lieutenants David H. Hofius and John Keeffe."

On May 22 the company left Bedford, marching a little west of the town, from which place the troops were conveyed in carriages by the citizens as far as Stoystown, Somerset county. On the next day the march was resumed for Pittsburg, where they arrived on the 26th inst.

On the 27th the two companies, L and M, the latter being the Mifflin company, were mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant Field, of the regular army. On the 28th the Pennsylvania detachment, comprising these two companies, was perfected by appointing Lieutenant Bowers acting surgeon; Lieutenant McKinney, adjutant, and John M. Gilmore, sergeant-major. A river steamer conveyed them to New Orleans in due time, and after a perilous and stormy voyage on the gulf stream they landed on the 28th immediately above the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Here they were attached to the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under com-

mand of Colonel John W. Geary. After an arduous march from that city under the scorching rays of a July sun, meanwhile skirmishing daily with Mexican guerrillas, the command reached Pueblo and joined the main body of General Scott's army but the day before the march on the city of Mexico commenced.

In the signal victories of General Scott at Contreras and Churubusco, on his advance upon the City of Mexico, the Second Regiment occupied positions of honor and no little peril, but its losses were trifling. In the storming of Chapultepec, and at the Gareta de Belen (Belen Gate) the Second Regiment was in the foremost of the fight. It won imperishable renown, and was the first regiment to enter within the walls of the Mexican capital. It was afterward stationed at San Angel.

Of Captain Taylor and his company a correspondent thus wrote: "He has gained for himself a name for bravery and coolness in battle which might be envied by any officer in the army. The Bedford men acted throughout the battles in which they were engaged with great credit, especially John Murray, a son of William Murray, of Bloody Run."

Dr. Samuel D. Scott, of Bedford, then serving as assistant surgeon with one of the Pennsylvania companies, in a letter addressed to his wife, and dated at the City of Mexico, October 10, 1847, said, amongst other things: "The Bedford company was in the storming party at the battle of Chapultepec, and gained great credit for its bravery and promptness. Captain Taylor acted gallantly, and has proven himself one of the bravest of the brave. Lieutenant Keeffe was wounded slightly in the right shoulder, but is now almost well. Lieutenants Smith and Hofius are well, as also Sergeants Davis and Hannan. Alexander Jones, from Schellsburg, lost a leg, but is doing well. Sergeant Farmer was also wounded, and is since dead. John Harmon was shot through the knee at Churubusco, and died a few days since. Lieutenant William Findley Mann is at Pueblo, where his company was left when he took up the line of march to this city."

On the 16th of the same month Dr. Scott again wrote, saying: "The Bedford company, officers and men, are doing well. There is not a more gallant and intrepid company in the army, and none are more esteemed for their deeds of daring

at Chapultepec. None from about Bedford were killed in the battles, except poor John Harman, who lingered nearly two months in the hospital. This is a great city, but about the meanest inhabitants that you could possibly conceive of. They are lazy, cowardly, thievish, Jewish, rascally, murderous scoundrels; these terms you may think too uncharitable, but I can assure you that as severe as they may appear, they will give you but a poor idea of this degraded people."

On the 6th of December, 1847, Captain Taylor died in the City of Mexico, after a brief illness. On the following day Nathan McMullin, in a letter addressed to his father, after mentioning the death of Captain Taylor, said: "Everything looks sad and gloomy—we are almost without officers, and I do not know how things will end. Every one is downhearted for the loss of our brave commander, and well we may be, for he was as kind to us as a man could be, and as brave in action as any man in the army. Lieutenant Smith is getting him embalmed, and will send him home to his friends. Dr. Scott will return home with the first train that leaves. Captain Moore's company arrived here today. Samuel Minnick, David Over and George Leader are well. Ben Davis will be lieutenant."

Lieutenant Keeffe reached home on Sunday, December 19, 1847, and on the 8th of January following he was the chief guest at a banquet, and the recipient of a handsome sword presented by his old friends and neighbors. Of the members of the Bedford company, he mentioned that besides his own injuries—Corporal A. J. Jones had his right leg shot off, and died of his wound; William Grub was killed; Yarn missing; private Smith died of his wounds; Thomas Davis wounded badly in head; Joseph Lutz in shoulder; Christ. Malone, James Stewart and Bishop wounded slightly; Eli Friend and George Reed had died of diarrhea.

On the 29th of February Abram E. Schell, in writing from San Angelo, said: "Our company has become much reduced by disease and battles since we came to Mexico. We now number forty-five, including non-commissioned officers and privates. We report twenty-four men fit for duty." Five days later the same writer added: "We have lost fifteen of our men since we landed at Vera Cruz. To tell you who of our company in rank and file distinguished themselves would be im-

possible. All who were in charge acted most gallantly. Somerset may be proud of her noble sons in our company."

On the returning home of the army after the war, Colonel Geary's command reached Pittsburg on the 10th of July, 1848. A few days later many citizens of Bedford drove to Stoystown to meet the worn and weary survivors of Company L, and brought them home in triumph in wagons and carriages.

Following is a list of the members of Company L (deserters excepted), as shown on a muster roll now on file in the office of the adjutant-general of this state:

Captains: Samuel M. Taylor, enrolled at Bedford, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1847; mustered into service at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1847. Died of disease in the City of Mexico, December 6, 1847. Levi W. Smith, mustered out with company.

First Lieutenants: Levi W. Smith, promoted to captain after the death of Capt. Taylor. Biven R. Davis, mustered out with company.

Second Lieutenants: David H. Hofius, resigned November 1, 1847. John Keeffe, resigned February 11, 1848. Abraham E. Schell, appointed to take effect from December 7, 1847; mustered out with company. Nicholas Harman appointed to take effect from February 11, 1848; mustered out with company.

First sergeant: James A. Sipes. Second sergeant: Jacob Picking. Third sergeant: George Leader. Fourth sergeant: William Bishop. All mustered out with company.

Corporals: John Feather, Allen Sleek, Robert Taylor and James Stewart. All mustered out with company.

Drummer: William Nulton, mustered out with company. Fifer: Nathan McMullin, mustered out with company.

Privates: Archibald Bellville, Jacob Baker, James Cowan, A. J. Carney, Charles Daniels, Thomas Davis, Jesse Eckart, David Fore, Christopher Fable, William Faddick, Russell Findley, George Gardner, William Gates, Levi Hartman, Henry Helzell, George Linn, Joseph Lutz, Chris Malone, Solomon Miller, Daniel Miller, Paul Mock, Samuel Minnich, John Miller, Levi Miller, Peter Mortz, William Martin, David Over, Stephen Sigel, Jacob Smith, Nicholas Sleek, Solomon Snare and Henry Stiffler, all of whom were mustered out with the company.

Discharged: A. W. Mower, drummer, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1847. John McMullin, private, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1847. Thomas Campbell, private, on surg. cer. of dis., at Perote, Mexico. John M. Gil-

more, sergeant, by Adj.-Gen. Jones, December 1, 1847. Joseph P. Reed, sergeant, on surg. cer. of dis., at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 19, 1848. George W. McCulloh, corporal, on surg. cer. of dis., at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 6, 1848. William Windus, private, on surg. cer. of dis., at San Angel, Mexico, April 11, 1848. —— McKillip, date and place not stated.

Died: Eli Friend, private, in hospital, San Augustine, August 30, 1847. George Donahoe, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, October 6, 1847. William Grubb, private, killed at Gareta de Belen, September 13, 1847. A. J. Jones, corporal, died October 16, 1847, from wounds received at Chapultepec. George Reed, private, at San Augustine, September 5, 1847. William Smith, private, October 10, 1847, from wounds received at Chapultepec. Casper Lambert, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, November 4, 1847. John Yarn, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, December 25, 1847. John Waskeller, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, November 20, 1847. Frederick Gabe, private, in hospital at Vera Cruz, time not mentioned. Francis Kittle, private, in hospital at Perote, Mexico, time not mentioned. Jacob Kuhle, private, in hospital at Perote, Mexico, time not mentioned. William Kegg, private, in hospital at Puebla, Mexico, time not mentioned. John Smith, private, drowned at New Orleans, Louisiana, in June, 1847.

During its brief term of service this company lost heavily by deserters, no less than *seventeen* privates being thus reported on the muster-out roll now before us. We believe that the major portion of them afterward led honorable, upright lives; in some instances, occupied positions of trust and honor, and, in a great measure, outlived the crime of desertion. We have no desire to arouse dormant recollections in this particular, hence, for obvious reasons, we omit mention of the seventeen men referred to.

So far as information can now be obtained, Captain A. E. Schell, of Schellsburg, is the only survivor of the list of gallant men above enrolled.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In the great American conflict of 1861 to 1865, commonly known as the War of the Rebellion, or the Civil War, Bedford county soldiery took an active part. But few sections of the United States contributed a greater percentage of citizen soldiers to the Union cause, and fewer still turned out braver men.

Lying upon the Mason and Dixon line, which was the well defined boundary between the North and the South, there was a pronounced sentiment in a few sections of this county against the national administration. Some county officials and other men of influence at the county seat expressed both privately and publicly their sympathies with the secessionists; and in various sections of the county political differences became so strong as to result in acts of violence. The young patriots, therefore, who volunteered their services in the defense of their country and its flag were not actuated by public sentiment so much as by the principles of manhood and patriotism. And in their conduct throughout the war they did honor not only to themselves, but as well to the memory of their forefathers, in maintaining the excellent record for bravery and valor established by them during the Revolution and other wars of the early days of our county's history.

It is scarcely possible at this late day to produce a complete muster roll of the soldiers of Bedford county who took part in the Civil war. Other counties nearby, offering greater inducements to the Union troops in the way of bounty, caused many of our volunteers to enlist outside the county limits and thereby to be recognized as belonging to other sections, whilst their valuable services should have been added to the credit of their native county.

On April 12, 1861, General Beauregard fired upon Fort Sumter, and three days thereafter President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops to serve

for three months in "maintaining the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union." Bedford county troops were among the first to respond to this call, and within ten days a company was formed and mustered into service.

THE FIRST COMPANY.

This command, known as Taylor's Guards, was soon after known as Company G, 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Its officers and enlisted men were as follows:

Captain: John H. Filler.

1st lieutenant: Edward S. Mopps. 2d lieutenant: William P. Barndollar.

1st sergeant: John B. Helm. 2d sergeant: Alexander C. Mower. 3d sergeant: William Bowman. 4th sergeant: William H. Nulton.

1st corporal: Henry H. C. Kay. 2d corporal: Oliver H. Ramsey. 3d corporal: John W. Barndollar. 4th corporal: George W. Wentling.

Privates: Thomas Armstrong, John Bowers, John W. Boehm, Borchiel Bartholomew, William A. Boor, Jeremiah Brown, Alexander Bradley, Zachariah Borland, John F. Cook, James W. Davis, Richard Davis, Harrison Defabaugh, David S. Elliott, Samuel Elder, William T. Filler, Theophilus R. Gates, Robert Guy, Justice Golipher, Frederick Hornig, Josiah Hissong, William Hafer, Alexander H. Hafer, Aaron Hill, Alexander Hildebrand, Edward Jacoby, David Kerchner, John Kreiger, Jacob Kegg, William Karder, John T. Kelly, Ezra Kay, Samuel Lowry, Augustus Lightningstar, George W. Munshower, Clement R. Miller, John H. Miller, Thomas R. Mellen, Washington Mullen, John Moore, William Medley. Hiram McQuillen, Matthias McGirr, Frederick Mohn, Richard Pilkington, James Pilkington, Jacob B. Peck, Franklin H. Poorman, William J. Penn, Eli B. Ramsey, Frederick W. Rabe, James Saupp, David S. Steel, Francis M. Slack. William Shellar, William Statler, Samuel B. Tate, Samuel Tobias, William Washabaugh, Richard Williams, William Wilson, Hugh Wilson and Michael Wonech.

This body of men assembled at Bedford, and after listening to patriotic addresses by Hon. John Cessna, Major Tate, William Hartley, Esq., and others, it moved out, April 25, toward Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg. The regimental officers, whose commissions bore the same date, were Thomas A. Rowley, colonel; John N. Purviance, lieutenant-colonel; W. S. Mellinger,

major. The regiment was at once transferred to Camp Scott, near the town of York, where it remained until June 4, when it moved to Chambersburg, and on the 11th of the same month to Camp Brady, south of the town, where it reported to Colonel Dixon S. Miles, commander of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Patterson's corps.

The troops began to move forward from this post June 14, the 13th Regiment reaching Greencastle, Pennsylvania, the same night. The following day the march was continued to Camp Reiley, near Williamsport, Maryland.

On Sunday, June 16, the regiment was assigned to the advance of the column, and passed through Williamsport about noon. They forded the Potomac and were the first volunteers from the North to reach Virginia on this line. Advancing a few miles, the division encamped at a favorable position, which they called Camp Hitchcock. After remaining here a few days the command was ordered back to Maryland. On the return march the 13th was assigned the post of honor as rearguard to the column. Returning to the neighborhood of Williamsport, it encamped in a position by which it could control the principal ford. When Patterson's army advanced, July 2, the 13th and 8th Pennsylvania Regiments were ordered to garrison Williamsport and to protect all communications with the base of supplies. While here the 13th Regiment procured the use of the *Williamsport Ledger* office, and began on their own account the publication of the *Pennsylvania Thirteenth*. The first issue was dated July 4, 1861, and was continued at irregular intervals for about a year, when the portable printing presses and materials which they had purchased and carried with them became lost or destroyed.

The limitations of our space will not admit of a detailed description of the various movements and encampments of this body of men during their three months' service, except to say that they attained distinction for their courage and discipline in promptly performing the various military duties assigned to them. The campaign was a brief and active one, though devoid of open engagements or loss of life. When the term of service expired the regiment was located at Harrisburg, where it remained with some impatience, though in good order and under

discipline, for some time, when it was transported to Pittsburg, and on August 6, 1861, was paid and mustered out of service.

Prior to the disbandment of the regiment, however, it had been determined to organize a new regiment for the term of three years or during the war, and within two weeks Colonel Rowley, with five companies, left for Washington, D. C., where before the end of the month he had ten full companies in camp. Recruits continued to arrive until the regiment consisted of twelve hundred men. The regiment reported for some time directly to the war office at Washington, and was not recognized by the state authorities nor its officers commissioned until after a large number of the three-year regiments had been organized and mustered into service; and, therefore, though one of the first regiments recruited, it was numbered 102nd.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, EIGHTH RESERVE.

The 37th Regiment, or 8th Reserve, comprised companies from Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Fayette, Clarion, Green and Washington counties, for three months' service, but failed to secure acceptance by the government for that term, as the required quota was filled. Company F was a Bedford county organization. It was the second to take the field and was the first mustered into three years' service from Bedford county.

The regiment was organized at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, June 28, 1861, and July 20 was ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. On arriving at Washington on the 23rd it encamped at Meridian Hill. August 8 it moved to Tenallytown, Maryland, where it encamped with other regiments of the reserve division, under Major-General George A. McCall. The 8th, under Colonel George S. Hayes, together with the 1st, 2nd and 5th, formed the First Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds.

During the first year of military service the 8th, together with its companion regiments comprising the reserve division, was moved from one position to another, and in the discharge of the various duties assigned to it some trying experience was encountered and most commendable courage and discipline were shown. But no open engagement occurred until June 26, 1862, when began at Mechanicsville the series of bloody battles known

collectively as "the seven days' fight." In this engagement Company F, being upon the skirmish line, and not comprehending the order to withdraw, remained at its post until too late for retirement, and about two-thirds of its number were captured. The captives were marched to Richmond and in six weeks thereafter exchanged. The 8th continued to do valiant service and most arduous military duty during the summer of 1862, a full account of which, for want of space, cannot be given here; but two incidents of later date, showing both the accomplishment of a valorous deed and a trying experience in battle, must be related as to the 8th Reserve and its Bedford county company.

This information has been obtained from a company officer. When on September 14, 1862, a line of battle was formed to make a charge upon the enemy's position on South Mountain, the division containing the 8th Reserves occupied the extreme right of the line, and the regiment named held the left of the division. When the order to advance was given the division continued its advance movement without halt or interruption until the crest of the mountain was reached and the enemy's line pushed back.

At the opening of the battle of Antietam, fought September 17, the Union forces had taken position along a fence which enclosed a cornfield wherein the confederates had formed for an engagement, and, while hurriedly taking a favorable position preparatory to action, Company F located too far to the right of its proper place in line for the next company to get into position; and, in obedience to an order to move to the left, the company arose to assume its proper place, when a volley from the enemy wounded nine out of thirty-four members of the company.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13 following, the regiment fought again with great gallantry and sustained heavy losses.

Early in February, 1863, the Reserve regiments were ordered to the defense of Washington, where the 8th remained until the opening of the spring campaign in 1864, when again it was ordered to the front, and, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, pushed forward with General Grant into the Wilderness. During the series of engagements following, the 8th

was almost constantly under fire. The regiment's term of service having expired, an order from the War Department was received May 17, 1864, relieving it from duty, and directing the transfer of its recruits and re-enlisted men to the 191st Regiment, and mustering out the remainder of the regiment. The remnant of the regiment was finally mustered out at Pittsburg, May 26. Following is a list of the Bedford county men belonging to the 8th Reserves:

COMPANY F.

Captains: John Eichelberger, m. June 11, 1861; disch. by order war dept. March 30, 1863. Eli Eichelberger, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 1st lt. Oct. 30, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; ab. at m. o.

First Lieutenant: Lewis B. Waltz, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 2d lt. Oct. 30, 1863; m. o. w. co. May 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant: James Cleaver, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 1st sgt. Oct. 30, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864; ab. at m. o.

First Sergeant: D. B. Armstrong, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: John Paul, John H. Williams, David Horton and Jacob B. Linn, m. o. w. co. Jacob R. Callahan, pro. to sgt.-maj. March 1, 1864.

Corporals: John B. Tobias and William H. Dasher, m. o. w. co.; Edmund H. White, disch. Jan. 14, 1863; John Q. Leichty, died Sept. 21, of wds. rec. at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; George Heffner, killed at second Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862; Luther R. Piper, died Jan. 1, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; George Horton, died of wds. rec. at Anteitam Sept. 17, 1862; George Juda, wd. at Wilderness May 8, 1864; tr. to 191st P. V. May 15, 1864; vet. William D. Ritchey, pris. from May 8 to 12, 1864; tr. to 191st P. V. May 15, 1864; vet.

[This paragraph contains the names of the original privates of the company. Those whose names appear in italics were mustered out with the company, May 26, 1864.]

George W. Amick, Daniel Adams, Levi Brumbaugh, James Barber, John Barmond, George Brown, James A. Bradley, Nathaniel Barmond, Emanuel Bowser, *Joseph S. Cook, James Capstick,* John Carnell, Franklin Dean, Isaiah M. Davis, W. H. H. Eichelberger, Allison Edwards, Christ. Eastwright, Hiram Edwards, *Samuel S. Foor, Aaron Foster,* Mark W. Foor, William H. Foor, Henry Figart, Wilson Grubb, Robert Gamble, Christ C. Garlick, Alexander A. Garrett, James Gates, *William Holdcraft, David Headrick,* Frank Holsinger, Zopher P.

Horton, Aaron Imes, Daniel Jordon, William H. Kay, George Leader, Joseph Leichty, Jacob Lines, *Daniel McFarland, Joseph Maugle, Henry Marshall,* David Martin, William Malone, David Manspeaker, B. Manspeaker, Henry C. Penrod, John B. Penrod, Jr., *Oliver P. Ross,* Joseph Ritchey, Conrad Robb, James Shields, Henry Showalters, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius Shoaff, Mathew P. Shaw, David Scutchall, *Thomas A. Taylor,* George Tricker, William H. Whisel, Alexander Warsing, Joel T. Young, Alexander Young.

Recruits—when mustered in: David Bollinger, Sept. 4, 1861; Johnston Evans, Aug. 2, 1861; Abel Griffith, March 11, 1864; Michael Griffith, March 25, 1864; George Leichty, Feb. 22, 1864; Alexander H. McKee, Aug. 23, 1861; Joseph McFarland, Sept. 5, 1862; Charles Malone, Sept. 5, 1862; John S. Malone, Jan. 28, 1864; Jacob Madara, Aug. 23, 1861; John B. Penrod, Sr., Nov. 12, 1861; Lewis M. Piper, Sept. 4, 1861; S. P. Showalters, April 23, 1862; John P. Williams, Sept. 5, 1862.

Killed: Emanuel Bowser, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; William H. Foor and Alexander A. Garrett, at Charles City Crossroads, June 30, 1862; David Martin, at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; David Manspeaker, at Spottsylvania C. H., May 13, 1864; B. Manspeaker, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Matthew P. Shaw, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Wounded: Johnston Evans and George Leichty, at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Christ. Eastright, Aaron Foster, Joseph McFarland, Charles Malone and John P. Williams, at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; Joseph Leichty, at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.

Died of disease or wounds: Isaiah M. Davis, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 28, 1861; Hiram Edwards, Aug. 12, 1861, bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; Mark W. Foor, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 4, 1861; Henry Figart, Sept. 17, 1862, of wds. rec. at Bull Run, Aug., 1862, bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; James Gates, of wds. rec. at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; William H. Kay, Sept. 18, 1862, of wds. rec. at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Jacob Lines, May 3, 1862, bu. at Fortress Monroe, Va.; William Malone, Oct. 24, 1862; Cornelius Schoaff, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 17, 1861; David Scutchall, at Belle Plain, Va., Jan. 5, 1863; Robert Gamble, at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 2, 1863—grave 936.

Discharged before expiration of term: John Barmond, Apr., 1862; James A. Bradley, Feb. 3, 1863; John Carnell, Jan. 7, 1863; Franklin Dean, Feb. 7, 1863; W. H. H. Eichelberger, Oct. 31, 1862; Wilson Grubb, Jan. 5, 1863; Frank Holsinger, Feb. 11, 1864, to accept promotion; Aaron Imes, Dec. 16, 1863; Alex. H. McKee, July, 1862; John B. Penrod, Sr., Nov. 26, 1862; Joseph Ritchey, Feb. 26, 1862; James Shields, by sen. of

gen. court martial, Feb. 22, 1862; George Tricker, Jan. 31, 1863; William H. Whisel, Jan. 24, 1863, by reason of wds. and loss of arm at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 1863; Alexander Warsing, Mar. 4, 1863; Joel T. Young, Aug. 7, 1862.

Transferred: George Brown, George Leader, Henry C. Penrod, John B. Penrod, Jr., S. P. Showalters, to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862; Daniel Jordon, to Bat. C., 5th U. S. Art., Dec. 3, 1862; David Bollinger, Allison Edwards, Christ. C. Garlick, Abel Griffith, Michael Griffith, Zopher P. Horton, John S. Malone, Jacob Madara, Conrad Robb, Henry Showalters and Alexander Young, to 191st P. V., May 15, 1864; Lewis M. Piper, to V. R. C., May 11, 1863.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Of the ten companies comprising the 55th Regiment, Companies D, H, K and part of I were composed of Bedford county men. This regiment was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where a regimental organization was effected in the late autumn of that year.

The regiment, consisting of thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and fifty men, left Camp Curtin, November 22, for Fortress Monroe. On December 8, in company with three other Pennsylvania regiments, they embarked for South Carolina, and arrived at Port Royal on the 12th. The 55th was at once assigned to the position of guarding the small islands and approaches to the west of Hilton Head, and remained in such service until February 25, 1862, when it was transferred to Edisto Island. At this place a number of companies were stationed, though necessarily widely scattered, in order to hold the Union's outstretched line upon the coast. Numerous attacks made upon them by the enemy were successfully repulsed. The 55th were the only troops that remained upon the island during the summer of 1862, and the duties performed were rendered most arduous by the intense heat of a southern sun.

On October 21 the regiment accompanied General Brannan on an expedition up Broad river, and landed at Mackey's Point. from which place they advanced to Pocotaligo bridge, the object of the movement being to destroy the Charleston & Savannah railroad. In the spirited engagement which followed, the Union troops pushed back the enemy's line across the river, when reinforcements were received from Charleston and a de-

termined stand was again taken. The ammunition of the Union troops being nearly exhausted, and being unable to gain any further advantage, they withdrew under cover of night to Hilton Head, the 55th having lost twenty-nine killed and wounded. For more than a year following this affair the regiment was stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, performing picket duty.

On January 1, 1864, a majority of the men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and on the 22nd departed for Harrisburg, where they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. The veterans and recruits returned to South Carolina in March, where the regiment, now numbering twelve hundred and fifty effective men, remained for three weeks. On April 12 it embarked for Gloucester Point, Virginia, where it landed opposite Yorktown. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Richard White; Third Division, General Ames; Tenth Corps, General Quincy A. Gilmore, of the Army of the James, under General B. F. Butler. At this place General Butler was organizing his forces of about forty thousand men to operate against Richmond by the right bank of the James river. The campaign proved a brief one, though marked by terrific fights and great gallantry on the part of the Union troops, who, by reason of unfavorable geographical conditions as well as by poor generalship, sustained heavy losses. When the fight ended at Protor's creek the 55th Regiment had sustained the loss of fifteen commissioned officers and three hundred enlisted men. The regiment then fell back with the army to Bermuda Hundred, and was afterward engaged in numerous skirmishes.

When a detachment was made from General Butler's army the 55th was one of the regiments chosen and placed under command of General "Baldy" Smith, to be attached to the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, General Stannard; Second Division, General Martindale; Eighteenth Corps. Being carried down the James and up the York rivers in transports, the corps landed at West Point and at once took up the march via White House to Cold Harbor, where on June 1st, with the Sixth Corps, it engaged the enemy. The history of the three days' fight at this place is known to the civilized world, and no mention of it need here be made. We shall only add that on the morning of the 3rd, when the last great charge by the Union troops was made, the brigade of

General Stannard, including the 55th, was the one selected to make the attack, and the 55th was the third regiment of the attacking column. After the disastrous defeat of Cold Harbor the valiant 55th was found to have lost four officers and one hundred and thirty-four enlisted men.

The regiment next appears upon the scene at Petersburg, where it was pushed to the front on skirmish duty and gained a position well up to the enemy's line. On the 18th the brigade to which it belonged occupied the right of the Union lines, resting upon the Appomattox, and was again deployed for a charge. The 55th, occupying the most exposed position, pushed forward in obedience to command, and in less than ten minutes lost three commissioned officers and eighty men.

For the two months immediately succeeding this engagement the regiment was engaged in duties incident to a siege, and was nearly constantly under fire, and daily suffering additional loss. Crossing the James river on September 28, the regiment marched to participate in the attack on Chapin's Bluff. In the engagements following this attack the remnant of this brave regiment was again exposed to the most dangerous positions and suffered additional losses, such as reduced their number to seventy-two men and their commissioned officers to two. In the following December the Twenty-fourth Army Corps was consolidated out of the white troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, and the 55th Regiment was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, First Division. During the following winter it performed picket duty on the James river.

In the closing scenes of the war in Virginia the 55th continued active service, taking part in numerous engagements and maintaining at all times its well earned reputation for valor and bravery. April 9, 1864, accompanied by other troops under General Ord, it arrived at Appomattox Court House. After General Lee's memorable surrender at this place the regiment performed fatigue and guard duty at Richmond, Petersburg and elsewhere until August 30, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

At the last reunion of the 55th Regiment, held in Altoona, in the early summer of 1906, by a remarkable coincidence the number present was fifty-five, representing the number of the

regiment. The following contains the names of the officers and enlisted men from Bedford county who served in it:

Field and Staff: James Metzger, lt.-col., m. as 1st lt. Co. D, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to adjt. Jan. 1, 1862; to Capt. Co. C, Nov. 25, 1862; to maj. Dec. 21, 1864; to lt.-col. Mar. 25, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Aug. 30, 1865. John H. Filler, maj. m. Dec. 4, 1861; com. lt.-col. Dec. 21, 1864, and col. Mar. 25, 1865; not mus.; m. o. Mar. 23, 1865, expiration of term. Solomon S. Metzger, adjt., m. Oct. 12, 1861, as 2d lt. Co. D; pro. to 1st lt. Co. D, Jan. 1, 1862; to adjt. Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. Co. D, Aug. 3, 1863. John C. Geyer, adj., com. Nov. 14, 1864; hon. dis. July 11, 1865. Henry W. Fox, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to sgt.-maj. Dec., 1861; to 2d lt. Co. K, Oct. 23, 1862. John C. Geyer, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to com. sgt. April 1, 1864; to sgt.-maj. Sept. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. Co. C, Mar. 1, 1865. William A. Gilbert, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to sgt.-maj. May 1, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Martin V. Sorber, pro. fr. sgt. Co. I, to q.m.-sgt. Nov. 11, 1863; to 2d lt. Co. I, Sept. 16, 1864; vet. Daniel M. Wonders, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to q.m.-sgt. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. w. regt. William M. Walker, pro. fr. sgt. Co. H, to com. sgt. May 1, 1865; m. o. w. regt.; vet. Joseph Keeffe, pro. fr. pri. Co. D, to hos. st. Nov. 19, 1861; reduced and tr. to same Co. June 3, 1862. Alexander C. Mower, pro. fr. sgt. Co. D, to principal musician, Feb. 24, 1863; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 28, 1865; vet.

COMPANY D.

Captains: Thomas H. Lyons, m. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. cert. May 26, 1863. Solomon S. Metzger, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. fr. adjt. Aug. 3, 1863; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; dis. on surg. cert. June 28, 1864. William G. Moore, m. Oct. 1, 1862; pro. fr. 2d to 1st lt. July 1, 1863; to capt. Oct. 23, 1864; dis. by G. O. June 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants: James Metzger, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to adjt. Jan. 1, 1862. John F. Schoener, m. Nov. 25, 1862; res. June 25, 1863. John D. Horn, m. Oct. 12, 1861, as sgt.; pro. to 2d lt. Sept. 9, 1864; to 1st lt. Oct. 24, 1864; com. capt. Sept. 27, 1864; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 1st lt. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenants: B. Francis Babcock, m. April 30, 1862; res. July 31, 1862. John H. Barnhart, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. Aug. 6, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. John B. Amos, m. Oct. 12, 1861, as private; pro. to corp., sgt. and 1st sgt.; to 2d lt. June 8, 1865; com. 1st lt. June 12, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 2d lt. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Sergeants: Thomas H. Farber, m. as pri. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. and sgt.; to 1st sgt. June, 1865; com. 2d lt. June 12, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Sergeants: The following named sgts., except James E.

Moore (who was mustered Feb. 27, 1864), and Henry Wigaman (who was mustered Sept. 2, 1862), were mus. in Oct. 12, 1861, viz: James F. Van Horn, pr. to sgt. Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. James E. Moore, pro. to sgt. June 7, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel J. Diehl, pr. to sgt. June 12, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. Andrew J. Penrose, pro. to sgt. June 18, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. William Bowman, m. as sgt.; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1862. John Swartz, pro. to 2d lt. 30th regt., U. S. C. T., Dec. 30, 1864; vet. Henry Wigaman, pro. to sgt. Mar. 15, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 11, 1865. William A. Boor, dis. on surg. cert. 1865; vet. Orrin G. Vickroy, dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 26, 1864; vet. Jerome Leonard, pro. to sgt. Jan. 1, 1864; died June 18, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet.

Corporals: Henry Diehl, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. James S. Murphy, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Jacob Shenefelt, m. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co. William C. Dorsey, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. Jacob Deppen, m. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. w. co. Samuel Gardner, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Philip Leonard, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Jacob B. Peck, m. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1862. William Hartley, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to 1st lt. 2d regt. S. C. C. T. Daniel H. Edinbo, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. Henry Harp, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. William Arnold, m. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. David W. Prosser, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pris. fr. May 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865; vet. Samuel Kennedy, m. Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; vet. Wilson Spidle, m. Oct. 12, 1861; died July 10, 1864, of wds. received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Henry Gottwalt, m. Sept. 2, 1862; died as a pris. of war, at Andersonville, Ga., July 6, 1862; grave 2955.

Musicians: Edward E. Mower, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. J. H. Stoudenour, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. H. Y. Arnold, m. Dec. 30, 1861; m. o. Dec. 30, 1864, expiration of term.

Privates: Enlisted in 1861: Solomon Adams, Jacob Burket, George W. Buxton, David Boughter, Jacob Bennett, Henry Crouse, Henry Derrimer, Charles Engle, John Gardner, Jeremiah Gordon, James Hogan, John Harbach, John Hogan, George Koontz, Otho S. Knox, Joseph Keeffe; Henry G. Lyberger, wd. in action May 15, 1864; Henry C. Lashley, Daniel K. Lashley, Moses Lair, Levi Long, Alexander Mullin, Rankins Mickey, Joseph May; Alexander C. Mower, pro. to prin. mus.; Philip Murphy; William Nottingham, pris. fr. May 16 to Nov. 17, 1864; James Norton, William Oyler, Daniel Phillips, John Risling, Edward Riley, Adam Ritchey, Edward

Straney, Henry Shenefelt, Philip Smith, Francis Swartz, S. B. Summerville, Samuel Stickler, David Snowberger, Reuben J. Semler; Jeremiah Thompson, pris. fr. May 16 to Nov. 19, 1864; Pius Warner.

Enlisted in 1862: Theodore J. Arnold, Henry H. Arnold, James Aulenbach, J. Bennethum, Adam H. Billman, Franklin Betz; Adolph Bessie, pro. to 2d lt. 3d regt. S. C. C. T. July 7, 1863; George Bennethum, Daniel Bechtel, Lewis W. Fidler, Isaac M. Fidler, John Gramas, James M. Knapp, Jacob Kegg, David Little, William P. Linninger, Elias Murphy, Abraham C. Mower; Matthew Miller, missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; John Newman, William S. Neff, Abraham Oyler, William Parsons, Henry D. Smith, Isaac B. Smith, Benjamin S. Smith, A. Summerville, Henry D. Squint, Jasper W. Smith, James S. White and Francis F. Yost.

Drafted in 1863: John Bose, Lewis Bright, John Boyle; John Cain, wd. in action June 3, 1864; John Cole, Joseph Dagenfelt, Edward Furlong, Oliver Hammond; Samuel Hull, missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; William Holt, Lawrence Ingoldsby, Edward Johnson, Matthias Kenyon, Franklin Lewis, John McCrossin; Jeremiah Richards, deserted April 26, 1864, arrested and executed, by sentence of G. C. M., Mar. 27, 1865; Henry Stahley, James Shine; John Thompson, missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Daniel Wenrick.

Enlisted in 1864: David R. Bollman, Shannon Brant, Philip Burket, James A. Croil, John Diehl, David Dibert, Espy Diehl, Daniel Diehl, Andrew Fisher, Michael Gillcum, George Good, Adam Gardner, James W. Gibson, George W. Gladwell, Frank Hartzell, Albert Lininger, Daniel S. May, Nelson B. Miller, James B. McEnespy, John H. Mower, Clay McVicker, William S. Moser, Scott Phillips, William Ressler; William Riley, wd. in action June 3, 1864; Washington Ruby, John Ruby, Andrew J. Reed, Nicholas Slick, Levi Steckman, Jesse Smith, William W. Weisel, David Walters.

Died: Solomon Adams, at Edisto Island, S. C., June 25, 1862; James Aulenbach, July 20, 1864, at Point Lookout, Md.; Philip Burket, at Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1864; Jacob Bennett, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, grave 7477; George Bennetthum, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864, grave 4752; Daniel Bechtel, at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864, grave 3821; Espy Diehl at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1864, grave 11350; Daniel Diehl, at Hampton, Va., July 30, 1864; Joseph Dagenfelt, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; Charles Engle, at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 7, 1862; James Fidler, at Beaufort, S. C., April 15, 1864; George W. Gladwell, June 20, 1865, bu. in Prospect Hill Cem., York, Pa.; John Harbach, at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 27, 1863; William P. Lininger, as a pris., at Rich-

mond, Va., date unknown; Levi Long, July 27, 1862, of wds. rec. accidentally, bu. at Beaufort, S. C.; Philip Murphy, at Edisto Island, S. C., July 12, 1862; Clay McVicker, April 18, 1864; bu. at Beaufort, S. C.; William S. Moser, at Hampton, Va., July 14, 1864; Edward Riley, at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 30, 1862; John Ruby, at Gloucester Point, Va., April 29 1864; Andrew J. Reed Nov. 17, 1864, bu. near Bristoe Station, Va.; S. B. Summerville, Oct. 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1865, bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem. No. 2, Annapolis, Md.; A. Summerville, as a pris. of war, Oct. 31, 1864, bu. at Millen, Ga., section B, grave 2; Henry D. Squint, as a pris. of war, May 18, 1864, bu. at Richmond, Va.; Samuel Stickler as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., May 18, 1864; Jasper W. Smith, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va. May 20, 1864; Jesse Smith, May 27, 1864, of wds. rec. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, bu. at Hampton, Va.; David Snowberger, Jan. 5, 1863, bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island; Reuben J. Semler, June 9, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; James S. White, May 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Daniel Wenrick, as a pris. of war, at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Captains: George S. Mullin, m. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 21, 1862. John A. Livingstone, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. Josiah Hissong, m. Oct., 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt. May 3, 1863; to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. Dec. 15, 1864; to capt. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. on surg. cert. June 6, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: James H. Miller, m. Dec., 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. William A. Dannaker, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. sgt. and 1st sgt., to 2d lt. Feb. 13, 1865; to 1st lt. May 1, 1865; com. capt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenants: Andrew J. Boter, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. James P. Wogan, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. May 29, 1865; com. 1st lt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Sergeants: Daniel A. Hess, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Feb. 13, 1865; com. 2d lt. Feb. 15, 1865; not mus.; died Apr. 20, 1865, of wds. rec. at Rice's Station, Va., Apr. 6, 1865; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Henry H. Darr, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Apr. 20, 1865; com. 2d lt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; disch. on surg. cert. July 3, 1865; vet. John C. Ealy, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. May 28, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Sergeants: John H. Crouse, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Joseph Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Robert

C. Smith, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Eli Rinninger, m. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Abraham Darr, m. Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet. Silas Gollipher, m. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, for wds. rec. at Edisto Island, S. C., April 17, 1862. John E. Moyer, m. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865; William M. Walker, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to regl. com. sgt. May 1, 1865; vet. Philip S. Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 28, 1862; Solomon H. Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died as a pris. of war, in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1864, of wds. rec. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; bu. at Richmond, Va.; vet. William M. Amick m. Oct. 11, 1861; died Aug. 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Emanuel Snookes, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died Aug. 26, 1865, of wds. rec. in action, at Petersburg, Va.; vet.

Corporals: The following named corporals, except Stattler, McCormick and Kromer, were first mustered into the service Oct. 11, 1861: W. E. Garlinger, m. o. w. co; vet. Samuel Stattler, m. Feb. 28, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. David Weisgarver, m. o. w. co.; vet. William McCormick, m. Oct. 19, 1863; drafted; m. o. w. co. William W. Feight, m. o. w. co.; vet. Isaac Ream, m. o. w. co.; vet. Henry C. Clair, m. o. w. co.; vet. John A. Long, disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown. Henry Lemon, disch. on surg. cert. Apr. 24, 1865; vet. George Kromer, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865; Josiah Slick, pro. to 2d lt. 107th regt. U. S. C. T.; date unknown; vet.

Privates: Enlisted in 1861: Espy Gollipher, musician; Philip Adams, Isaac W. Broad, Henry Bridenthal, David Bingham, Samuel R. Carson, William H. Croyle, Wilson Davis, David H. Darr, Ephraim W. Davis, Charles Davis, Thomas Drips; Henry W. Fox, pro. to sgt.-maj. Dec. 4, 1861; William A. Foster, Moses R. Garretson, Daniel R. Hammer, George W. Harbaugh, Henry Hand, John Kreiger, Thomas R. Lockard, John Miller, John Mars, John Moyer; John R. Risling, wd. in action, May 13, 1864; John S. Rowser, tr. to Bat. B, 1st regt. U. S. Art. Feb. 22, 1863, as also was Thomas Drips, same date; Philip Rouser, Hezekiah Slick, Charles Struckman, John Werning; Christian Whittaker, tr. to Bat. M, 1st regt. U. S. Art., Feb. 22, 1863.

Enlisted in 1862: Cyrus Anthony, John Bahney, John Brookins, John Deck, Louis W. Dehard, Henry Deck, Joseph W. Earnest, Edmund G. Fisher, Jacob Fidler, James Goheen; John C. Geyer, pro. to com.-sgt. Apr. 1, 1864; Frederick Goodman, David Holtzman, John S. Licher, Augustus Long, John D. Miller, Hiram Mathews, John A. Moyer, William Moyer, William M. Moyer, Samuel Moyer, Harrison H. Nine, William Pfile, George B. Robinson, Michael Schaffer, Isaac Sholl;

Daniel M. Wonders, pro. to q.m-sgt. Sept. 15, 1864; John P. Wallace.

Drafted in 1863: John Andrews, Henry Bradley, Jacob Darr was a volunteer, A. Frauenfelter, John Gardner; William A. Gilbert, pro. to sgt.-maj. May 1, 1865; William Hammond, Charles Jackson, John Kessler, Thomas Keely, John Ornst, Aug. Rislenbatt, James Rodger, Frederick Satler, John O. Sullivan, John Sullivan, George Summers, John Snyder, Robert Smith, Edmund Sclotheim, John L. Travis, Thomas Taylor, Nathaniel Willetts.

Enlisted in 1864: Samuel Adams, Henry Anderson, John Adams, William Agnew, George W. Adams, N. F. Blackburn, John Benigh, Simeon J. Beaver, William H. Beltz, H. W. Bridaham, Samuel Cole, Peter A. Carley, Charles M. Davis, D. L. Daugherty, George R. Garretson, Jesse Geller, Josiah P. Garretson, Samuel J. Hammer, John Hyde, Thomas D. Hoover, Henry Hilligass, John C. Hilligass, Benjamin Hess, Nathaniel Hoover, James P. Kegg, Samuel T. King, William Millburn, William H. Miller, David Miller, James P. Mitchell, Levi Meyers, Richard S. Mowery, Albert J. Riffle, Tobias Robinson, Benjamin Raudabush, Philip Robison, George C. Stiffler, Daniel Smith, William W. Slick, Charles Steckler, Auterbine Shrader, Allen Slick, Hezekiah B. Slick, Jacob J. Schaffer, William O. Shrader, Benjamin Trott, Richard Wolf, Edmund Wolf, George Wisel.

Killed: Charles M. Davis, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864. George Summers, at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Allen Slick, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Died: Philip Adams, June 19, 1865; bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem. No. 2, Annapolis, Md. Cyrus Anthony, July 12, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., May 9, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Isaac W. Broad, Mar. 8, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. H. W. Bridaham, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864, grave 7125. William H. Croyle, at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. D. L. Daugherty, July 15, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Henry Deck, at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 30, 1864. William A. Foster, Aug. 4, 1864. Moses R. Garretson, Oct. 15, 1864. Frederick Goodman, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864; grave 9503. Nathaniel Hoover, at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 30, 1864. George W. Harbaugh, July 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Henry Hand, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864; grave 10538. Augustus Long, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864; grave 5199. James P. Mitchell, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 17, 1864; grave 11081. Levi Meyers, as a prisoner at Richmond, Va., May 20, 1864. John Mars, at

Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864. John Moyer, at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 11, 1862. William Moyer, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; grave 7107. Philip Rouser, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 30, 1861. Benjamin Raudenbush, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Charles Steckler, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Auterbine Shrader, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Hezekiah B. Slick, at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865. Jacob J. Schaffer, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864. Benjamin Trott, at Schellsburg, Pa., June 28, 1865. John P. Wallace, at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 10, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Although this company was chiefly recruited in the counties of Bedford and Blair, it contained, besides, a considerable number of men from Somerset and Cambria counties. In view of these facts, therefore, and the impracticable nature of the task, at this date, of designating separate individuals, and their respective places of residence, all of the members of Company I are mentioned herewith as follows:

Captains: David W. Madara, m. Sept. 20, 1861; res. April 20, 1862. Benjamin Rough, m. Dec. 4, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. May 3, 1863; dismissed Aug. 17, 1864. John O'Neil, m. Dec. 4, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. C, Sept. 10, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. Martin V. Sorber, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp., to sgt., to q.m.-sgt., to 2d lt. Sept. 16, 1864; to 1st lt. Nov. 22, 1864; to capt. April 25, 1865; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: Andrew Rough, m. Nov. 20, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt., to 1st lt. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1864. Solomon W. Fry, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. April 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Second Lieutenants: William C. Williams, m. Sept. 20, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1863. Harry C. Crouse, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt., to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 20, 1864. James Brown, m. Oct. 7, 1863; pro. to corp., to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. April 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeants: S. M. Bartlebaugh, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp., to sgt., to 1st sgt. Aug. 24, 1865; pris. fr. May 16 to Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Sergeants: John C. Baker, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Frederick Hainsey, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pris. fr. May 16 to Aug. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. William S. Larmon, m. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. May 14, 1862. Paul S. Mock, m. Sept. 20, 1861; captured at Fort Johnson, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. Samuel Stiner, m. Sept. 20, 1861; deserted Oct. 22, 1864; vet.

Corporals: Daniel B. Henry, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Albert Ruggles, m. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. Bernard Croyle, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. John H. Gray, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Patrick Dunn, m. Feb. 18, 1864; m. o. w. co. William H. Rough, m. Oct. 15, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, ex. of term. John McChesney, m. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. James Little, m. Oct. 15, 1861; tr. to U. S. regular army Feb. 25, 1863. William Mosell, m. Sept. 20, 1861; died at New York, April 4, 1864. George Lohr, m. Feb. 29, 1864; died in Somerset Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1864. Charles Ayers, m. Aug. 28, 1861; des. Aug. 30, 1864; vet. John Bartlebaugh, m. Sept. 20, 1861; missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; vet.

Musicians: John S. Larmon, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Daniel A. Wheeler, m. Feb. 6, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Privates: Enlisted in 1861: William Baker, Simon Brininger, William Bird, George W. Craig, David Cowan, George W. Evans, Daniel Finnegan, George W. Gray, J. Hockenberry, William Hale, M. B. Hamilton, James Hand, S. Hockenberry, Daniel Lear, Irving Little, Abisha Madden, Robert McGregor, William McGregor, James McGee, John McGregor, William McGee, missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; Thomas Noland, Thomas Roach, Hezekiah C. Reed, John Summerland, Geo. W. Weaver, Jesse Watkins.

Enlisted in 1862: George W. Altman.

Drafted in 1863: Almon Arnold, John Barr, C. A. Barnhart, Daniel Bennett, Charles Brown, Edward Curtis, Alphonso Cofran, John Cunningham, Thomas Cox, Jonathan Dawson, John Doyle, John Derr, Mathew Dodds, Isaac P. DeCock, Rinehart Filebaugh, William Francis, Matthew Garland, Charles Gallagher, John Grace, Edwin Hughes, George Hanson, John W. James, John Jackson, William N. Lowry, William Lewis, Bernard H. Levy, John Linton, Charles Lee, Charles Lorenze, George Malcomb, Dennis Murphy, C. McDermot, William A. May, Henry J. Martin, Daniel McCloud, James Murphy, executed for desertion at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 6, 1864; Robert McCoy, John Miller, Alexander Martin, George Marshall, John Ormsby, Augustus Polta, Charles Rimm, Joseph Rubens, Paul Stotzer, Frederick Shultz, Daniel Stineman, Robert K. Sheppard, Henry Smitman, George Smith, John Smith, Jacob Schultz, A. D. Summerfield, John Summers; Samuel Smith, who was a volunteer; George Woodward, James Wright, John Williams, Frederick Warner and Frederick Yeck.

Enlisted in 1864: James Allison, Samuel Birkhimer, Francis P. Bradley, John Bailey, Charles H. Bisbing, James M. Burns, Peter Brady, David Carnell, Winfield S. Conrad, John Cormack, Simon Crum, James L. Corle, Jeremiah Croft, Thomas

P. Davis, Jacob Eckhard, S. P. Edwardson, James Fagans, Martin Fleegle, William K. Gates, William B. Gates, Jacob D. Geiger, John G. Glass, Valentine Hainsey, A. Heinmyer, James S. Kline, D. Lingenfelter, John Lockhard, Jacob Myers, P. J. McConnell, Chauncey Miller, Daniel Madden, H. M. Noffsker, William A. Noffsker, Martin Noffsker, Abraham Otto, Amaniah Penrod, Jacob Pote, P. J. Summerland, George Snyder, Cyrus Stephenson, Joshua Shank, John Sutters, Peter Shaffer, John C. Saxon, Joseph L. Shoop, Adie Bell Treese, William H. Wonderly, John B. Wonderly and Henry Wonders.

Enlisted in 1865: John C. Dayton.

Deserted: From this company twenty-four privates deserted, of whom twenty-one were men who were drafted in 1863.

Killed: James L. Corle, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Thomas P. Davis, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864; Jacob D. Geiger, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; John C. Saxon, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; John Doyle, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Died: George W. Altman, June 23, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. James Allison, as a prisoner of war, at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 5, 1864. John Bailey, July 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Charles H. Bisbing, at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. James M. Burns, Mar. 30, 1865, of wds. rec. at Hatcher's Run, Va., in Feb., 1865. George W. Craig, June 25, 1862; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. David Cowan, at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 23, 1864. John Cormack, Oct. 26, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. Simon Crum, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1865, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. John Derr, June 27, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Matthew Dodds, at New York, date unknown. Daniel Finnegan, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 6, 1864. John Grace, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct., 1863. Valentine Hainsey, June 17, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. S. Hockenberry, at Hampton, Va., Sept. 10, 1864. James S. Kline, May 20, 1864, of wds. rec. at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 19, 1864. Irving Little, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 12, 1862. John Lockhard, as a pris. of war, in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864. James McGee, as a pris., in Richmond, Va., May 27, 1864. Daniel McCloud, July 9, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. John McGregor, June 6, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. George Marshall, capt'd at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., date unknown, sec. A,

grave 98. Martin Noffsker, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., date unknown. Abraham Otto, May 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., May 9, 1864. John Sutters, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died May 7, 1865; bu. at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Robert K. Shepard, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., June 29, 1864. Peter Shaffer, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864. Henry Smitman, at City Point, Va., Jan. 8, 1865. Joseph L. Shoop, Aug. 7, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. Jesse Watkins, at Beaufort, S. C., April 26, 1863. Frederick Warner, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., July 15, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captains: Joseph Filler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 13, 1864, expiration of term. Hezekiah Hammer, m. Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sgt. June 18, 1864; to 1st sgt. Sept. 1, 1864; to 2d lt. Sept. 18, 1864; to 1st lt. Oct. 3, 1864; to capt. Nov. 14, 1864; wd., with loss of arm, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; m. o. w. co., Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: Edmund Bedell, m. Nov. 5, 1861; resigned May 5, 1862. Frank D. Saupp, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. from 2d lt. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 16, 1864. John Imler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. Nov. 10, 1864; to 1st lt. Dec. 8, 1864; res. July 17, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenant: Henry W. Fox, m. Oct. 11, 1861; com. 2d lt. Oct. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 17, 1864; vet.

First Sergeants: William L. Martin, m. Nov. 5, 1861; com. 2d lt. May 5, 1862; not mus.; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862. George Ewing Leach, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; died at Pittsburg, Feb. 26, 1864; vet. William A. Mock, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; killed at Foster's Farm, Va., May 22, 1864; vet. Daniel B. Ritchey, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt.; com. 2d lt. Nov. 15, 1864; not mus.; disch. July 29, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; vet. William A. Maloney, m. March 2, 1864; pro. fr. pri. to sgt. Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st sgt. Aug. 1, 1865; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865.

Sergeants: David C. Ling, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co., Aug. 30, 1865; vet. J. L. Radebaugh, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. John Crist, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Peter Kinsey, Jr., m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. John Cobler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 3, 1865; vet. Henry G. Drenning, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet. John J. Dibert, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. Isaac M. Imler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. Josiah B. Mock, m. Nov.

5, 1861; died March 22, 1865; bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem., Annapolis, Md.; vet.

Corporals: John Robb, Ferdinand Ritchey and Thomas Leech, m. Nov. 5, 1861; were m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vets. Albion C. Arnold, m. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Theoph. R. Gates, m. Feb. 3, 1862; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. Francis T. Crist, m. March 2, 1864; m. o. w. co. Henry Miller, m. Jan. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Daniel Hagerty, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. Isaac Flagle and George W. Herring, m. Nov. 5, 1861; were disch. on surg. cert. June 26, 1863. Henry Hillebrandt, m. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865. John W. Gonden, m. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. Moses F. Marshall, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 5, 1861. Andrew Turner, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3, 1861. Frederick Sanno, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., March 6, 1863. Joseph Tewell, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864; vet. Chauncey Corle, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. John T. Hunt, m. Nov. 4, 1862; was captured, and died at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864.

Musicians: James C. Hughes, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. D. W. Radebaugh, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. Josiah Haley, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

Privates: Enlisted in 1861: John Allison, David Allison, William Allen; Nicholas Bowser, disch. June 6, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; Jacob Bloom, James F. Byerly, Andrew Butler, John Bloom, Michael S. Corle, John Claycomb, Frederick Claycomb, Henry Cable, Eli Corle, John Coffee; Joseph Detwiler, wd. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; John Dannaker, Jacob Dibert, Alexander Ernest, Jacob Exline, William Frazier, William Gordon, John W. Gonden, Abraham Hyde, John Hileman, Eli Harbaugh, James M. Holler, Jonas Kipp, Peter Kinsey, Sr., Jacob Kinley, Joseph Keeffe, John Leopold, Josiah L. Lehman, William Leech, John Mushbaum, William A. Maul, Nelson B. Miller, John W. Miller, H. L. Marshall, Anthony Mock, Thomas Moran, Joseph C. May, Malachi B. Mock, Andrew Rollins, Jonas Ritchey, George L. Reese, Sebastian Shaeffer, Jacob Stingle, Jeremiah Smith, Henry R. Shull, John Saupp, Andrew J. Sleek; Isaac Wentz, wd. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Henry Wentz, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; John Wentz, Adam Wentz, Samuel Wysong.

Enlisted in 1862: Jacob Allison, Martin Corle, Martin Croyle, Samuel Hunt.

Drafted in 1863: William Bauman; Jacob Berchman, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; George H. Bucher, Cyrus

Butler, T. Burmingham, Joseph S. Belles, Max. Brown, George Culp, James Culp, John F. Crocheron, Henry S. Danner, Robert Day, Charles Egan; Aaron Epler, missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Aaron Fritz; Ephriam German, dis. June 6, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; Conrad Gneill, Isaac Hahn, Oliver Hammond, Samuel Hull, Reuben Hilbert, Jacob Kurtz, Cyrus Kephart; John Koch, mis. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; Benjamin H. Lorah, John Laughlin, James Lee, Gustavus Leppert; William M. Miller, pris. fr. May 16, 1864, to April 29, 1865; August Marquart, Jeff H. Muthardt, John Myer, Joseph Myers, John McCrossan; John McElroy, disch.; James McFarland, John Newman, William R. Noll, James O'Keefe, Philip Presser, Edwin L. Rahn, Jeremiah Richards, Michael Reily, William Shur, David Snellrider, William Smith, Henry Stahla, James Shine, Michael Shields, John Thompson, Daniel Wenris.

Enlisted in 1864: John Allison, Nathaniel Allison, Edward Allison, George H. Agnew, Daniel L. Bowser, David Bowser, Gabriel Burket, Charles Bush, John Barkhimer, Baltzer Burket, Frederick Burket, George M. Beisel, Henry Claar, Francis Cobler, Alexander B. Corle, William Cessna; Solomon Crist, missing at Foster's Farm, Va., Aug. 26, 1864; James Diehl; Lewis Dull, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Daniel L. Dehart, Daniel L. Edwards, Josiah Edwards; George Ellenberger, wd. at Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, 1864; William Feather, Richard H. Freeburn, Adam Flohr; Joseph N. Gordon, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Francis L. Gardiner, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Alexander Harvey, John S. Howard, Wilson Harbaugh, Robert Harbaugh, Henry Ickes, Edward V. James, John A. James, David Kinton, Isaac Ling, Henry H. Lorah, Frederick H. Luther; Winfield S. Lee, whose name did not assist to make a hero of him, for he deserted June 21, 1864; S. C. Musselman; Emanuel E. Mock, dis. Aug. 27, 1864, for wds. rec. in action; George W. Mangus, John D. Mock, Charles McMullen, Tobias Mock, Andrew Mock, Michael Oldham, John Palmer, Andrew Placher, David Ritchey, Joshua Riplett; John Ritchey, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Jeremiah Stratton, Joseph Stambaugh, George W. Shaffer, John F. Welsh; Samuel Wysong, dis. Aug. 3, 1865, for wds. rec. at Chesterfield C. H., Va.; John Wilson.

Killed: Baltzer Burket, at Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, 1864; Joseph S. Belles, at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Max. Brown, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Robert Harbaugh, near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Edward V. James, near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; David Kinton, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; William Leech, at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; John Newman, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864;

William R. Noll, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; John Saupp, at Edisto Island, S. C., Mar. 29, 1862.

Died: Jacob Allison, at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 14, 1863. Edward Allison, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864, grave 2398. David Allison, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864, grave 9896. George H. Agnew, as a pris., at Millen, Ga., Nov. 27, 1864. Andrew Butler, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 11, 1862. Frederick Burket, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864, grave 11,024. George M. Beisel, at Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 27, 1864. Eli Corle, at Camp Curtin, Pa., Nov. 21, 1861. John Coffee, at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 10, 1862. John F. Crocheron, near Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864. Jacob Dibert, at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 26, 1864. Jacob Exline, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864, grave 8066. William Frazier, June 9, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Point Lookout, Md. Aaron Fritz, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 4, 1864. Conrad Gneill, June 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. William Gordon, as a pris., at Richmond, Va., May 22, 1864. Abraham Hyde, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, 1861. John Hileman, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 1, 1861. Eli Harbaugh, at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 27, 1862. Wilson Harbaugh, at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 28, 1864. James M. Holler, at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 2, 1862. John A. James, June 25, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va. Jacob Kinley, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862. Jacob Kurtz, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864, grave 11238. Cyrus Kephart, at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1864. Charles McMullen, June 20, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va. Tobias Mock, Aug. 7, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. Malachi B. Mock, Nov. 7, 1862, bu. at Beaufort, S. C. Andrew Mock, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 31, 1865, of wds. rec. in action. Michael Oldham, April 16, 1864, bu. at Beaufort, S. C. Jonas Ritchey, at John's Island, S. C., of wds. rec. on picket duty, Mar. 29, 1862. John Wilson, June 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company E, 76th Regiment, was recruited in Bedford county during August and September, 1861, and when its ranks were filled it promptly reported under Captain Henry Rice, at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where on October 9 it was mustered into service of the United States for the term of three years.

November 19 the regiment departed for Fortress Monroe, where it encamped for a week, then embarking for Hilton Head, South Carolina, arriving there on the evening of December 8,

and landed on Hilton Head Island on the 9th, without arms, equipments being furnished some time after. The regiment was soon assigned to the brigade of General Wright, and was employed until April, 1862, in erecting fortifications and performing other duties incident to military life in camp. April 8 it proceeded with other troops to the mouth of the Savannah river, to assist in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. The fort was breached by the Union batteries on the 10th, and the following day the 76th Pennsylvania and 8th Michigan regiments were selected to take it by assault. The fort capitulated, however, without the attack, and with it were captured 385 officers and men, besides a large amount of provisions and munitions of war. Returning to Hilton Head and remaining there until May 30, the regiment was ordered to report to General Wright, on North Edisto Island.

In the early part of June of this year, while out on picket duty near the town of Lagreeville, South Carolina, in the residence of one Dr. O'Brien, some member of this regiment found a letter written by President Buchanan while at Bedford Springs, in which the political influence of the party addressed was solicited in getting the southern vote, the request being accompanied by the promise that if the South proved friendly to him he would reciprocate the friendliness when elected.

The regiment participated subsequently in the unfortunate attack on Charleston, June 16, and afterward took part in the expedition formed to cut off the enemy's communication between Charleston and Savannah by the destruction of the Pocotaligo bridge, an account of which is briefly given in the foregoing sketch of the 55th. In this affair the 76th lost seventy-five officers and men. It was afterward engaged in picket duty on Botany Bay, St. Helena and Folly islands, until July 6, 1863, when with Strong's brigade it moved to the attack of Fort Wagner. The Union troops passed under cover of night into Lighthouse inlet, and at daylight on the morning of the 10th halted, while screened by the tall marsh grass, until firing from the batteries ceased, when they moved on to the attack, completely surprising the enemy and capturing many of the hostile batteries. On the following morning four companies of the 7th Connecticut and 76th Pennsylvania, led by General Strong in person, charged in gallant style upon the enemy's

lines, but were forced to fall back under an overwhelming fire from the guns of the enemy. The regiment's loss at this place was fifty-three killed and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

On the 18th inst. another desperate assault was made by the Union forces, just as the shades of night were approaching, accompanied by a terrific thunder storm. The engagement was brief in duration, but fearful in consequences. General Strong and Colonel Shaw both fell in this engagement, and the 76th lost seventeen killed and wounded.

In May, 1864, the 10th Corps, to which the 76th regiment belonged, was attached to the Army of the James, and soon thereafter participated in the fighting at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, losing sixty-five men in killed, wounded and missing. On the 27th the 2d Division, 10th Corps, to which belonged the 76th regiment, was detached from the army of the James, and, being transported to White House landing, took position on the right of General Grant's line at Cold Harbor. The regiment lost heavily in this disastrous three days battle, and in a few days thereafter was rejoined to the Army of the James. After this it was actively and constantly engaged in skirmishing and fighting in the trenches before Petersburg for many weeks.

The regiment's final campaign was made under the command of General Terry, which began early in January, 1865, and resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher; the occupation of Wilmington, North Carolina; the march to Goldsboro, where General Sherman's victorious hosts were joined, and the march thence to Raleigh, where the regiment remained with other troops until July 18, when it was mustered out of service. The regiment reached Harrisburg on the 23d inst., where it received its pay, and was finally disbanded. Following is a list of its members from Bedford county:

COMPANY E.

Captains: Henry Rice, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. Apr. 14, 1864. Clement R. Miller, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt, Feb. 14, 1864; to 1st lt. April 9, 1864; to capt. June 12, 1864; m. o. Nov. 23, 1864, ex. of term. Richard P. Pilkington, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. April 19, 1864; to 1st lt. June 12, 1864; to capt. Jan. 2, 1865; m. o. w. co. July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants: William P. Barndallar, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. Mar. 10, 1864. Charles B. Lindsay, m. Sept. 28, 1863; dr. pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. March 7, 1865; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Edwin H. Hickok, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. Oct. 17, 1863. Levi Smith, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. June 25, 1864; m. o. Nov. 23, 1864, ex. of term. Charles Benseman, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 2d lt. April 19, 1865; m. o. w. co. Vet.

First Sergeants: Charles S. Burns, sub. m. Oct. 18, 1864; pro. fr. priv. to 1st sgt. March 17, 1865; m. o. w. co. Philip Huzzard, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. ex. of term Nov. 29, 1864.

Sergeants: Uriah Mills, m. Aug. 20, 1863; dr. m. o. w. co. Albert Knabb, dr. m. Aug. 27, 1863; wd. at Darleytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. Oscar M. Godfrey, m. Jan. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co. Samuel Scott, dr. m. Aug. 20, 1863; m. o. w. co. J. M. Middleton, Alexander Lyon, and Artemas S. Bennett, m. Oct. 9, 1861; were m. o. at ex. of three years term. W. F. Fahnestock, m. Nov. 27, 1861; m. o. Dec. 3, 1864, ex. of term.

Corporals: Philip Shontz, John Mortimer, William Lyon, Thomas J. Swope and Alexander Moyer, dr. in Aug., 1863, were m. o. w. co. George W. Kellogg, m. March 24, 1864; m. o. w. co. Abraham Patton, sub., m. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. w. co. John W. Boehm, Jacob F. Cypher, Levi J. Agnew, Theodore Klahre, Henry Burket, John Leader and John W. Mittong, all m. Oct. 9, 1861; were m. o. Nov. 28, 1864, ex. of term. Simon Warner, dr., m. Aug. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1865. John E. Hills, dr., m. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Musicians: Samuel Wolf, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. w. co.; bu. record, died at Andersonville, Ga., June 10, 1864; grave 1791; vet. William M. Lyon, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. David S. Elliott, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. ex. of term, Nov. 28, 1864; John Stoudenour, m. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 30, 1863.

Privates enlisted in 1861: William Adams, John Bloom, Joseph Buckenmoyer, John D. Brown, Alexander Bolinger, Edward Chester, Jonathan Cutler, Andrew Crick, George W. Cessna; William Corbett, missing at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Charles W. Caldwell, Henry S. Cypher, James Duffy, Patrick Donahoe, John F. Eckels, Michael Feidler, Simon S. Fleigle, John Fink, Joseph J. Fetter, Joseph Fetter, Jacob Fleigle, Daniel V. Foor, Lawrence Gabe, Joseph Gates, Dominick Gillen, John Gephart, William Hefflefinger, William Hutchison, Daniel Humbert, Jacob Hoffman, Samuel Jones, David O. Keiser, John F. King, John H. Kendig, Watson King, John M. Leary, Joseph Long, Thomas Martin, Charles B. Meredith, Bernard McBride, Henry H. Nulton, David F. Negley, Will-

iam K. Parker, John Pfarr, Henry C. Pennell, Christian Packard, William Riceling, Ernest Rousch, Clark Royal, Henry C. Rodgers, Calvin Sohn, Jacob Stoudnour, Joseph W. Snave, Seth S. Smith, Joseph Sutton, Daniel H. Steckman, Barth'w Thatcher, James Taylor, William Washabaugh, and James Wiltner.

Enlisted in 1862: Francis S. Eckels, John Fetter, Matthew Spidel, William H. Wray.

Drafted in 1863: William Demmings, David Johnson, Richard Kelly, James A. Lewis, John E. Lemon, William S. Lewis, Andrew Miller, Samuel Mills, Hiram K. Moore, Henry Morris, Benjamin F. Malin, Preston A. Miller, William Moore, Charles McCoy, Warren Olds, Jacob D. Peterman, Daniel Spangle, Ivory N. Stanchfield, Morris B. Smith, Russel Van Tassel, Gabriel Vastbinder.

Joined in 1864: John Ayres, Simon Bennage, Abraham Baker, George Basore, John F. Boss, J. H. Buckland, Gervase Bisbing, John B. Burket, O. W. Chapman, Martin Conrad, N. Dieffenderfer, Paul Dieffenderfer, Frederick Derho, Adonijah B. Drake, Frederick Furcht, George H. Hosack, Adam Himes, James Hershey, Thaddeus Hills, Henry S. Helsel, George M. Hazlett, Isaac B. Jayne, James Kennedy, Levi Kiester, James Kelley, Horace Merithew, Stephen Mentz, George Null, George W. Parsons, George Plantz, Benjamin Reigel, John F. Randolph, Robert V. Strahan, Theodore Soistman, Jacob Shunk, Charles W. Walker and Thomas J. Young.

Joined in 1865: George Alcorn, John Cunningham, Samuel Carris, Benoni Covey, John J. Faust, Edward Feese, George W. Fletcher, Henry W. Fenton, Harvey Goldsmith, Thomas Glidenell, Nelson Hobbs, Martin Koehler, Nicholas Leippert, Cyrus Miller, Haynes P. Meade, John Moore, Samuel Myers, Joseph McCabe, William H. Porter, Joseph Prilles, Joseph Pierrant, Theo. Polhamus, Patrick Rogan, George W. Reilley, John Rough, John Strellie, Charles Shay, Henry C. Taylor, Albert Wall and Henry H. Wise.

Killed in Battle: Joseph Fetter, Daniel V. Foor, Daniel H. Steckman and William Washabaugh, at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Charles McCoy and Gabriel Vastbinder, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864; William Demmings, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

Died: Gervase Bisbing, April 20, 1865, bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island; Martin Conrad, at Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1865; John F. Eckels, as a pris. of war, at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 21, 1864; Francis S. Eckels, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., Dec. 30, 1863; Joseph J. Fetter, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 9, 1862; Jacob Fleigle, at Hilton Head, S. C., July 9, 1862; Jacob Hoffman, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 28,

1862; Nelson Hobbs, at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; David Johnson, June 23, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, May 7, 1864, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Isaac B. Jayne, at Faison Station, N. C., April 3, 1865; Watson King, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 18, 1862; John E. Lemon, as a pris. at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864; William S. Lewis, July 6, 1874, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Nicholas Leippert, at Raleigh, N. C., July 8, 1865; Stephen Mentz, at Wilmington, N. C., April 17, 1865; Joseph McCabe, Aug. 13, 1865; Henry C. Pennell, on board U. S. transport *Ben Deford,* June 29, 1862; Christian Packard, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1864; Jacob D. Peterman, at Phila., Pa., Sept. 16, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, May 8, 1864; William Riceling, captured July 11, 1863, died Nov. 2, 1863, bu. in nat. cem., Richmond, Va.; Morris B. Smith, wd. and taken pris. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, died at Richmond, Va., May 28, 1864.

According to the records but four men deserted from this company during a period of nearly four years' service.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

Of the original companies comprising the 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company D and part of Company G were Bedford county men. The regiment was organized in October, 1861, at Camp Curtin, and remained there until February 27, 1862, when it left for Washington, D. C. Upon its arrival it went into camp on Meridian Hill, and was soon afterward assigned to the Second Brigade, under General Keim, comprising the 85th Pennsylvania, under Howell, 101st under Wilson, 103d under Lehman, and the 96th New York under Colonel Fairman. It constituted part of the Second Division, under General Casey, of the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Major-General E. D. Keys. The brigade was commanded successively by General Keim, Colonel Howell and General Wessells. During the peninsular campaign it was engaged at the siege at Yorktown and the fight at Williamsburg. Its colonel and many other members of the regiment sickened and died amid the swamps of the Chickahominy, while many of those who survived the endurance of the malarial conditions of that locality were unable for a time thereafter to perform military duty.

In the desperately fought battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, nearly every third man was killed or wounded, and the slaughter

inflicted on the enemy was correspondingly severe. Colonel Wilson was at the time sick with fever, of which he died a few days later, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel David B. Morris, who was among the wounded. The regiment was holding the advance line to the right of the Williamsburg road, and supplied the picket line in its front, when the engagement began, so that it received the first shock of the enemy's onslaught. It held its position as long as possible, until overpowered and forced to yield by the great excess of the Confederate numbers, when it retired, contesting every inch of ground. Owing to its heavy losses in this engagement the regiment was withdrawn to a point on the road leading by the White Oak Swamp, across the peninsula towards the James river, where a temporary hospital was established for its use.

A little later, when General McClellan began his movement to change his base from the York river to the James, and the "seven days battles" followed, the 101st Regiment took part in those engagements. After the disastrous Peninsular campaign was over and the army had retired from Harrison's Landing to Fortress Monroe, the brigade was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, where it remained several months, during which time it participated in a number of raids into the interior, and was occasionally engaged with the enemy along the line of the Blackwater river. In the early part of December, 1862, the brigade was sent to Newberne, North Carolina, to join General Foster's command in an invasion of the state to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Richmond, for the purpose of preventing the re-enforcement of Lee's army at Fredericksburg from the south. The brigade was assigned the advance position in this movement, and met the enemy near Kinston, where it defeated him in a decisive engagement, December 14. The regiment also was engaged in the battles which followed a few days later, and which resulted in the destruction of the railroad bridge at Goldsboro, and the tearing up of the railroad for some distance southward.

During the winter of 1862-3, the 85th Pennsylvania and 96th New York regiments were taken out of the brigade and sent to the coast of South Carolina. The 101st remaining in the old North State, was ordered, with the 103rd Pennsylvania and a company of the 3rd New York Cavalry, to march from

its winter quarters at New Berne to Hyde County, North Carolina, to break up a formidable and troublesome band of guerrillas infesting that locality. But, being a small, local organization, they disbanded and scattered on the approach of the Union troops. The expedition therefore failed in bringing the disturbing element to light, and returned without accomplishing the object sought.

On April 4 the regiment joined in the movement for the relief of General Foster, who, with a small force, was then being besieged at Little Washington. The rebel batteries commanded the river by which the relief troops were advancing in wooden transports, and caused them to retire to New Berne. On the day of their return to New Berne an overland expedition was formed for the same destination, and started with faces toward the enemy, which was met at Swift Creek, prepared to dispute the passage with infantry and artillery. A large swamp somewhat impeded the advancement of the Union troops, but with the 101st and other regiments to the front, an engagement was had which lasted about two hours; at the end of that time General Spinola, then in command, regarding the opposition as too formidable to overcome, withdrew his forces again to New Berne. By this time General Wessells had returned after a brief absence from his command, and headed a force which finally fought its way through the enemy's line, and relieved the garrison at Little Washington.

General Wessell's brigade was soon afterward ordered to Plymouth, North Carolina, where for nearly a year they were engaged in repairing earthworks, building new ones and scouting the country. Lieutenant John B. Helm, with Company G, surprised the camp of a guerrilla band and made the entire party prisoners, taking their leader from the chimney of the house in which he had made headquarters.

The following article taken from Watterman Watkins and Company's "History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties," contributed thereto by a member of the regiment, is a very comprehensive and concise sketch of the experience of the one hundred and first, after last above date:

"Sunday, April 17, 1864, was a beautiful spring day, and the troops, after the usual religious exercises, were reposing in quiet in the intrenchments, when at 4 p. m. a few shots were

heard in rapid succession from the pickets posted on the Washington road. A detachment of cavalry sent out soon returned, bringing the intelligence that the enemy was advancing in force. It proved to be the rebel General Hoke, with a land force variously estimated from seven to fifteen thousand men. Fort Gray, upon the river bank, above Plymouth, which commanded the passage, was the first object of attack, and upon this he opened with his artillery, the fort with the gunboats replying, the Confederate ram called the 'Albemarle' riding at anchor above, ready to pass down as soon as the fort was reduced. At night the firing ceased, but was resumed early on the morning of the 18th, the infantry mingling in the fray as the investment was more closely pressed. Soon his skirmishers made their appearance in front of the works below and opened fire. The 'Bombshell,' a small gunboat, was struck by one of the enemy's land batteries during the forenoon, and soon after sunk. At a little before sunset a heavy line of infantry emerged from the woods in front of the lower works, and, sweeping away the Union skirmish line, occupied a fine eminence, on which he immediately planted several batteries. These were at once opened upon the town, the main force of the attack being directed upon Fort Williams, the headquarters of General Wessells. A transport despatched to Roanoke island returned at evening, bringing up all available forces, among them two hundred men of the 101st. By nightfall all the guns on both sides, from land and river, were in full play, and the fire, which had now become fearful, was kept up far into the night. A determined assault was made in the evening upon Fort Wessells, a detached work to the front and right of the town, and, though defended with consummate skill and the most determined bravery by a company of the 85th New York, under Captain Nelson Chapin, which repulsed repeated charges, throwing hand-grenades when the enemy came within reach, and thrusting them from the escarpment with bayonets when they attempted to scale the parapets, it was finally forced to yield, but not until the brave captain had been mortally wounded.

"In the thick darkness, just before the dawn of the day [of the 19th], the rebel ram Albemarle, passing the obstructions in the river without injury, made for the gunboats Southfield and Miami, soon sinking the former and causing the latter to withdraw down the stream. Toward evening it was discovered that the enemy was moving around and massing on the left of the line, where, from paucity of numbers, the works were least protected. Detachments of the 101st were immediately sent to strengthen that part of the line. The enemy opened with his artillery and soon came forward in heavy force. After a stub-

born resistance, it was forced to yield to superior numbers, but fell back slowly, disputing the ground inch by inch.

"At a little before daylight of the 20th the rebel artillery opened all along the line, the signal for the onset, and shortly after a full brigade, which had been massed for a decisive move, charged upon the left while demonstrations were made along the line. The shock was bravely met and the guns at Conoby and Compher redoubts were kept in full play until the rebel line had passed them and was already in the suburbs of the town. At Compher redoubt Companies D, I, G, B, and a part of K held their position until their stockade was knocked down and the enemy were crowding into the works. At Conoby redoubt the handful of men left was withdrawn when the work was no longer tenable and the enemy were pouring in at the north side. But still the forces holding a part of the works, including Fort Williams, held out. A third of the troops were by this time prisoners. The loyal North Carolinians and colored troops, after fighting bravely, now that all hope of successful defense was gone made for the adjoining swamps, for they well knew their fate if they fell into the hands of their enemies. A truce of a few minutes followed and terms were offered, which Gen. Wessells refused to accept. The guns again opened, the firing being kept up until eleven A.M., when the entire force was surrendered. 'During the whole afternoon,' says Adjutant Longenecker, 'we could hear the crack of rebel rifles along the swamps, where they were hunting down the colored troops and loyal North Carolinians. I heard a rebel Colonel say, with an oath, that they intended to shoot every Buffalo (North Carolinian) and negro they found in our uniform.' The loss in this engagement was five killed, twenty-four wounded and two missing. The entire regiment with the exception of a few absent on furlough or detached service, fell into the hands of the enemy, including the following officers: Lieut.-Col. A. W. Taylor, Adjt. J. H. Longenecker, Q. M. Thomas King, Asst. Surg. William Macpherson, Capts. Bowers, Compher, Sheafer, Clark, Freeman, Mullin, Benner and Dawson, and Lieuts. Davidson, Kirk, Morrow, Heppard, Conley, Werrick, Cubbison, Beegle and Helm."

The prisoners were marched to Tarboro, and thence taken by rail to Andersonville, Georgia, where the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers were imprisoned, while the commissioned officers were taken to Macon, Georgia, being joined there by many Union officers from Libby and other prisoners throughout the rebel confederacy. They were subsequently removed from one prison to another, and both officers and men were finally exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 1st and 2d, 1865. During their imprisonment some of the officers of the 101st escaped at various intervals as their own daring and

heroism prompted, and, after incredible hardships and suffering, hunted by cavalry and bloodhounds, some of them succeeded in reaching the Union lines at far distant points, while others were captured and returned to prison to suffer re-doubled torments and punishments for their temerity.

Among those who earned and won their freedom were Captains Bowers and Dawson, and Lieutenants Conley, Helm and Davidson; but Captains Benner and Freeman, Lieutenants Beegle and Heppard, and Adjutant Longenecker, less fortunate, were apprehended and returned to captivity.

In this dreadful and ever memorable prison pen of Andersonville, these brave men were kept and punished until the late summer of 1864, when a portion of their number were taken to Millen, a few to Savannah, where some were exchanged. A few remained at Andersonville and were afterward sent north by way of the Mississippi river, but the remainder nearly all met at Florence, South Carolina, and were exchanged in the spring of 1865, at Wilmington, North Carolina, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, in ocean transports. From the time of their capture at Plymouth to the date of their exchange in 1865, more than half of their number died of disease or ill treatment in prison.

About the time of the attack on Plymouth, the sick of the regiment were sent to Roanoke Island. These, with others who were absent from the regiment with leave, for the time were formed into a detachment under the command of Lieutenant David M. Ramsey, of Company F, and became part of the garrison of the island. To this detachment one hundred recruits were added during the summer.

As fast as exchanged the captured officers and men rejoined the regiment, which was revived at Roanoke island with the remnants of the companies which formerly composed it. In March, 1865, eight new companies were assigned to the regiment, but were never consolidated with it; and on June 25, following, the regiment was mustered out of service at New Berne.

Following are the names of the officers and men from Bedford county who served in this regiment. Those captured at Plymouth, not being otherwise designated, being marked with an asterisk:

Field and staff: J. H. Longenecker, adjt., pro. fr. 2d lt. Co. D July 26, 1863; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865, ex. of term. Thomas King, regl. q.m., pro. fr. pri. Co. G to q.m. sgt., Dec. 1, 1861; to q.m. Nov. 13, 1862; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 11, 1865, ex. of term.

COMPANY D.

Captain: Alexander Compher, m. Feb. 13, 1862; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865, ex. of term.

First Lieutenant: Daniel F. Beegle, m. Nov. 1, 1861; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 15, 1865, ex. of term.

Second Lieutenants: Nathan C. Evans, m. Feb. 8, 1862; res. April 24, 1863. J. H. Longenecker, m. Jan. 20, 1862; pro. fr. pri. to sgt.-maj., to 2d lt. May, 1863; to adjt. July 26, 1863.

First Sergeant: S. J. McEldowney, m. Jan. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet.

Sergeants: All of whom were mustered into service Nov. 1, 1861, viz.: Abraham Rice,* disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865; vet. Henry Linn,* com. capt. June 1, 1865; not mus.; absent at Camp Parole at m. o.; vet. Reuben M. Stone,* disch. March 4, 1865, ex. of term. Isaiah Evans, disch. 1862. David Dibert, disch., date unknown. Benjamin A. Hanks,* died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864; grave 9892; vet. Akers J. Hickson, died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 21, 1862; bu. in Poplar Grove nat. cem., Petersburg, Va.

Corporals: All of whom were mustered into service Nov. 1, 1861, except Brown, Isaac F. Shoemaker, Kegg and Smith. Jacob D. Brown,* m. Feb., 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; vet. John Besser,* vet. Isaac Rice,* died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 21, 1864; vet. Henry S. Richey, died at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1862. Isaac F. Shoemaker, m. Dec. 6, 1861; died at New Berne, N. C., Nov. 11, 1864; bu. in Old Cemetery. Jacob C. Hanks, disch. 1862. Samuel Carnell.* disch. March 25, 1865, ex. of term. Levi Kegg, m. Dec. 1, 1861; disch. 1862. George F. Shoemaker,* disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. John F. Keagy, disch. for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Amos F. Smith,* disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. William C. Stuckey, disch., ex. of term.

Musicians: Ephraim Vaughan, m. Nov. 1, 1861; ab. at Camp Parole at m. o.; vet. Franklin G. Mills,* m. Dec. 6, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865; vet. John W. Vaughan, disch. June 28, 1862. John Oler, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2, 1862.

Privates: Samuel D. Brown,* William H. Bequeth,* Daniel Barkman, Peter W. Booty, John W. Brown, Daniel Beam,* Peter Clingerman,* George W. Carnell, Robert A. Clark, Amos M. Cameron, Jesse V. Cooper, Jacob Defabaugh, Jacob England,* Josiah Eamick, Francis L. M. Foor,* William B. Filler, William C. Filler, Michael Gilliam, Wilson Gilliam, Daniel L. Hetrick.* Caleb Hanks,* David F. Hanks,* Nelson Hanks,* Thompson Hanks, Joel B. Hickson, Alexander B. Hageman, Simon P. Kegg, William B. Kennard, David Layton, John Layton, Andrew J.

Mills,* Matson Miller, John H. Mower, James P. Martin,* Jacob H. Mills, Jacob Moss, Martin D. Miller, G. E. McEldowney,* William McDonald, James Oler,* Martin L. Potter,* John Pitman, John Potter, Christian Page, Abraham Ressler, Jonas Robison, John Ruby, John Roberts, William Sparks,* James P. Siler,* George W. Smith, William Strong, Joseph Smith,* Andrew J. Smith, Anthony Sheaffer, Daniel F. Sweitzer, George Truax, George H. Tate, Samuel Veach, George W. Wolford, George W. Wilson.*

Killed: Martin D. Miller, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Died: Amos M. Cameron, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 25, 1862; Jesse V. Cooper, at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 30, 1862; Jacob Defabaugh, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1862; Josiah Eamick, at Suffolk, Va., Nov., 1862; Wilson Gilliam, at Williamsburg, Va., May 15, 1862; Nelson Hanks, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864; grave 8804; Joel B. Hickson, at Suffolk, Va., Oct., 1862; David Layton, at New Berne, N. C., April 1, 1863; William McDonald, at Portsmouth, Va., 1862; Christian Page, June 26, 1862; Abraham Ressler, at Yorktown, Va., June 6, 1862, bu. in nat. cem., grave 310; Jonas Robison, at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1862; John Ruby, at Harrisburg, Pa., 1861; George W. Smith, date unknown; George Truax, at Suffolk, Va., 1862; George H. Tate, at New Berne, N. C., July 24, 1863, and Samuel Veach in 1862, date and place not stated.

COMPANY G.

This company was composed of Allegheny and Bedford county volunteers. The men from the latter county have been designated by Maj. Mullin as follows:

Captain: David W. Mullin, m. Feb. 20, 1862; pro. fr. 1st lt. Jan. 21, 1863; com. maj. May 18, 1865; not mus.; pris. fr. April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. May 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Isaiah Conley, m. Feb. 20, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Jan. 21, 1863; pris. fr. April 20 to Nov. 13, 1864; com. capt. May 18, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. June 25, 1865.

Second Lieutenant: John B. Helm, m. Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Dec., 1862; to 2d lt. March 9, 1863; capt'd at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; com. 1st lt. May 18, 1865; not mus.; absent, sick, at m. o.

Sergeant: Jacob Z. Over, m. Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 5, 1863.

Corporals: A. Lightningstar, m. 1861; pris. fr. April 20 to Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co. June 25, 1865; vet. William H. Knipple, m. Dec. 28, 1861; pris. fr. April 20, 1864, to Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Musicians: George R. Garretson, m. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1862. Franklin G. Norton, m. Dec. 28, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 21, 1862.

Privates: James Anderson,* Joseph L. Brown,* Henry Boerkamp, disch. Feb. 5, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Joseph J. Bannon, Abraham Beltz,* John Defibaugh,* wd. and capt'd at Plymouth, N. C.; William H. Evans, James M. Fickes, Justice Gollipher,* Solomon Geller, Jacob A. Hite, David Hite; William B. Huffman, disch. 1863, for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Abraham Hull, Moses Hazlett,* John Hoffman, Andrew J. Knipple, Thomas King,* Martin Lybarger,* Henry Ott, John C. Pfeifier, George J. Rock, Thomas W. Slick,* William Slick, William Showman, Samuel K. Slick.

Died: Abraham Beltz, on transport Baltic, Dec. 3, 1864; bu. at Annapolis, Md. John Defibaugh, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864. William H. Evans, June 27, 1862; bu. in nat. cem., Yorktown, Va. Justice Gollipher, at Florence, S. C., Oct. 15, 1864. Solomon Geller, wd. and capt'd at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; died in Richmond, Va., June 15, 1862. John Hoffman, at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1862; bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem. Martin Lybarger, at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 30, 1864. Henry Ott, at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 26, 1862. William Showman, at New York, July 9, 1862; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I. Samuel K. Slick, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 19, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This gallant command was organized at Harrisburg, March 5, 1862. It was composed of troops from Franklin, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Bedford counties.

In four days after its organization the regiment departed for Washington, where, upon arriving, it went into camp at Kendall Green. On April 2 it crossed the Potomac, and about the middle of that month was assigned to Duryea's brigade, General Ord's Division, subsequently attached to McDowell's Corps. While in camp on the south side of the Potomac, about Alexandria, a call was made for two hundred and fifty men to guard the railroad at Manassas; three hundred volunteers reported from this regiment, in which number were included nearly all of Company H, and this was their first active service.

After this, McDowell's corps supported Banks at Cedar Mountain, and the 107th defended Thompson's battery on the road leading thereto. After some preliminary fighting the Union troops were permitted to stack arms and rest beside them, though to be ready for action at a moment's notice. During the early part of the night some peculiar signal was heard, and the

army arose as one man and was ready for fight. The alarm proved a false one, but the prompt and general response was such as is seldom seen in military movements.

After joining the pursuit of "Stonewall Jackson" (who during the last days of May had defeated Fremont and Banks in the Shenandoah valley) and participating in various minor movements, the regiment engaged in its first battle at Bull Run, August 30, of that year. In this memorable engagement, in which the Union forces gallantly defended the national capitol and prevented its being taken by the Confederates, the Union losses were 14,000 men, and of this number one hundred and twenty-five belonged to the 107th Regiment. Among the slain was Captain John T. Dick, commander of Company H, which contained a number of Bedford county men.

Again, at South Mountain, September 14, and at Antietam, September 17, the men of the 107th Pennsylvania performed prodigies of valor, losing, in the two engagements, eighty-five men in killed and wounded.

After the Antietam fight, the army lay on the heights on the Maryland side of the river some weeks, and then went by way of White Plains to Whiteoak church, in front of Belle Plain, landing three miles below Fredericksburg. At Fredericksburg, on December 13, the regiment sustained a loss of fifty-two in killed, wounded and missing. During the Chancellorsville campaign its duties were arduous, but it was not actively engaged in the battle. Moving forward with the army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, it there withstood the storms of the four days' battle in early July, 1863, which shall ever be noted as one of the greatest battles in the history of the world. In this awful conflict the regiment lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded, and as many taken prisoners.

Nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted in February, 1864, but not until April was the command permitted to start homeward on the veteran furlough. On its return to the field, Fredericksburg, Virginia, was reached May 15. Thenceforth, until the close of the war, the regiment formed part of the Second and subsequently of the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, and the history of that corps is the history of the 107th. From May, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865; the regiment lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly three hundred

officers and enlisted men. The survivors were finally mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., July 13, 1865. Following are the names of Bedford county men who served in this regiment.

Captain: George W. Z. Black, m. March 5, 1862; wd. at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Oct. 28, 1862, to bvt.-maj. and lt.-col. March 13, 1863; disch. Nov. 22, 1863.

First Lieutenants: Sam'l Lyon, m. Feb. 10, 1862; pro. to q.m. July 19, 1862; to bvt.-capt. March 13, 1865; disch. on surg. cer. March 11, 1865; com. capt. Co. A, June 26, 1865; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865. William Gracey, m. Feb. 10, 1862; pro. fr. private to 2d lt. May 16, 1863, to 1st lt. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. March 4, 1865, ex. of term.

First Sergeant: George W. Lysinger, m. Jan. 11, 1862; pro. fr. sgt. July 1, 1863; prisoner fr. Aug. 30 to Dec. 20, 1862; captured at Weldon railroad, Va., Dec. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864; vet.

Sergeants: Uriah Sparks, m. March 12, 1862; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865; vet. George Riley, m. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863, for wds. rec. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Alfred Gracey, m. Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to sgt. March 1, 1865; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 1, 1865, to date ex. of term.

Musician: John Salkeld, m. Jan. 20, 1862; vet.; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865.

Privates: John Buck, m. Feb. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 2, 1862. Peter Cornelius, m. Feb. 24, 1862; mis. in action Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; vet. Joseph Chamberlain, m. April 7, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mis. in action Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Joseph Conner, m. April 29, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; m. o. w. co. John Christ, dr. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865. Levi Chaney, m. Feb. 24, 1862; wd. at Antietam; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. John Eidenbaugh, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Va., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1863. Enos Ellis, m. Sept. 21, 1864; dr.; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865. Abraham T. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862. Levi H. Figart, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 13, 1863. Andrew J. Foor, m. March 11, 1862; disch. surg. cert. March 14, 1863. Jonathan S. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Dec. 11, 1864; disch. March 20, 1865. Samuel Fetter, m. May 4, 1864; pris. fr. Feb. 6 to March 3, 1865; disch. June 5, 1865. W. H. H. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. George W. Foor, m. Feb. 10, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. John T. Foor and

Jeremiah Foor, des. Aug. 2, 1862. Edward Gracey, m. Feb. 10, 1862; m. o. w. co.; vet. James A. Grove, m. Apr. 26, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; ab. at m. o. James A. Gracey, m. April 4, 1862; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 29, 1865; to date ex. of term. William Heckman and James Heinish, des. Aug. 30, 1862. George Mullenix, m. Jan. 9, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. Daniel McAlwee, m. Feb. 24, 1862; dropped from the rolls April 8, 1863. George W. Riley, m. Jan. 9, 1862; m. o. w. co.; vet. James A. Ritchey, m. April 24, 1864; m. o. w. co. Jacob Riley, m. March 7, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 8, 1862. Andrew J. Riley, m. Feb. 10, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. May 3, 1863. Wm. H. Rohm, m. March 4, des. March 7, 1862. John Shoaf, m. Feb. 10, 1862; disch. surg. cert. May 8, 1862. Thos. L. Salkeld, m. Jan. 20, 1862; transf. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.

Sergt. Alfred Gracey and Privates Edward and James A. Gracey, were sons of Lieut. William Gracey.

ONE HUNDRED TENTH REGIMENT.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1861, in Morrison's Cove, and principally from that part of the Cove lying within Bedford county. This regiment was originally intended to be one of three constituting a brigade which J. Y. James, of Warren county, was authorized to recruit. After establishing a camp of rendezvous near Huntingdon, about September 1st, the arrangement for a brigade organization was broken up, and independent regiments were formed. The troops were then transferred to Camp Curtin, where a regimental organization was effected out of ten companies representing the following counties: Philadelphia, Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford. William D. Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, was chosen colonel of the regiment.

On the 2d of January, 1862, the regiment left Camp Curtin and proceeded by rail to Hagerstown, Maryland, from which place it made a forced march to Hancock to oppose the rebel forces under Stonewall Jackson, at that time threatening the place. Arms were first distributed at midnight on the 4th, and the regiment at once became part of General F. W. Lander's command. On the morning of the 5th, General Jackson approached the town on the opposite side of the Potomac, and both armies began shelling at long range; but, without making an at-

tempt to cross the river, Jackson pushed on to Romney, which was seemingly his objective point. Lander made a corresponding movement to Cumberland, where the main body of his division concentrated. Subsequently the One Hundred and Tenth was assigned to Tyler's brigade. Some time after this the regiment was engaged in guard and picket duty along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and remained in such service until early March. On March 2nd General Lander died, and was succeeded in command by General James Shields. On March 8th the regiment broke camp at Paw Paw and proceeded to Martinsburg, whence it marched to Winchester, and soon thereafter joined with the division in a movement toward Strasburg. Here the command bivouacked on the 19th, and on the 20th returned and went into camp north of Winchester. On the morning of the 23rd Jackson approached in force and attacked Shields near the village of Kernstown, four miles and a half south of Winchester. Shields promptly advanced his whole division, Tyler's brigade being assigned the duty of attacking and turning the enemy's left flank, which had been thrown forward to a commanding position, screened and protected by timber and a stone fence. The 110th occupied the extreme right of the line, and in the charge upon the enemy in its sheltered position suffered severe losses. General Shields says in his official report:

Our batteries on the opposite ridge, though admirably managed by their experienced chief, Lieutenant Colonel Daum, were soon found insufficient to check or even retard the advance of such a formidable body. At this stage of the combat, a messenger arrived from Colonel Kimball, informing me of the state of the field, and requesting direction as to the employment of the infantry. I saw there was not a moment to lose, and gave positive orders that all disposable infantry should be immediately thrown forward on our right to carry the enemy's batteries, and to assail and turn his left flank and hurl it back on the center. Colonel Kimball carried out these orders with promptitude and ability. He entrusted this movement to Tyler's splendid brigade, which under its fearless leader, Colonel Tyler, marched forward with alacrity and enthusiastic joy to the performance of the most perilous duty of the day. The enemy's skirmishers were driven before it and fell back upon the main body, strongly posted behind a high and solid stone wall, situated on an elevated ground. Here the strugge became desperate and for a short time doubtful, but Tyler's brigade, being soon joined on the left by portions

of Sullivan's and Kimball's brigades, this united force dashed upon the enemy with a cheer and yell that rose high above the roar of battle, and, though the rebels fought desperately, as their piles of dead attest, they were forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retiring foe.

Jackson, with his supposed invincible Stonewall Brigade and the accompanying brigades, much to their mortification and discomfiture, were compelled to fall back in disorder upon their reserve. Here they took up a position for a final stand, and made an attempt for a few minutes to retrieve the fortunes of the day; but again rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. Again cheer upon cheer rang in our ears. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed and fled in disorder, leaving us in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, two guns, four caissons and a thousand stand of small arms. Night alone saved him from total destruction.—Bates.

In this battle the regiment lost thirteen killed and thirty-nine wounded out of three hundred men engaged; the severe marching of the few preceding days rendered many unfit to stand in the ranks

Thereafter, under the division commanders, Shields, Ricketts, Whipple and Birney and the corps commands of McDowell, Franklin and Hancock, the regiment performed most arduous and gallant service until the close of the war. Though criticised on one occasion for their appearance on the occasion of dress parade, and never for a more serious offense, they were recognized whenever known as most courageous fighters, and but few regiments during the war had greater experience or displayed more bravery.

Space is wanting for a particular description of the various engagements in which this little command took part. But some idea may be had of the service it rendered to the Union cause when it is stated the dead and wounded of the 110th marked the battlefields known in history as follows: Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Shady Grove Church, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, and Boydton Road. The regiment being retained within the defenses of Washington during the Antietam

campaign causes the absence of that historic name from the above list.

Eary in January, 1864, most of the regiment re-enlisted, and in October following those who had not re-enlisted were discharged, their three years' term of service having expired.

Following are the names of the officers and men of this regiment from Bedford county:

Field and Staff: James F. McCormick, of Somerset county, m. as asst. surg. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. w. regt. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Captains: Ezra D. Brisbin, m. Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862. John R. Kooken, m. June 27, 1862; died Dec. 14 of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Isaac T. Hamilton, m. Dec. 5, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. D Dec. 14, 1862, to major Aug. 23, 1864. James C. Hamilton, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. Dec. 17, 1864; to capt. March 6, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

First Lieutenants: George W. Burley, m. Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862. Henry C. H. Kay, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862. Charles Copelin, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. Co. K Dec. 20, 1862; com. capt. April 23, 1864; not mustered; dis. Dec. 17, 1864. Samuel Kinley, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. March 18, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Second Lieutenants: William Roberts, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862. Martin M. Maxwell, m. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. Dec. 20, 1862; com. 1st lt.; not mus.; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 24, 1864.

First Sergeants: Thomas G. Livingston, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt.; to 1st sgt. March 18, 1865; com. 2d lt. Dec. 18, 1864; not mus.; m. o. w. co.; vet. James C. Bell, m. Oct. 24, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term. Samuel Tobias, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; wd. at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Sergeants: All of whom were mustered in either as privates, corporals or sergeants, Oct. 24, 1861: David C. Lane, m. o. w. co.; vet. Benjamin Shoemaker, m. o. w. co.; vet. John W. Plummer, m. o. w. co.; vet. Wm. H. H. Shimer, m. o. w. co.; vet. John Moore, dis. ex. of term. Charles Andrews, dis. ex. of term. Samuel B. Schwartz, pro. to q. m.-sgt. June 1, 1865; vet. Simon B. Stonerook, tr. to V. R. C. March 9, 1865; dis. Aug. 5, 1865; vet. Ambrose K. Taylor, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet. William Ralston, dis. date unknown. Alexander Croft, died at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1862.

Corporals: All of whom were mustered in Oct. 24, 1861,

except Geo. W. Smith, who was mustered Aug. 16, 1862; Kane, who was mustered Dec. 26, 1863; Beegle, Swaney and Kelly, who were mustered Feb. 27, 1864. John A. Beegle, m. o. w. co.; vet. D. R. P. Swaney, m. o. w. co.; vet. Andrew Border, m. o. w. co.; vet. William Kane, m. o. w. co. Levi M. Bulger, m. o. co.; vet. George P. Kelly, m. o. w. co. John W. Smith, dis. ex. of term. David Price, dis. Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term. Geo. W. Maxwell, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864. Thomas J. Greenland, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. George W. Smith, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Joseph Gates, not on m. o. rolls. George L. Hartman, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Musicians: Charles Schroder, m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel H. Tyson, not on m. o. roll.

Privates (Veterans' names being italicized): *James W. Ainsworth,* Amos Abbott, John Almaker, George Afflerback, John Atwell, William A. Andrews, Charles Andrews, William Allen, *Jonas W. Brooks,* F. M. Brumbaugh, John Banks, *Daniel H. Bowman,* John Bailey, George W. Beard, Andrew Bulger, Samuel Blake, John S. Border, Thomas Blake, George Bowman, John Border, Simon Blake, *John Coble,* Hilany Chilcoat, Isaac Chilcoat, Isaiah Copelin, John W. Castner, James Chamberlain, Jacob Cramer, David College, James College, John W. College, David Carpenter, John N. Davis, John Dively, Porter R. Davis, James Dougherty, Martin Davis, Oswell D. Evans, David L. Everhart, *Samuel Fackler,* George W. Fishel, Michael Fitzharris, John Ferguson, Oliver Fluke, Albert T. Garrett, Joseph Gailey, *John C. Garrett,* Jackson Gillson, Martin Gates, Samuel Gates, William H. Gates, *M. C. Householder, Richard Harwood,* Jackson Hicks, *J. P. C. Hartman,* Josiah Holsinger, Jacob Householder, *Alex. Y. Hays, Jonathan D. Heltzel, Edward Helm,* John C. Hamilton, *Thomas Hart, James Irwin,* Jarrett Irwin, Edward S. Justice, Samuel Johnston, *David Kelly,* Thomas Knode, William Leer, John Lauxman, Ephraim N. Lindsey, James Lang, Thomas Lammison, John Lightner, George Lammison, John Lightner, James Monihan, Samuel Murray, Jacob Mimminger, Hezekiah H. Miller, Daniel Myers, Dennis Morgan, Andrew Miller, John E. Miller, *James McCoy,* James McIlneay, James Newton, George W. Olinger, *Henry Powley, William H. Plaster,* Francis Pearson, Samuel J. Swaney, William S. Swaney, Jonathan A. Sutton, William H. Speer, *Austin Shoemaker,* Samuel H. Smith, Aaron B. Stonerook, Richard F. Stout, David S. Smith, George Seabrooks, George Schmittle, James Straley, William Tetwiler, *David Thompson,* Jacob Tetwiler, George Tasker, Silas D. Wilt, James A. Wilson, Samuel G. Wallace, James A. Woodward, Clark Woodcock, Sylvester B. Woolett, Edwin Young and George N. Young.

Killed in Action: William A. Andrews, at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; John Bailey, Oct. 22, 1864; John Ferguson, at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Jonathan D. Heltzel, at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; David E. Ralston, at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Clark Woodcock, at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Died: Daniel H. Bowman, Sept. 27, of wds. rec. at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; James College, at Yellow Creek, Pa., May 11, 1862; John W. College, March 24, of wds. rec. at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; John Dively, as a pris. at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; Oswell D. Evans, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1864; Samuel Gates, at Cumberland, Md., March 12, 1862; Edward S. Justice, at City Point, Va., June 25, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Samuel Johnston, of wds. rec. in action May 7, 1864; Ephraim N. Lindsey, of wds. rec. in action May 19, 1864, bu. at Brattleboro, Vt.; James Lang, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864; Thomas Lammison, at Stoneman's Switch, Va., date unknown; Hezekiah H. Miller, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1864; Daniel Myers, of wds. rec. in action May 19, 1864, bu. at Brattleboro, Vt.; James McIlneay, at Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, 1862; David Thompson, as a pris. of war, at Lynchburg, Va., July 23, 1864.

COMPANY D.

William J. Dinges, priv., m. July, 1862; wd. at Petersburg, Va.; disch. June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited under authority granted by Governor Curtin, and comprised three companies from Cambria, three from Perry, two from Somerset, and two companies—C and K—from Bedford.

They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin from August 1st to 10th, 1862, and on the 21st the field officers were commissioned as follows: Franklin B. Speakman, colonel; Abram Kopelin, lieutenant colonel, and Edward M. Schrock, major. The regiment at once reported to General Casey, at Washington, and was immediately ordered forward to Arlington Heights, and was here brigaded with the 123d, 131st and 134th Pennsylvania regiments, Colonel Allabach of the 131st in command. Until Sunday morning, September 14, as part of Humphrey's division of the 5th Army Corps, the regiment performed guard and picket duty in the vicinity of Washington and Alexandria. It then took up the line of march, to meet in Maryland a defiant enemy threatening

the border counties of Pennsylvania, where were located the homes of many of the men of this regiment. The field of battle at Antietam was not reached, however, until the 18th—the day after the fight—and on the 19th the command moved forward over the field, covered with the dead and wounded of both armies, and finally settled down in camp, a mile out of Sharpsburg, where it remained until the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign, under General Burnside. For nearly a month preceding the battle the regiment was encamped near Falmouth.

Colonel Speakman, in his official report, says:

Between two and three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 13th of December, the regiment, in common with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered to cross the river. This was successfully done, although the shells from the enemy's batteries were falling thick and fast, and exploding over us. I advanced my regiment as directed, through Fredericksburg, crossed the canal or race just outside of the city, and filing to the left formed line of battle under cover of a small hill. The regiment was placed on the right and in the advance, the fourth battalion, Col. Allen, being on our left. Knapsacks were unslung, bayonets fixed, and orders received to charge the works on Mary's Heights. We charged up and over the hill, about two hundred and fifty yards, when we came upon a line of troops, lying down. My men, not knowing that they were to pass over this line, covered themselves as well as they could in the rear of this line. The troops in front neither advancing nor retreating, and a second charge being ordered, I passed over the prostrate troops, charged to the right of and past the Brick House, and to within about fifty yards of the stone wall, and to the left of the house, to the crest of the hill. These positions were held for an hour, under a most terrific fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, and until dusk, when I was ordered by General Humphreys to withdraw, which I did, and reformed line of battle on the right of the road, and a little in rear of where our original line for the charge had been formed. Here we remained for a time, only sending out squads to scour the field and bring off our killed and wounded. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, the 14th, the regiment was marched into the city and near to the river, where we were furnished with a fresh supply of ammunition, and again ordered on the field. We were posted under cover of a small hill, though still exposed to the enemy's fire. At seven in the evening we were ordered into Fredericksburg, where we remained until Tuesday morning, when we recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp. The loss in the regiment is three commissioned officers killed and eight wounded;

seventeen enlisted men killed, one hundred and twenty-nine wounded, and twenty-seven missing. Some of the latter are known to be wounded, and will likely be found in some of the hospitals, while others are no doubt killed.

The regiment thereafter particpated in the general movements of the Army of the Potomac. It was actively engaged at Chancellorsville on May 3rd, 1863, but lost but one man killed and nine wounded. The term of enlistment having expired, the troops returned to Harrisburg on the 19th, and the following week were paid off and disbanded.

Following will be found the names, etc., of Bedford county men in the 133rd Regiment:

Field and Staff: Edward M. Schrock, m. as capt. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. w. regt. May 26, 1863.

John B. Castner, of Bedford county, m. as. y. m. Aug. 25, 1862; res. Feb. 12, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

Captain: Alexander Bobb.

First Lieutenant: John C. Hawman, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel D. Williams, disch. Nov. 26, 1863. George Ashcom, Jr., pro. fr. 1st sgt. Nov. 28, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: James J. Barndollar, pro. to. 1st sgt. Nov. 28, 1862; m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Cyrus Madden, Samuel Langdon, Simon P. Lewis and John L. Fletcher, m. o. w. co. James Carnell, disch. surg. cert., Jan. 12, 1863.

Corporals: Adam Fulton, William Nycum, Joseph R. Sprout, William H. Hanks, David W. Jones and William Derno, m. o. w. co. Jonathan B. Edwards, disch. Dec. 31, 1862.

Musicians: James B. Butts and James A. Shade, m. o. w. co.

Privates: J. M. Armstrong, M. D. Barndollar, Samuel B. Benner, J. W. Barndollar, Job Blankley, George M. Bayer, Isaac Burgett, William P. Brown, James E. Barndollar, Jacob Castner, Joseph Chamberlain, Daniel Carson, Joshua H. Cooper, J. W. Dougherty, Daniel S. Elder, George W. Evans, John W. Fisher, Henry H. Fisher, David Figart, Joseph E. Foster, William Fairman, Porter Fluck, John W. Gates, Jacob Gogley, James H. Gogley, Edward Gallagher, Albert H. Hanks, David S. Heltzell, Jonathan A. Horton, Adam Imler, Edward Justice, John W. Johnson, J. Z. Kochendarfer, Samuel Keagy, David

Kauffman, John Lysinger, Joshua T. Lucas, J. S. Longenecker, John S. Malone, Jacob B. Miller, Jacob W. Miller, John L. Meloy, Matthias Mock, Harrison Mock, Morgan Morse, Jacob M. Mentzer, Lewis McDaniel, George McDaniel, Daniel McDaniel, Alexander McCullip, James M. Nevitt, William Osborn, Benjamin Over, David Protherow, Daniel Price, Jesse Peck, John Potter, John Perrin, James Roy, Thomas Reed, Cyrus Riffle, Adam Richter, Adam S. Ritchey, Alexander Ramsey, George W. Swank, John Scutchall, Jacob N. Smith, William Stoudenour, Joshua Stoner, R. M. Skillington, D. R. P. Swainey, George E. Stailey, Samuel Scutchall, John H. Taylor, John M. Van Corn, William Wilkinson, Charles Williams, Henry Wertz, Jonathan Whittaker and David L. Whited.

Killed: James E. Barndollar, Joshua H. Cooper, Edward Gallagher, Jacob M. Mentzer, John Perrin and Samuel Scutchall, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Corp. Nycum, and Privates Armstrong, J. W. Barndollar, James H. Gogley, Justice, Johnson, Kochendarfer, Jacob W. Miller, McCullip, Over, Roy and Stailey, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 15, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

Captain: Samuel B. Tate, disch. Jan. 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant: James H. Pilkington, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Michael Downey, m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: Louis D. Speice, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: David Leader and Philip King, m. o. w. co.; Jacob Smith, disch. on surg. cert., March 21, 1863.

Corporals: Harris Finley, William F. Welsh, Thomas H. Burch, Michael Ott, W. T. Weaverling, Abraham Schaeffer and Henderson Souser, m. o. w. co. J. F. Weaverling, wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 31, 1863.

Privates: E. W. Gaster and Joseph H. Sparks, musicians; William Amich, Thomas C. Barkman, Simon Blake, Jacob C. Boor, Abraham Breckbill, Henry Border, Joseph S. Bussard, Louis Conor, James A. Croyle, Robert Campbell, David Conor, David Dunkle, Simon Dunkle, William Evans, Valentine Fink, James F. Fore, William Fleagle, Henry F. Gibson, William Gibson, Harvey Grubb, Robert C. Grove; J. Ellis Gray, pro. to. hos. st., Aug. 27, 1862; Frederick Hartman, John O. Hoffman, William Hayes, Herman T. Klahre, David Lamberson, Hezekiah Malone, Solomon Mangle, Jacob Mills, Samuel Meixel, Martin Moser, Henry Mumper, Josiah McClellen, John McClellen, George B. McCleary, Joseph Newcomer, J. Emanuel Reilly, J. Henry Reilly, William Refley, Samuel Shaffer, Andrew G. Shroy-

er, William Snyder, James Sparks, John C. Sparks, Silas H. Sparks, Jacob Sparks, Samuel Stoudenour, Martin V. Spillman, Edward Steel, Levi Steel, Zopher P. Shaw, David F. Steel, William Thompson and Simon B. Yeagle.

Killed: Zopher P. Shaw and David F. Steel, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Thomas C. Barkman, Robert Campbell, Herman T. Klahre, Henry Mumper, Josiah McClellen, John McClellen, J. Henry Reilly and Andrew G. Shroyer, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Died: David Conor, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 7, 1863; George B. McCleary, April 10, 1863; Jacob Sparks, at Falmouth, Va., March 16, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Recruiting for companies which ultimately composed this regiment was commenced under the call for volunteers for the nine months' service, but, before the ranks were filled, an order was issued forbidding the acceptance of more men for a less period than three years; hence the terms of enlistments were changed to three years in conformity with the order. Companies D, E and F were recruited in Bedford county, in the summer of 1862, and, reporting at Camp Curtin, the regimental rendezvous, during the last days of August, were mustered into service on the 29th day of same month.

On the day following the muster-in of the Bedford county companies the regiment proceeded to Baltimore, where it reported to General Wool, in command of the Middle Department, and was by him ordered to duty at the Relay House, the Washington junction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In the performance of guard duty on this road the regiment remained until June 16, 1863, when it moved to Harper's Ferry and joined Elliott's brigade of French's third division, third army corps. In participating in the general movements of the corps it sustained no serious losses until it met the enemy at Mine Run, on November 27 of that year. On the evening of that day, and after gallantly defending its ground and repulsing repeated charges, it was relieved by fresh troops and rested for the night on the field, having lost seven killed, forty-five wounded and three missing. The enemy withdrawing during the night to its fortified position behind Mine Run, this regiment returned with the army to Brandy Station, where its passed the following winter. In

March, 1864, on a reorganization of the army preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign under Grant, the Third Division, then under General Ricketts, was transferred to the Sixth Corps. The army moved out on the 3rd of May, and on the 5th, after crossing the Rapidan, was attacked in the tangled thickets of the Wilderness. The ofttold story of this bloody strife need not be repeated here, except to say that up to the 1st of June the 138th lost in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and seventy officers and men. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of June the regiment was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, with heavy additional losses. Subsequently the division crossed the James river and moved up to Point Rocks, and was assigned a position in the trenches of Bermuda Hundred, but soon rejoined the corps in front of Petersburg and toward the close of the month participated in the movement upon the Weldon railroad. Early in July the division was transferred to Monocacy, Maryland, and there awaited the advance of the enemy under Early, who with a powerful division of Lee's army was advancing on Washington. In the fight which took place on the 9th the regiment lost thirty-nine men wounded, twenty-one captured and eight missing. The division retired to Baltimore, and Early pushed on toward Washington, but, being met by the rest of the Sixth Corps, was driven into Virginia. Ricketts' division, having rejoined the army, assisted in pushing the enemy back into the Shenandoah valley.

A new military department being created, over which General Sheridan was assigned command, the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, together with a force of cavalry from the Army of the Potomac, were organized for his army. The 138th participated in the several engagements of the campaign, and was present at the memorable battle of Cedar Creek, when Sheridan was "twenty miles away." After this engagement, and a re-rallying of Sheridan's forces at Middletown, a general advance was ordered, and in this movement the 138th were conspicuously brave and active. On November 2 the regiment, with other troops, was taken to Philadelphia, where it remained in camp until the 11th, when it returned to Sheridan's army near Winchester. Early in December the corps returned to its place before Petersburg, and during the following winter the 138th was stationed at Fort Dushane.

The regiment took its part in the marches and battles occurring between April 1, 1865, and the 9th of same month, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. About two weeks after this time the Sixth corps made a forced march to Danville, Virginia, to support Sherman, but their services not being needed there, they returned to Richmond and thence to Washington, where, on June 28th, they were mustered out of service.

The Bedford county men who served in this regiment were as follows:

Field and Staff: Lewis A. May, m. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. fr. maj. to lt.-col. Feb. 12, 1865; m. o. w. regt. June 23, 1865. James W. Curry, m. as chap. March 21, 1863; disch. by special order March 8, 1864. John W. Feight, pro. to chap. fr. capt. Co. F Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Law. Deifabaugh, pro. fr. musician Co. E to prin. mus. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

COMPANY D.

Captains: John S. Stuckey, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Feb. 3, 1865, for wds. rec. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Oliver Horton, m. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. Dec. 16, 1862; to 1st lt. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenants: Josiah Baughman, m. Oct. 30, 1862; killed by a deserter at Chaneysville, Bedford county, Pa., Nov. 12, 1862. John A. Gump, m. Sept. 12, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Dec. 16, 1862; died Oct. 20 of wds. rec. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; at the time he was wd. he was act. asst. adjt. genl., staff of Gen. Kiefer, late speaker U. S. House of Representatives. Emanuel Fisher, m. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeants: William Foster, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865; Simon C. Stuckey, m. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. Jonathan Snider, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; died Oct. 22 of wds. rec. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Sergeants: William Ferguson, William S. Sleek, John B. Hammer, Elias B. Stuckey, m. o. w. co. Henry McClary, wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. May 12, 1865. George Baughman, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864; grave 8635.

Corporals: John E. O'Neal, George Gillam, Isaac Ling and Allen Kinton, all m. Aug. 29, 1862; were m. o. w. co. Job M. Blayle, m. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 27, 1863. Hezekiah Barkman, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, 1865. Josiah Huffman, m. Aug. 12, 1862; wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. by

G. O. May 15, 1865. William H. Lowery, m. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Brandy Station, Va., April 15, 1864. Erastus J. Hickson, m. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864. Joseph J. Price, m. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. David Cook, deserted Jan. 16, 1863.

Musicians: Solomon R. Thorpe, m. Aug. 29, 1862; m. o. w. co. John W. Thorpe, m. same date; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1864.

Privates: The following named privates, except Robert H. Lease, James Moore and J. B. Summerville, who enlisted in 1864, were mustered into service Aug. 29 and Sept. 2, 1862. Those who were present at muster out of service with company are marked with an asterisk: Noah Allison, Joseph Allison; John A. Beltz,* wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; George W. Beals;* Isaac Burket and John Burket, disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865; James W. Bivens;* Nicholas H. Beals, wd. at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865; David Barkman, deserted 1863; William Corl;* John S. Deacon; Elisha Devens, deserted 1863; Harvey Evans, deserted 1862; George Hellman, wd. at Wilderness and at Petersburg, Va.; Emanuel Harbaugh, capt'd at Wilderness, ab. at m. o.; John A. Hochard,* wd. at Mine Run and at Wilderness; Daniel Hellman, George Ickes,* George W. Ickes; Nathaniel James, deserted Sept. 19, 1864; Thomas Kurtz;* John H. Kenard,* wd. at Mine Run, Va.; John B. Kinsey, William H. Ling,* pris. fr. July 9, 1864, to Feb. 21, 1865; Emanuel Lowery, wd. at Cold Harbor; Robert H. Lease,* wd. at Sailor's Creek, Va.; Wm. F. Lucas, wd. at Opequan, Va.; Josiah G. Leasure, wd. at Cold Harbor; John E. Lowery, John Layton; Jackson Lape and Nathaniel Leasure, deserted; Thomas Miller;* Aaron Mock, wd. at Mine Run, pris. fr. May 6 to Dec. 16, 1864, disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; James Moore,* John Mullin; Emanuel Mock, wd. at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, disch. Feb. 10, 1865; Thomas J. Miller; William McVicker, ab. sick at m. o.; James Naugle,* Bernard Nycum,* Frederick Neff, John Nycum, Emanuel O'Neal,* Hezekiah O'Neal, John Oaks; Philip Porter, deserted 1863; Joseph Risling,* William W. Ramsey, James S. Radcliff; Henry Roland, deserted 1862; Wilson H. Stuckey,* Frederick A. Sellers;* Moses Shroyer, wd. at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864, ab. in hos. at m. o.; J. B. Summerville,* Philip H. Steckman,* David Snyder;* Charles Summerville, missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Matthew P. Taylor, wd. at Mine Run, disch. Nov., 1863; Jacob Thorpe, Jacob Witt, Philip Wentz, John Yarnell,* Jesse Yarnell.

Killed: Noah Allison, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; Daniel Hellman and Philip Wentz, at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Died: Joseph Allison, at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 26, 1864. John S. Deacon, at Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1864. George W. Ickes, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 14, 1862. John E. Lowery, Nov. 28, of wds. rec. at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. John Layton, at Winchester, Va., Oct. 6, 1864. Thomas J. Miller, capt. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864. John Nycum, at Washington, D. C., June 28, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Hezekiah O'Neal, Dec. 4, of accidental wds. rec. Nov. 21, 1863. James S. Radcliff, at New York, July 24, 1864. Jesse Yarnell, at Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1864; bu. at Chester, Pa.

COMPANY E.

Captain: Simon Dickerhoof, m. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. bvt.-maj. April 6, 1865; com. major June 28, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. June 23, 1865.

First Lieutenants: John Getty, m. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. on surg. cert. April 13, 1864. Thomas A. Prideaux, m. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. July 1, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Reuben W. Cook, m. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. July 1, 1864; 1st lt. and bvt.-capt. April 6, 1865; com. capt. June 28, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co.

The enlisted men of the company, except Privates Cook, Joseph Carrell, Fleegle and William R. Smith, who enlisted in 1863, and Privates Burge, Daniel Imler, Jackson and Jacob Ritchey, who enlisted in 1864, were mustered into service Aug. 29, 1862.

First Sergeant: Francis M. Slack, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Sergeants: William T. Filler, Daniel Beard (who was wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864) and William Line, m. o. w. co. George W. Gray, wd. near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865. William B. Amick, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Corporals: James E. Over, Abraham Carpenter, Samuel Barkley, Andrew Cobler, Samuel Ridenbaugh, m. o. w. co. George W. Barkley, dis. by G. O. June 13, 1865. John Claar, dis. by G. O. June 9, 1865. Harrison H. King, wd. at Wilderness, Opequan and Sailor's Creek, dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865. William Ake, killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Francis Steckman, died June 5 of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Martin L. Conley, missing in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Musicians: John A. Boughman, m. o. w. co. Law. Deifabaugh, pro. to prin. mus. Feb. 3, 1864.

Privates: John G. Ake, wd. at Wilderness; John Benner,*

* Mustered out with company.

Nicholas Beaver,* John W. Bailey,* William Bailey;* David Burket,* wd. at Mine Run; Joseph Burge, Jacob Breigle; Andrew Biddle, wd. at Wilderness; Moses G. Bagley, wd. at Cold Harbor; Levi Blackburn, Joseph Blackburn, Adam Beltze, James Crawford,* Harry Couch;* John H. Cook,* wd. at Wilderness; Conrad Claycomb, wd. at Wilderness; Joseph Carrell, wd. at Wilderness; Allen Cobler,* wd. at Cold Harbor; Jacob Carl,* Franklin Carl,* Jacob C. Claar,* Abraham Carl, David B. Craine; Samuel M. Clark, missing in action at Opequan; Daniel Carrell, wd. at Mine Run, missing in action at Monocacy; Samuel Crichfield, Valentine Dull; William Deifabaugh, missing in action at Wilderness; Henry H. Feight,* John Fait;* George W. Fleegle, wd. at Cold Harbor; Simon M. Feather, wd. in action May 19, 1864; George W. Feather, Abraham Feight, Isaac Gordon,* Charles Gardner, Josiah Glenn, James A. Gilchrist, F. B. Hoenstine, Daniel G. Helzel, Simon Helzel, David Hoenstine, William Helzel, Elph. Y. Imler, George R. Imler,* Daniel Imler, John Jackson; Nathaniel Kegg,* wd. at Wilderness; George Long;* John D. Leonard,* wd. at Wilderness; Henry N. Leonard,* William Leommon;* Joseph Lay, missing in action at Wilderness; Lewis Mock;* Biven D. Meloy,* wd. at Wilderness; Malachi Mock,* Tobias Miller, Isaac Nicodemus, Jacob Price;* Daniel J. Price, wd. at Spottsylvania C. H.; Abraham Price; William Riffle,* wd. at Opequan; William J. Robinson, wd. at Wilderness; Matthias Rieghard,* Jacob Richey,* John Richey, William H. Rea, James Rollins, Jacob B. Stevens,* William Stineman,* Nathaniel Stiffler,* James Saupp;* Henry Speck,* wd. at Mine Run, and at Cedar Creek; John Stiffler; Miles N. Smith, wd. at Wilderness; William R. Smith, wd. at Wilderness; Andrew H. Wise and Samuel Ward.

Killed: Adam Beltze, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1865; bu. in nat. cem. sec. A. David B. Craine, at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Died: Levi Blackburn, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 19, 1862; Joseph Blackburn, at Frederick, Md., of wds. rec. at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; Abraham Carl, May 10, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; George W. Feather, at Relay House, Md., Oct. 25, 1862; Abraham Feight, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 13, 1862; Daniel G. Helzel, at Relay House, Nov. 1, 1862; Simon Helzel, at Relay House, Nov. 9, 1862; David Hoenstine, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 4, 1862; Daniel Imler, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1865; Abraham Price, at Relay House, Md., Oct. 19, 1862; William R. Smith, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1865, bu. at Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Ward, captured at Mine Run, died at Andersonville, Ga., July 30, 1864, grave 4338.

COMPANY F.†

Captains: Lewis A. May, pro. to maj. Sept. 3, 1862. Martin S. Bortz, wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. w. co. John W. Feight, pro. fr. 1st lt. Jan. 24, 1863; wd. at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864; pro. to chaplain, Feb. 21, 1865.

First Lieutenants: C. P. McLaughlin, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Jan. 19, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Christ. P. Calhoun, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: Levi Cook, wd. at Wilderness; com. 2d lt. May 5, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as sgt.

Sergeants: Joseph Barkley, who was wd. at Cedar Creek; Jesse Miller, Harry Shaffer, who was wd. at Monocacy, and John W. Mauk, were m. o. w. co. Frederick Mowery, disch. on surg. cert. May 2, 1864. John Geller, wd. at Cedar Creek; disch. on serg. cert. April 6, 1865. Jacob Whip, died Dec. 3 of wds. rec. at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863. Jackson Miller, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Samuel May, tr. to Md. Home Brigade, March 30, 1863.

Corporals: Jeremiah Moser, wd. at Cold Harbor; absent at m. o. Daniel Wolford, Marcus May, Joseph Cobler, Henry C. Ritchey and Marion Statler, m. o. w. co. Ephraim C. Miller, wd. at Cedar Creek; m. o. w. co. Joseph Shroyer, wd. at Opequan; m. o. w. co. John W. May, wd. at Wilderness, disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 25, 1864. Fred. G. Ritchey, wd. at Opequan; disch. on surg. cert. May 12, 1865. John B. Steckman, died at Relay House, Md., Dec. 23, 1862. Martin T. Foor, capt.; died at Danville, Va., March 20, 1865. Shannon E. McCoy, missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Privates: Albert Armstrong,* wd. at Wilderness; Franklin Baner, wd. at Wilderness, in hos. at m. o.; Daniel M. Ball, wd. at Monocacy; Linton W. Bingham, John A. Boor, John Deal; William Earnest,* wd. at Monocacy; Lewis Elder; William Feight, wd. at Cedar Creek, in hos. at m. o.; George Geller,* wd. at Monocacy; George W. Holler, wd. at Wilderness; John Holler;* then follow Samuel Hunt, John T. Hunt, James Heckman, Francis H. Hayman, Calvin Harden, Robert F. Henderson, David Kingsley, Peter Reighard, Noah Tipton and James R. Vickroy, all mentioned as deserters; James Kellerman,* wd. at Monocacy; William Kelly, wd. at Cedar Creek; Henry Kelly, missing in action at Cold Harbor; Oliver Lowry,* wd. at Opequan; Abraham Miller, wd. at Cedar Creek; Hiram May, wd. at Cold Harbor, ab. in hos. at m. o.; Henry Miller; Chauncey Owens, ab. wd.

† The members of this company, except Privates Armstrong, Geller, Henderson and May, who enlisted in 1863; Private Simon Smith, who enlisted in 1864, and Private Western, who enlisted in 1865, were mustered into service from August 29 to September 14, 1862.

at m. o.; Samuel Robb;* David Rush, wd. at Cold Harbor; George W. Robb, George Smith;* Jacob Smith,* wd. at Mine Run and at Wilderness; John W. Smith;* Tobias Shaffer, wd. at Fisher's Hill, ab., in hos. at m. o.; Thomas Shaffer,* Simon Smith,* Adam Smith, Conrad G. Steuby, David Smith, George W. Troutman; John Valentine,* wd. at Opequan; Frederick Wolford,* William Waggerman, John Western.

Killed: George W. Robb, at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Died: John A. Boor, Aug. 17, 1863. Henry Miller, at Washington, D. C., May 20, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. David Smith, at Baltimore, Md., of accidental wds. rec. Sept. 20, 1862. George W. Troutman, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 29, 1862. William Waggerman, at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1863; grave 1142.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.
(DRAFTED MILITIA.)

This regiment, which was organized at Camp Curtin about the middle of November, 1862, to serve for a period of nine months, contained one company from the county of Bedford. It moved from Camp Curtin on November 27, and proceeding by rail and water via Washington and Norfolk, arrived at Suffolk, Virginia, early in December.

On the 28th of that month it marched from Suffolk to Ballard's Landing, on the Chowan river, and thence proceeded by transports to New Berne, North Carolina, arriving January 1, 1863. It was soon after assigned to Spinola's (Keystone) brigade, of the Third Division, Eighteenth Corps. Thereafter the regiment remained in General Foster's department, particpating in various marches and skirmishes in the region traversed by the Tar and Pamlico rivers, until the close of June, when the brigade was ordered to Fortress Monroe, to join in a demonstration toward Richmond, Virginia, as a diversion in favor of the Union army at Gettysburg. It remained in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunky river, until July 7, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, arriving on the 9th. Lee's rebel army was then in full retreat. On the 11th the regiment marched to Boonsboro, and thence to a position in a pass of the South Mountain, where it remained until after the enemy had escaped into Virginia. It then moved to Frederick, and on August 3 was ordered to Harrisburg, where from the 6th to the 8th its members were mustered out.

Following are the names of men from Bedford county who served in the regiment:

COMPANY I.

Captain: Amos Robinett, m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Jacob T. Kettering, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Morrison B. Munson, m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: George M. Leasure, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: James H. Knox, James S. Gordon, Harvey M. Ressler and Robert Callihan, m. o. w. co. William A. Grove, des. Nov. 20, 1862.

Corporals: Amos Harbaugh, Joseph Fisher, Michael Feather, John Callihan, Asa Johnson, George Miller and John G. Leasure, m. o. w. co. Henry Ruby, des. Nov. 20, 1862.

Musicians: Abner Smouse, m. o. w. co. Jeremiah Klingerman, died at Washington, N. C., June 29, 1863.

Privates: David Bennett, Daniel Bash, Daniel Blatenberger, James B. Bratelbaugh, John Ball, Valentine Browser, Jacob D. Burket, Joseph Bayer, Abraham Bennett,* David T. Birkley,* Joseph Barns,* Samuel Barns,* Alexander Corl, David Conner, Jacob Carson, Michael Devore, John Dick, John K. H. Elliott, Enos Ellis, Abraham Emigh, Harrison Fetter, Henry Fetter, Joseph B. Fetter; Job Fetter, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1862; George I. Garn, Elias Hook, George Hook, Gastian Haw, James Hook, Joseph M. Holler; Martin Hoover, died at Washington, N. C., May 24, 1863; William Hook, died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; James L. Huff,* Wesley B. Houser, Alexander Ickes, Lewis Johnson, Thomas Jay, William Johnson, John Jay,* George Keel, Joseph Klingerman, John King, Hugh Linn, Thomas Lawhead; James Louge, died at Washington, N. C., June 26, 1863; Elzey Leasure,* Franklin Lunger, Bartley Miller, Christian Miller, David H. Miller, Daniel H. Miller, Israel Moses, Jacob Mowry, Thomas Miller,* Robert Nelson,* Andrew Pleckner, John A. Potts, Andrew Pennel, Jeremiah Robinett, Jacob Stuft, Alex. K. Shrimer, Solomon Stirtz, Elias Snowberger, Henry Strutman, William Shull, Isaac N. Spade, Joseph B. Snowberger, Abner W. Sleck; William Stuft, died at Washington, N. C., June 14, 1863; James Sharp, died at Washington, N. C., July 3, 1863; Lor'zo D. Shippley, died at Washington, D. C., July 21, 1863; John Turner, John Trail,* Alex. Wissinger, David Williams, Noah Wigfield, Sam'l W. Wilhelm, Thomas G. Walker, William Wilkinson, Talliferro Wertz and Michael Zeller.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company A of this regiment was recruited in Bedford county, and was mustered into the service of the United States

for a term of three years, May 12, 1864. Of the history of this regiment, Bates, in his "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," speaks as follows:

Seven companies of this regiment, recruited in various and widely separated sections of the commonwealth, for a term of three years, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where in May, 1864, they were organized, and on the 14th of that month moved under command of Major Charles Kleckner to join the Army of the Potomac, coming up with it as it was crossing the Pamunky river on the 28th of May. It was immediately assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and on the day following its arrival was led to battle at Tolopotomy Creek. It was engaged in skirmishing on the way to Cold Harbor, and on the second day of the battle led the brigade in two desperate assaults upon the enemy's works, losing sixty-seven killed and one hundred and thirteen wounded, and leaving some of its dead on the enemy's entrenchments. * * * For its unflinching bravery it was warmly commended by its brigade commander. For ten days it remained upon the front line, heavy skirmishing being constantly kept up. It then moved with the corps, and crossing the James, assaulted the enemy's works on the 16th, repeating the assault on the two following days, and losing in each very heavily. On the 22d the assault was renewed and the brigade, after having charged and gained a position close upon the fortifications, was outflanked and a large number were taken prisoners. In this engagement the regiment lost fifty-two in killed and wounded, and one hundred and fifteen taken prisoners. Captains Evans, Haines, Huff and McKeage, and Lieutenants Rahn, Stover, Bryan and Adjutant Muffly were among the prisoners. Out of five hundred men who stood in the ranks on the banks of the Tolopotomy on the 29th of May, three hundred and fifty, including twelve officers, had been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners in a period of twenty-five days—a loss unprecented. Of the number taken prisoners on the 22d, sixty-seven died at Andersonville and a number at Salisbury and Florence. The greater part of the wounded prisoners died at Petersburg.

Near the close of July the handful which remained joined in an expedition to Deep Bottom, where it was engaged in skirmishing for a day, returning on the 29th. On the 16th of August the command again crossed the James, and in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom, after skirmishing during the entire forenoon, made a determined assault, in which it lost, out of ninety-seven engaged, twenty-seven in killed and wounded. Returning to the Petersburg front, the corps, with but little delay, moved out on the Weldon railroad and commenced its destruction. On the

afternoon of the 25th the enemy attacked with terrible earnestness, but was three times repulsed with fearful slaughter. In a fourth assault, which he delivered with fresh troops and in overpowering numbers, the little brigade was overborne and compelled to fall back. Lieutenant Colonel Kleckner, in command, while at the head of his regiment, cheering on his men, was severely wounded. On the same night the fragment that remained marched back to Petersburg and was placed in the trenches, where it was employed in fatigue duty until near the close of October. In the meantime three new companies (H, I and K), recruited for one year's service, were added to the regiment, completing its full number. On the 25th of October the regiment marched with the corps to Hatcher's Run, where, on the 27th, it was hotly engaged, the corps being outflanked and roughly handled. The regiment lost fifteen in killed and wounded. After the battle it returned and was placed in the trenches between Forts Haskell and Steadman. It was here subjected to constant duty in close proximity to the enemy's lines, where it lost a number in killed and wounded from the unerring fire of his sharpshooters.

In December the regiment moved to the left flank of the army, and here it was joined on January 1, 1865, by Colonel John H. Stover, who had been commissioned at its organization and now assumed command. He had previously served as captain in the 10th and major of the 106th. On the 5th of February he led his command to Hatcher's Run, where, on that and the following day, it was warmly engaged. It encamped on the field and remained there during the winter, the lines being extended to that point. On the 28th of March it broke camp, and on the 1st of April took position in line of battle in front of the enemy. On the 2d, in common with nearly the entire army, it moved to the assault, breaking the enemy's lines and capturing his works with but small loss. It then moved with the corps in pursuit and skirmished as it went until it reached Appomattox Court House, where the rebel army surrendered. It then marched back to the neighborhood of Washington and participated in the grand review of the armies. On the 2d of June the three companies last added to the command were mustered out, and the remaining seven, which formed the original regiment, on the 14th of July.

COMPANY A.

Captain: Nathan C. Evans, m. May 13, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Morrison B. Munson, m. May 13, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Adam B. Carn, m. May 13, 1864; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 1, 1864.

First Sergeants: William H. Ralston, pro. to 1st sgt. July 1, 1865; m. o. w. co. James H. Knox, captured at Petersburg, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 26, 1865.

Sergeants: Daniel Croyl and Josiah N. Smith, m. o. w. co. Jacob Z. Over, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 17, 1865. John W. Deffibaugh, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Corporals: Daniel W. Phillips, John F. Cook, John Witman, John Lee, John Barber, Michael H. Price, George W. Boston and Matthias Imler, m. o. w. co. Barton C. Smith, pro. to q. m.-sgt. Dec. 31, 1864. Jacob Line, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Herman T. Klahse, died July 20, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. David H. Stuckey, died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864. Christopher Ensley, died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864.

Musician: William Ghast, m. o. w. co.

Privates: Those whose names are printed in italics were mustered out with the company. Charles C. Adams, dis. by G. O. May 30, 1865. *Philip S. Brown, Espy S. Bennett, Michael H. Bowers, Solomon Bohn, Nicholas Berkhiser, David Barnett;* George D. Brown, dis. on surg. cert. June 9, 1865; Henry B. Blackburn, tr. to V. R. C., dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865; Levi Berkhimer, dis. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1864; James B. Butts, pro. to prin. mus. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. w. regt.; Isaac S. Bechtel, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; John W. Bailey, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; William Brown, died at Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864; Martin Blackburn, cap., died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864; George Bowers, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1864; Jacob Clavenger, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Henry Clay, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; Jacob Dale, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Samuel Davidson, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 28, 1864; John Dull, died at Andersonville, Ga., a prisoner Aug. 15, 1864; John Deffibaugh, des.; *William M. Earnest;* William Frazier, ab. sick, at m. o.; John W. Ferguson, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 28, 1864; Solomon Gregor, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Daniel Gilbert, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864; John Hagan, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, dis. by G. O. July 18, 1865; Samuel Hartzell, died June 30, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Wilson Irvine, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 27, 1864; Charles W. Johnston, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, ab. at m. o.; Emmanuel Jones, died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1864; *Charles Koontz, James Kelly;* Franklin Lorow, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Jacob Leonard, dis. by G. O. May 30, 1865; Simon S. Lutz, died June 5, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Samuel Layton, died as

a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; William H. Lehman, des.; Barnabas Montooth, dis. by G. O. June 21, 1865; Jonathan Manly, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865, dis. by G. O. May 27, 1865; Matthias Mauck, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Henry L. Marshall, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1864; David L. Ober, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865, dis. by G. O. May 27, 1865; Jacob Orris, died Aug. 1, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Henry S. Otto, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 18, 1864; James Potter, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va,. June 3, 1864, absent at m. o.; John Price, died March 22, 1865; George Rhodes, cap., dis. by G. O. July 11, 1865; George W. Reighard, dis. by G. O. May 15, 1865; Joseph Rhodes, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Robert M. Skillington, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, dis. by G. O. July 14, 1865; Napoleon Sampsel, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; David Snowden, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; John G. Stephens, killed at Boydton road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Theodore Snowberger, died Sept. 1, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; William Swoveland, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864; Emanuel Smith, dis. by G. O. June 21, 1865; Sylvester Trout, cap., date unknown; Thomas Turner, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865, dis. May 27, 1865; Christian Teeter, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864; *James R. Wilson,* Edmund S. Wright, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Charles C. Wright, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 29, 1865, dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; William H. Waltman, tr. to V. R. C., dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865; Henry S. Watson, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 2, 1865; John Wolfhope, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 4, 1864; William Yeader, dis. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, more generally known as the 22d Cavalry, was formed by the consolidation of a battalion known as the Ringgold Cavalry with a battalion reorganized from a force of five companies which had been called out for a period of six months at the time of the rebel advance into Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863. Most of the companies comprising this new regiment had been recruited in Washington county and had gone into service in West Virginia as fast as recruited, acting independently for some time thereafter. These companies were in numerous spirited engagements and acquitted themselves most creditably in every instance. They rendered most efficient service as guards and scouts during the winter and spring of 1863.

They joined with the Army of the Potomac to repel the invasion of the enemy into Pennsylvania in June of that year.

The six months' battalion, which formed the nucleus of the new regiment, was recruited in June, 1863, and was employed under command of Major Morrow in guarding the fords of the Susquehanna above and below Harrisburg, and in picketing the roads leading into the Cumberland valley.

After the battle of Gettysburg it was engaged with other cavalry commands in holding the Shenandoah valley. Upon its muster out in February, 1864, the battalion was reorganized at a camp near Chambersburg and its members sworn in for a term of three years. On the 22nd of the month the Ringgold battalion was united with these reorganized companies and a regimental organization effected by choice of the following field officers: Jacob Higgins, colonel; A. J. Greenfield, lieutenant colonel; George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell and Henry A. Myers, majors.

The battalion at Chambersburg, under Major Troxell, proceeded to Martinsburg, Virginia, on March 1, thence to Cumberland, where it joined the Ringgold battalion. Early in April that portion of the regiment not mounted (about seven hundred men) proceeded under command of Lieutenant Colonel Greenfield to a camp of rendezvous for cavalry at Pleasant Valley, Maryland, where it received horses and equipments. About the middle of May this detachment was moved to Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C. Four weeks later it was moved to Martinsburg, Virginia, where upon its arrival it was temporarily armed with muskets and, under command of Major Troxell, was assigned to the infantry brigade commanded by Colonel Mulligan, who soon after marched his forces to Leetown to meet the threatened advance of the enemy under Early. On the morning of July 3 the brigade was furiously attacked by a largely superior force. With the most determined courage Mulligan's little band stood its ground, and for eight hours held the enemy at bay, keeping open the route of retreat for Sigel at Martinsburg, and thereby assuring the safety of the army and its material. Though fighting as infantry, Colonel Mulligan had such confidence in this cavalry detachment that it was placed at the forefront, where it repelled repeated assaults of the enemy. After participating in various other marches and skirmishes with the infantry columns, the detachment was ordered to the camp

at Pleasant Valley for the purpose of being mounted and thoroughly equipped as cavalry. It left that camp on August 8 and, joining the force of General Torbert, led the advance of General Sheridan, who had just been put in command of the entire army of the Shenandoah Valley. A very active compaign followed, in which this cavalry band displayed much bravery and gallantry. Soon after the detachment was ordered to Hagerstown, where it joined the detachment which had been left at Cumberland in April. The latter had been in constant and active service during the summer.

After the union of the two detachments at Hagerstown, the entire regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Greenfield, advanced with General Averell to Martinsburg. On August 31 the division was attacked, and after a severe engagement was driven toward Falling Waters. On September 2 it again advanced to Darkesville, and boldly attacked, capturing the enemy's wagon train. On the 3rd at Bunker Hill, and on the 4th at Stephenson's Depot, it was engaged with superior forces of infantry and cavalry, and on the 7th charged the enemy at Darkesville, driving him in confusion. On the 12th it was again in action at Bunker Hill, and on the 15th at Bucklestown, in each of which the regiment bore itself most gallantly.

General Sheridan was now ready to move upon Early with all his forces. On September 18 the 22nd charged the enemy at Martinsburg, and early on the following morning pursued his retreating forces toward Winchester. On the same day (September 19) Sheridan attacked at the Opequan, and at evening the regiment joined in the cavalry charge which finally routed the rebel army, and sent him in flight and confusion through Winchester, the 22nd capturing a battery and eighty men. Following the retreating enemy, it came up with him at Fisher's Hill, where it participated in the fierce fighting which again routed the enemy, and on the 26th pushed the advantage by attacking at Mount Vernon Forge. On the 27th the division was surprised while in camp by a heavy body of the enemy. The 22nd rallied, under a destructive fire, and delivered a most determined charge, driving its assailants back in disorder, and held the ground in face of an overwhelming force, thereby saving the entire division train. Its loss was very severe. At Cedar Creek, on the 19th of

October, it was again fiercely engaged, losing a number in killed and wounded.

During the latter part of October the regiment was sent in charge of a train bearing the sick and wounded to Martinsburg, where it remained until the 20th of December. It was then ordered to New creek, and during the winter was actively engaged in the counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton, operating against roving bands of the enemy infesting the mountains of that reigon, capturing and driving them away, and competely freeing the country from their presence. To accomplish this, the command was kept almost constantly in the saddle, and was exposed to great hardships and privations in moving over mountain roads covered with ice and snow and swept by wintry blasts.

Their term having expired, nearly one-half of the men were mustered out in April, 1865. The remainder, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Greenfield, continued in service until near the close of June, when it was consolidated with a portion of the 18th Regiment, forming the Third Provisional Cavalry. The new command served in West Virginia until the 31st of October, 1865, when it was mustered out at Cumberland, Maryland.

The Bedford county men who served in this regiment were as follows:

COMPANY C. (SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.)

In the summer of 1863, Capt. Thomas H. Lyons (who had served as captain of Co. D 55th Penn. Inf.) began recruiting a company of cavalry for three years' service, but when he had enlisted about twenty men his detachment was ordered to the front in Virginia. It was there consolidated with another small body of troops forming Co. C of Maj. B. M. Morrow's six months' battalion, Capt. Lyons being commissioned second lieutenant.

First Lieutenant: Thomas H. Lyons, com. 2nd lt. June 16, 1863; pro. to 1st lt. Nov. 22, 1863; m. o. w. co. Feb. 25, 1864, but immediately entered the service again. See history Co. I 22nd Cav., three years' organization.

Commissary Sergeant: David Weimer, pro. from pri. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864.

Sergeant: Scott W. Hughes, tr. to Co. I 185th regt. P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.

Corporals: Michael Heavner and John L. Spitler, m. o.

w. co. James H. Beeler, William B. Filler, and William H. Hanks, tr. to Co. I 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.

Privates: C. M. Barkman, William Bowman and David M. Cooper, tr. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864; Jacob Fletcher, m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864; Scott W. Fletcher, Harvey Grubb, Joseph Mowry and Henry Miricle, tr. to Co. I 185th P. V. Jan. 4, 1864; Denton O. Martin, Wilson Nycum, John W. Snyder and John A. Snively, m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864; Elias J. Snyder and Peter Whittaker, tr. to 185th P. V., Jan., 1864.

COMPANY H.

This company was mustered into service for three years, during the last week in Feb., 1864.

Captain: John C. Hawman, m. Feb. 26, 1864; pro. fr. 2nd lt. Dec. 22, 1864: disch. by S. O. June 8, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeant: Lewis McDaniel, killed at Berryville, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.

Sergeants: William C. Wilds, Lewis Conner and Jacob E. Riley, m. o. w. Co. H 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865. Simon Felton, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Corporals: Simon P. Showalter, Isaac Conner, William A. Stailey and Jacob Chamberlain, m. o. w. Co. H 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865. George Wilds, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Farrier: Alex. Eichelberger, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Privates: Samuel Ake,* m. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865; William H. Armstrong, James A. Barton, John W. Blackhart, John A. Felton, George W. Houck, Samuel Leach, George Messersmith, Robert C. Miller, Simon Mellott, James H. Riley, John Ramsey, Wesley A. Ramsey, Simon B. Seigle, Joseph Wilt, George Wertz, John W. Woy, Gideon Williams; Sylvester Wilds and John Young, m. o. as members of the 3d Pro. Cav. Oct. 31, 1865; Jacob Emigh; Nicholas Garlick, disch.; Jacob Karn, died at Cumberland, Md., Sept. 17, 1864; Benjamin Lucas, disch. ex. of term, Oct. 4, 1865; Bartley Layton, Hiram Mellott, John E. Parsons, Peter Whittaker, disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865; James H. Young, disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY I.

This company was recruited by Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, at Charlestown, W. Va., Feb. 4, 1864, from men whose term of ser-

* Samuel Ake, Esq., the well-known attorney, surveyor and claim-agent of Bedford, also served in the 1st Iowa Inf. (three months volunteers) during the spring and summer of 1861. This regiment, though its term of service had then expired, voluntarily and to a man, participated in the firmly fought and ever to be remembered engagement termed the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Of those present for duty when the battle commenced more than one-half were killed or wounded, and it was while leading this regiment in a charge against an enemy far outnumbering him, that Gen. Lyon received his death wound.

vice had just expired as members of Maj. Morrow's six months' battalion. It then—Feb., 1864—contained one hundred and eight officers and enlisted men. Of its members the following were Bedford county men:

Captain: Thomas H. Lyons, m. Feb. 4, 1864; honorably disch. by S. O. May 29, 1865. He also served as A. A. I. Gen. on the staff of Gens. Lightburn and Rutherford B. Hayes from Jan. 5, 1864, until the date of his muster out.

Commissary Sergeant: Thomas K. Bonnett, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Sergeants: William B. Filler, pris. fr. Sept. 26, 1864, to March 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1864; vet. William H. Hanks, disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

Saddler: William H. Burns, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Privates: C. E. Blackburn, James H. Beeler, Christian M. Buck, Christopher M. Barkman; Job Blankley, vet.; William Bowman, vet., and John H. Bouchman, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; William Barnes; James H. Brown and William A. Chambers, des.; David M. Cooper, John Charleston, Scott W. Fletcher, Harvey Grubb; George A. Houck, vet.; Christian J. Lichty, Charles M. Livensgood, John W. Linderman; Elias J. Snyder, John Sipes, Seth S. Smith; Barton Spidle and Andrew J. Saylor, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; Isaiah Foster, disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865; Henry C. Fletcher, died at Martinsburg, W. Va., April 20, 1864; Scott W. Hughes, ab., sick, at m. o.; George W. Hixson, disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865; Henry Merricle, died July 24, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bu. in Antietam nat. cem., Md.; Samuel Martin, killed at Brown's Gap, Va., Sept. 26, 1864; Joseph Mowrey, des.; Raphael Sigle, disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865; Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Whittaker and William Winslow, des.; Isaac B. Wicks, disch. close of war.

Other Commissioned Officers: Capts. H. H. C. Kay, of Co. B, and W. L. Neff, of Co. D, six months battalion. 2nd lts. Samuel B. Tate, of Co. L, Daniel R. Kagarice and George N. Young, of Co. M, three years service, were also Bedford county men.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This command was organized at Camp Curtin on the 22nd of July, 1864, with the following field officers: James Nagle, Colonel; Richard McMichael, Lieutenant-Colonel; Oscar D. Jenkins, Major. On the same day it was ordered to Baltimore, Maryland, where, during its term of service (one hundred days), it performed provost duty. It also furnished escorts and guards,

almost daily, to take charge of rebel prisoners on their way to places of confinement, and recruits destined for the front. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1864.

The officers and enlisted men of Company I, in which many Bedford county men served, were as follows:

Captain: Henry E. Quimby, ab., without leave, at m. o.

First Lieutenant: John H. Williams, m. o. w. co. Nov. 5, 1864.

Second Lieutenant: David B. Armstrong, m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: John B. Tobias, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Thomas J. Espenshade, Henry W. Corbitt, Jacob T. Kettering and Edward S. Ashcom, m. o. w. co. Charles A. Fagan, tr. to 97th Regt. Penn. Vols.

Corporals: M. D. Barndollar, J. A. Eichelberger, George H. Corbin, James R. Homan, Samuel D. Williams, Daniel Kilpatrick, Samuel D. Trembath and Cyrus Riffle, m. o. w. co. Thomas P. Lee and John B. Penrod, tr. to 97th Regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 6, 1864.

Musicians: William Snyder and Frank McCoy, m. o. w. co.

Privates: Frank M. Amos, Joseph M. Armstrong, Allison Abbott, Jacob Auman, John S. Bechtel, Amos H. Beard, William G. Barndollar, Joseph Bayer, Jacob S. Biddle, Jacob S. Baker, Harmon Clouse, Fer. Chamberlain, Irvin B. Cleaver, Fr. W. Cleaveland, Jacob H. Castner, William Cramer, Alexander Clark, Benjamin Donaldson, William Fulton, Benjamin H. Grove, Levi M. Gockley, Erastus J. Gump, Andrew B. Garner, Thomas G. Garner, Levi P. Garrett, Washington Hall, Samuel G. Hetrick, William Henershitz, John C. Hamer, James M. Isett, James A. Ibach, Thomas Jacobs, Joseph Jessner, Elijah Kettering, Samuel B. Kauffman, William Leonard, Joshua T. Lucas, Daniel Linderman, William P. Long, Frank M. Masters, William J. Masters, John Morris, Henry Myers, Nelson Moore, William McMahan, L. H. Peck, Henry C. Penrod, William B. Reed, Simon L. Replogle, Jacob M. Rahn, John B. Richards, Adam S. Ritchey, John C. Sparks, John Sparks, Henry Swartz, Calvin L. Snare, John W. Swartz, Jacob E. Steeley, Augustus Skipper, Thomas Wertz, Benjamin F. Whitman, Charles R. Whitehead and Richard Williams.

The surgeon of the regiment during its term of service was Dr. John P. Ashcom, also a Bedford county man.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The ranks of Companies H and K of this regiment were filled by Bedford county men. They were mustered into the

service of the United States, for one year, at Camp Curtin, during the first week in September, 1864, and on the 13th of the same month started, with the regiment, for the front in Virginia. At Bermuda Hundred the regiment was assigned to a provisional brigade, and remained there until the 27th of November, when it was ordered to report to the Army of the Potomac. Ultimately it became part of the 1st brigade, of Hartranft's (3rd) division, 9th Army Corps. The winter was passed in comparative quietness, the division being held in reserve and posted in rear of the 9th Corps line.

However, when, on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the Union lines at Fort Steadman were broken and driven back, the fort and several batteries captured, Hartranft's division was equal to the emergency. Being hurriedly called upon the field, it advanced to the gap in the Union lines made by the Rebel onset, and gallantly kept back the enemy until other Union troops came up within close supporting distance. At this juncture General Hartranft received an order from General Parke, in command of the corps, to retake the lost lines, and his troops being in readiness he gave the order to assault. Before Colonel Diven [the brigade commander] could reach Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman [who was in command of the regiment] with the order to advance, the lines began to move forward. Eager to be with the foremost, without awaiting orders, Heintzelman gave the signal to advance, and in the most gallant manner, Battery 12 and the lines to the right and left of it were carried. In the folds of the battery, one hundred prisoners were taken, and along the line, two hundred and fifty more, including a colonel, adjutant and several line officers. The attack had been so sudden, and the disaster was so appalling, that when it was learned that this single division, almost unaided, had successfully stemmed the current of misfortune, and had retrieved all that was lost, the feeling of exultation knew no bounds, and for his conspicuous gallantry in recapturing Fort Steadman, Brigadier-General Hartranft was at once brevetted major-general of volunteers.

In the brief campaign which closed at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, following, the regiment was actively engaged. It passed through Petersburg close upon the heels of the retreating Rebel army, and was at Nottoway Court House when Lee

surrendered. Subsequently it proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, via Petersburg and City Point, where it was mustered out June 1.

The officers and enlisted men from Bedford county who served in this regiment were as follows:

Field and Staff: Alexander Bobb, m. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. H Sept. 7, 1864; bvt.-lt.-col. April 2, 1865; m. o. w. regt. June 1, 1865.

A. Sidney Russell, regl. q.m., m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. K Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

Alexander Skipper, q.m.-sgt., m. Sept. 8, 1864; pro. fr. sgt. Co. H Nov. 5, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

Martin Moser, com. sgt., m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. K Oct. 31, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

COMPANY H.

Captain: Harvey Wishart, m. Sept. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: William G. Eicholtz, m. Sept. 6, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: David F. Keagy, m. Sept. 8, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 11, 1864; com. bvt.-capt. April 2, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: Joseph C. Long, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Sergeants: William W. Nute, disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865. John A. Boemer, Andreas Geniger and Samuel Langdon, m. o. w. co. Alexander Skipper, pro. to q.m.-sgt. Nov. 5, 1864.

Corporals: Joseph Gates, Robert N. Sheiner, James H. Way, Jesse Peck, Jacob M. Witters and John H. Will, m. o. w. co. Henry F. Gibson, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; ab., in hos., at m. o. Samuel Uglow, disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Musicians: J. J. Housenworth and James A. Shade, m. o. w. co.

Privates: Job S. Akers, George Beard, David B. Bulger, Josiah T. Barkley; Benj. F. Brown, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Samuel Benkley, LaFayette W. Burns, Daniel B. Bulger, Barney Barton; Alexander Bobb, pro. to maj. Sept. 7; Jacob Colledge, Jacob Crawford, Adam Coner; Ferdinand Clark, wd. at Petersburg Va., April 2, 1865; Simon Colledge, Alexander Coulter, Levi Cramer, Joseph L. Dougherty, John Elwell, W. S. Eichelberger, John Echom, William Frederick, W. D. Faulkender, Joseph Fry, Thomas Ferguson, John R. Fluck, Stewart Flenner, Henry Gallbaugh, Jacob Geinger, George W. Gibson, James W. Gallaher, Ezekiel W. Gaster, John Himes,

William Harvey, Jacob Hamman, Jeremiah W. Hann, John Hann, Joseph Hoopingardner, James Hacher, David S. Johnston, David Kelly, George Keagy, William B. King; Philip Lehn, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Isaiah Lehman, Abraham M. May, Philip S. Miller, Bartley H. Miller, John McDonald, John R. Oaks; Nicholas Ott, wd., with loss of arm, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Simon Peck, James Peightel, Adam Richter, Job Robinson, Joseph Ross, John N. Ritchey, John E. Rumel, Alexander Reed, Levi Stephey, David H. Swarts, Wilson Sams, William Stoner; John A. Slick, died at City Point, Va., April 5, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; John D. Spruell, Nicholas Uglow, Patrick N. Wilson, Stephen Weimert, William A. Walker, Brady B. Wise, George Witters and Lewis Wall. Of the privates who survived, all were honorably mustered out except Echom, Hacher, Spruell and Wall, who deserted Sept. 13, 1864, the day the regiment started from Camp Curtin for the front.

COMPANY K.

Captain: Adam Weaverling, m. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co. June 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Philip Bessor, m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Wilson W. Sparks, m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: James R. O'Neal, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Sergeants: William H. Gates, Oliver C. Ramsey, James H. Foor, Wilson M. Williams; m. o. w. co.

Corporals: John W. Sams, George E. Stailey, Jacob Chamberlain and George Riley, m. o. w. co. Samuel W. Williams, wd. at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865. J. S. Messersmith, disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865. Joseph S. Bussard, disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865. George W. Heavener, died at Washington, D. C., May 9, of accidental wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington.

Musicians: Henry C. Stailey and Simon Smouse, m. o. w. co.

Privates: William Amick, Joseph Avey, Emanuel S. Bussard, George W. Bowman, William W. Clark, Philip Chamberlain, John Clark, Daniel Cornell, Emanuel Conner, Simon Clark, William H. Cornell, Ezekiel Cook, Joseph R. Colledge; Eli G. Chamberlain, killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; John L. Davis, William Davis, Porter R. Davis, James H. Everhart, Peter Foor; John D. Funk, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Jacob Fletcher, Brazella Foor, Samuel French, Jacob I. Foor; Simon P. Foor and Peter S. Felton, killed at Peters-

burg, Va., April 2, 1865; Samuel T. Gogley, James H. Giffin, Conrad George, John Householder, Thomas J. Helmit, James Householder, Wiley Himes; Philip V. Hollar, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Simon Karns, Benjamin Kissel, John Kissel, Abraham Latta; John Leonard, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Alexander Messersmith, Jacob Mellott, Barton Mearkle, John Manspeaker, Samuel May, Martin Moser, William McDaniel, Jacob Naugle; Peter Osborn, died April 3 of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; David Rinard, Andrew J. Riley, William W. Ramsey; Daniel Ritchey, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 26, 1865; John F. Ritchey; David Ritchey, died at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 21, 1865; A. Sidney Russell, pro. to regl. q.m. Sept. 10, 1864; Augustus Snyder, Ferdinand Snyder, Isaiah A. Shaffer, Levi M. Shaffer; James Sparks, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Abraham Stuckey, William H. Smith, James H. Sparks, William Stoudnour, David G. Sparks, Israel Spencer, Levi Steel, William Shaffer, James W. South, John E. Satterfield, Robert Summerville, Joseph Thomas, Warner Thomas, David Weimer; Alvah R. Williams, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Daniel H. Whilt, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Joseph Williams, Samuel Wilkins, T. H. Weaverling, James B. Wilkins, J. T. Weaverling; Ezekiel C. Woy, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Peter Young.

2ND CAVALRY.

The following is a list of Bedford county men who enlisted in September, 1861, under Lieutenant William W. Anderson. They were mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, forming part of Company E, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry (the 59th in the line), commanded by Colonel R. Butler Price. The remainder of the company was recruited in Philadelphia and other portions of the state. Lieutenant Anderson was afterward promoted to captain of Company F, and finally to major of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry. See commissioned officers in the following "miscellaneous list." The 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry served in the 2nd Cavalry Division (Gregg's), Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and performed most gallant service:

Franklin Miller, disch. in 1864. Jacob C. Smith, vet.; disch. in 1865. William Baughman, died in service. William S. Suiters, disch. in 1864. Hayes Irvine, disch. in 1864. F. M. Hafer, vet.; disch. in 1865; since dec'd. William Hafer, wd.; disch. in 1864. John F. Sellers, John Moyer and John W. Snowden, all died in the Andersonville prison pen. James Dicken, wd. and

died in the enemy's hands. David Dicken and Andrew Frederick, disch. in 1865. Frederick Feight, tr. to Co. H. Charles Smith, disch. in 1865. Vincent Raley and Asa M. Spriggs, disch. in 1864. Thomas Drenning, disch. in 1865. Isaiah Walters and Jacob Tharp, disch. in 1864. John Elliott, wd. and died in service. Nathan Smith, killed on the Rappahannock in 1863 or 1864. Frank Elliott, Charles E. Harlow and George Hafer, disch. in 1865. William Hemming and Emanuel Wilkinson, disch. in 1864. Jonah Nycum, Upton Nycum and Augustus Hemming, died in service.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION (MILITIA OF 1863).

This battalion was organized (for a three months' term) at Camp Juniata, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of July, 1863, and was mustered out of service at the same place August 8, 1863. Of its eight companies, three were composed of Bedford county men as follows:

COMPANY D.

Captain: John C. Hawman.
First Lieutenant: Adam Weaverling.
Second Lieutenant: William Dibert.
First Sergeant: John Q. A. Nycum.
Sergeants: Harrison P. Williams, John Buck, Daniel McDaniel, Wilson W. Sparks.
Corporals: John W. Bowman, George McDaniel, Aaron Hill, John W. Gates, John Felton, Lewis Conner, John M. Van Horn, Harrison Norris.
Musicians: Samuel B. Sigel, Jonas Williams.
Privates: John Q. Adams, James A. Barton, John W. Blachart, Jemison Clark, William Clark, Nathan Cooper, George College, Simon Clark, William Drenning, John Davis, John D. Funk, Peter Felton, Simon Felton, Barzela Foor, Samuel French, Nicholas Garlick, George Grubb, Philip Hann, A. G. W. Houck, William Hughes, William Himes, Wiley Himes, John O. Hoffman, Samuel Heffner, David Kauffman, Henry Leader, Thomas Lasley, George Messersmith, Sanson Markle, David S. Markle, Jacob May, Samuel May, Simon Melott, William Melott, Hiram McDaniel, George Naugle, William Pittman, Daniel Ritchey, Samuel Rice, Daniel S. Ritchey, John Shoaf, John N. Shuck, Augustus Snyder, John B. Summerville, Joseph Wilt, William C. Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Ephraim Whitfield, Samuel Williams, Jacob F. Weimer, Harvey Wilkins, Josephus Wilkins and George Weimer.

COMPANY G.

Captain: Nathan C. Evans.

First Lieutenant: Henry N. Baker.

Second Lieutenant: Edmund Bedell, pro. to adjt. of the battalion.

First Sergeant: Joseph M. Armstrong.

Sergeants: John A. Woodcock, Castleton Ake, Samuel D. Trembath, David V. Evans.

Corporals: Jonathan Horton, Levi Ritchie, Martin S. Lysinger, Francis M. Diehl, William Bobb, Barton C. Smith, John W. Fickes, Alexander J. Wolford.

Musician: Alexander Ake.

Privates: Francis M. Amos, William Abbott, John Anderson, John K. Aultz, Samuel N. Baker, Baltzer Burket, George F. Bolman, Henry Brad, Jacob Baitzel, Burket Beighel, Solomon Crist, Francis C. Cobler, Eli C. Chamberlain, Austin Cartwright, Henry Diehl, Daniel Dihel, John Diehl, Walter Donley, Benjamin A. Deaver, Winfield S. Eichelberger, Samuel Edmondson, John H. Ealy, William Feather, Isaac Freet, Cephas Grass, Joseph Gordon, Henry C. Grove, Abner Hicks, John Hall, William H. Harvey, Thomas P. Hinish, William Hartagan, James Hopkins, Wm. H. H. Ickes, Joseph Isener, David Kelly, William Leonard, Levi Myers, John Mock, Tobias Mock, Emanuel A. Mock, Nathaniel Miller, Alvin R. McCarty, Randolph McConnell, Andrew J. Reed, Vincent Raley, Daniel Snowberger, Thomas Steffa, Joseph Stombaugh, Jacob H. Snyder, William A. Stewart, Philip T. Shoemaker, John Shoop, Alexander Trout, William H. Waltman and Jeremiah Wyant, probably intended for Weyandt.

COMPANY H.

Captain: William L. Horn.

First Lieutenant: James A. Brown.

Second Lieutenant: Jacob Wolf.

First Sergeant: John W. Defibaugh.

Sergeants: John Stoudenour, John A. Longston, A. Howard Cruet, Simon Fleegle.

Corporals: Hamilton Agnew, Isaac Hildebrand, Albert Arnold, Jacob Gates, Eli Alloway, Samuel Cook, James Gibson, Isaac D. Massey.

Musicians: David Radebaugh, John Wilson.

Privates: William Alloway, Henry Anderson, Lemuel E. Bridenstine, Jacob D. Briner, Charles Bush, Levi Barkhammer, Solomon Beals, Samuel Carpenter, George Cremer, Levi Clitz, James Coughenour, Joseph Carney, James M. Decker, Samuel Davidson, Lewis Dull, Harrison Defibaugh, Andrew Fisher, Peter Fink, Thomas M. S. Gray, Oliver Gilchrist, David

Gilchrist, Thomas C. Garner, Jacob Hull, William Johnston, Thomas Keeley, Harrison Lehman, Hiram Luther, Samuel Miller, John Miller, Nathaniel Moser, Samuel McEnespy, Charles McMullen, Henry Nigh, Josiah Pearson, Joshua Points, George A. Port, George Rhodes, Amos H. Rice, William C. Smith, George Smith, David H. Shultz, Benjamin F. Sloan, John Showalter, Edward Snyder, Aaron Sheeden, Orlando L. Swope, Josiah Smith, Josiah Trostle, Sylvester Trout, Samuel Valentine, Daniel Wisegarver, John Williamson, Samuel Waugherman, William Wolford, George Woodcock, John Woodcock and Franklin Yaultz.

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES.

As indicated in the beginning of this chapter, a number of Bedford county soldiers, having joined companies and regiments outside the county, their names do not appear in the foregoing rolls. And whilst many of them possess most excellent military records, and have otherwise become prominent in the history of the county, no complete list of their names can be furnished at this time.

CHAPTER XV.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

The original division of the county into townships was made at the first sessions of its courts, which were held April 16, 1771, and under Chapter IX will be found a descriptive list of the various townships comprising the vast extent of territory which the county then embraced. The sixteen townships therein named and described are as follows: Air, Bedford, Cumberland, Barree, Dublin, Colerain, Brothers Valley, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Hemp Field, Pitt, Tyrone, Spring Hill, Ross Straver, Armstrong, and Tullileague.

The very numerous changes in township boundaries incident to the erection of the aforementioned counties out of "Old Mother Bedford" would be difficult to describe, as their description would be uninteresting when completed. We shall therefore treat, in their proper order, the various boroughs and townships comprising Bedford county as it is today, giving such facts of the early history and present condition of each as shall seem fitting in this historic narrative.

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

The early history of the town of Bedford is in a large measure the history of the county for the same period; and this being the case, what we have already said of the history of the county in previous chapters has covered also the history of the town up to the time of its incorporation into a borough in 1795. A brief synopsis, therefore, of the events prior to the last mentioned date will serve as a fitting prelude to the history of Bedford as a borough.

The Indian aborigines wandered through the virgin forest from a period antedating history, up until the invasion of the white man, and for some years thereafter. For many years prior to 1750 Indian traders passed to and fro over the old Indian trails extending through this section. In 1750, or about that time, Ray, one of these Indian traders, made the first

known settlement here; with him or soon following him came Garret Pendergrass. Neither settler remained long.

In June, 1755, Colonel Burd and road cutters stopped here. In June, 1757, two hundred provincial troops under Colonel Hamilton, on a scouting expedition, stopped at Raystown.

In July, 1758, Fort Bedford was constructed by the vanguard of Forbes' army. In the same year General Forbes' troops rendezvoused here, numbering about seven thousand men, preparatory to advancing on Fort DuQuesne.

In the years 1758 and 1759 Christian Frederick Post, with a band of Indians, stopped a few days, on trips to and fro across the state, when performing an errand for the governor in the Ohio valley.

In 1759 William Fraser was born here, in a little log house on the river below the fort, he being the first white child born in the county.

In the same year the name of "Raystown" was changed to Bedford, with relation to the fort. This was by General Stanwix, then commanding the garrison.

In 1761 the manor of Bedford, including the site of the present town and some additional territory, was surveyed by Colonel John Armstrong, for the "Honorable Proprietaries."

In June, 1766, Surveyor-General John Lukens, under directions from the Board of Property, laid out the town of Bedford, making east and west lines parallel with Captain Lewis' new house; which building, through successive changes of title, was the property of the late A. B. Carn, when it burned down March 29, 1901. This house was at one time known as the "Boquet House," for reasons not now understood. Tradition says it was built by Captain Klem, a Scotchman, about 1758, or prior thereto.

In 1769 Fort Bedford was captured by Colonel James Smith and his "Black Boys."

In 1771, March 9, the county of Bedford was organized, and Bedford town became the county seat. We have comparatively little history concerning the town of Bedford during the Revolutionary period, except in her contribution of soldiers to the war, and in the danger from Indian atrocities, which were ever threatening the peace and happiness of the inhabitants, yet at no time actually molesting them here.

In 1794 President George Washington reviewed the army of General Lee, stationed here for a few days, en route to western counties to quell the whiskey insurrection. During the two days Washington remained here he took quarters in the "Espy House," which remains today one of the most substantian buildings of the borough.

After taking the picture of this structure as shown in Chapter XII, it has undergone some changes and improvements, which the accompanying illustration shows:

For a considerable time after the town was laid out the

The Espy House.

inhabitants had to go upward of forty miles to mill. This was quite an undertaking, that sometimes occupied two weeks, those taking grain having to wait until others before them were accommodated. The first mill built near the town was by an enterprising man named Frederick Nawgle, a merchant doing what was at that day called a large business.

An officer of General Lee's army, while stationed here during the whiskey insurrection in 1794, made some journalistic notes of the county in general, and concerning the town of Bedford, he says: "The town of Bedford does not, indeed, contain many houses; but some of them are sufficiently large and

very convenient. A number of the buildings are stone, a few of them are brick, and the work not illy executed. Two or three houses are now rising which promise to be very convenient habitations. The town of Bedford stands in a circular valley surrounded by mountains on every side except the north, where the rising ground descends to the domination of the hills. The mountains to the northwest are not sufficiently lofty to defend the village from the impression of the winds, and therefore must render its situation intensely cold in the winter, when they come from that quarter."

Another description of the town at about the same period is to be found in the *United States Gazeteer,* a small work published under an act of Congress in the year 1795. The only copy of this work known to the writer is in the possession of William T. Blackburn, of New Paris, this county. The compiler therein gives a brief though very interesting description of the old town as follows: "Bedford is a post town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of a county of its own name, situated on the S side of the Raystown branch of Juniata river, between two small creeks. It is regularly laid out and contains 41 log and 9 stone dwellings, a brick market house, a stone jail, a court house, and a brick building for keeping the records of the county. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring at the distance of half a mile, which is conveyed by wooden pipes to a basin or reservoir, to the center of the town. It was incorporated by an act of the assembly, passed the winter session of 1795, and is governed similar to Chester. It is 210 miles W of Philadelphia, Lat. 40 N; Lon. 3, 16. W."

The "two small creeks" above named included Shover's run, a stream probably less in size now than then, which flows along the southeastern border of the town and empties into the Raystown branch.

The act erecting the borough of Bedford was passed March 13, 1795. Up to this date the town had been a part of the township of Bedford. It is a rather singular fact, however, that the town had its own constables and supervisors from the erection of the county in 1771 up until the erection of the borough. This fact is set forth in a letter from Thomas Smith and others to President Wharton, in 1777, in which these words were used: "Now the town of Bedford has been a distinct

township, since the county was erected." When and how it was made a distinct township is not known, but certainly Mr. Smith, who was an able lawyer, would not have asserted the fact if it had not been in a legal sense true. It appears, however, that the citizens did not accept the charter granted to them at this time, and the records in the commissioner's office show that the township assessors continued to make returns of taxable property and a list of the taxables in the town, as before, only they were separate returns from the township assessments.

By the act of February 5, 1817, a new charter was granted, and under it an election was held in the following May, and a full and complete organization was effected.

Rear of Old Funk Tavern.

Reference has already been made to some of the earliest and most conspicuous buildings of the borough, namely, the "Rising Sun Inn," the "Espy House," and "Captain Lewis's House," the position of which determined the course of the streets when the town was laid out in 1766. Captain Lewis, being a Free Mason, had located his house to suit the four points of the compass.

Contemporaneous with these, and all dating from about 1758, there were three log taverns on the north side of Pitt street, west of Juliana. One was that of Jacob Nawgle, on the present site of the Grand Central Hotel; another, the old Funk tavern, a few doors west thereof, where the handsome light brick dwelling of Mrs. Frazier now stands; and the third that of Anthony Nawgle, which stood on or about where Dr. A. C. Wolf's residence, lately purchased from J. R. Ritchey, Esq., is now located. All these have been demolished and removed in the onward

march of progress, and all trace of the buildings, as well as their interesting history, has passed into oblivion, except a few sketches only which tradition still preserves.

The Funk house was the last of the three to be torn down, and this occurred but a few years ago. At the time of its being torn down, Mr. J. Reed Irvine chanced to be wandering about it, out of curious interest, and on noticing the loop-holes in the rear of the building, took a snap-shot view with a little kodak, which he happened to have with him, and this constitutes the only picture known of the old landmark. In this house County Commissioners James Piper, Charles Cessna and Edward Coombs met with the county assessors to adjust the second assessment of the county in 1773. George Funk kept tavern in this house for many years. He had six children, three boys and three girls, namely: George, John, Samuel, Hetty, Savilla, and a daughter who married John Reynolds and left one son, James, who died unmarried. The five children named remained unmarried and at the old home until their deaths at advanced ages between the years 1850 and 1863. The Funks were among the principal citizens of the town, and their house, at the time, the leading tavern.

Another quaint and ancient building, styled "The Grove," remains standing, and continues to serve a useful purpose as a dwelling, in the southeastern part of the borough, some distance from the builded section. The old part of this building was constructed by Hugh Barclay, in 1796, the father of a family of that name who became prominent in the practice of law and medicine in Bedford.* Major Watson made an addition to the building in 1830. The building is constructed of stone, and has large chimneys, high pitched roof, and other features of quaint and curious interest.

The tavern of Margaret Fraser was near the present site of Lysinger's flouring mill, below the iron bridge. It was here that William Fraser was born, who is said to have been the first white child born in Bedford county. Margaret Fraser was captured by the Indians, held in captivity two years, and on re-

* Mr. Barclay was born July 14, 1747, died November 24, 1807. He was lieutenant-colonel under Washington at Valley Forge, and held prominent civil positions thereafter. He owned a large portion of land lying east of Juliana and south of John street, extending upon Evit's mountain.

turning found her husband remarried. Mr. Fraser separated from his second wife and rejoined the object of his first love, and lived with her until his death, after which she married a Mr. Dunlap, and became the ancestor of the Williamses of Napier township, Everett and Rainsburg boroughs.

The Russell mansion, situated on the southern line of the public square, was built, at least in part, in 1816. Where it stands, a log house once stood, owned by Henry Sides, a dissipated character, whose daughter married William Clark, "Big

The Grove.

Bill," as he was called by reason of his immense size. He became so heavy he was scarcely able to walk. He at one time kept the "Rising Sun Inn," also the "Clark House," the present residence of John P. Reed.

The frame building of Mr. Heckerman's, which some years William Defibaugh, on Juliana street, was built by David Mann about one hundred and twenty years ago.

The frame building of Mr. Heckeman's, which some years ago was moved back to give place to the Heckerman omnibus block, on Juliana street, was erected by Charles McDowell, first

editor of the *Gazette,* in 1805; it was also the Presbyterian parsonage for some years. Henry Wertz, who at one time owned Bedford Springs, also owned the "Rising Sun Inn," and by him the stone end thereof was built about 1790.

The log weather-boarded tenement house of M. A. Points, Esq., situated on Penn street and east side of public square, was built by David Brown in 1798. When the building was raised a company of one hundred soldiers were encamped on the public square, and they took part in the raising. John Brown, a son of David, was born here, and afterward became a printer

David Brown House, Built in 1798; Afterward the Residence of John Tod, Now the Property of Moses A. Points, Esq.

in the office of Charles McDowell. Judge Tod afterward lived in this house, and here his wife died in 1826, the day before the burning of the Bonnett House, where the Waverly Hotel now stands.

The Bedford House, which has long been a prominent hostlery in the old town, was built about 1771 by Rev. William Smith, rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, founder of the University of Pennsylvania, and its first provost. It is today one of the most substantial structures of the town. It contains four English hand-carved mantels of quaint and curious interest and of exceptionally fine workmanship; also two old Frank-

lin stoves, which were placed in the building soon after its construction.

The brick building standing next west of Bedford House, and of late years used as a grocery, was built about the year 1800 by General Burd, son of Colonel James Burd, already mentioned in this work.

The old cemeteries of Bedford mark the last resting-place of many distinguished citizens of the county, who in their day attained to prominence in both state and nation. The ruthless hand of vandalism, however, has long since swept away many of the gravestones which marked their tombs, and the inscriptions of which would have been rich data for our history. It has been suggested that if the hearthstones and back-door steps of all the old houses of the town were turned up, we might yet find on the nether surface, under the deeply chiseled title, "In Memory of," some valuable data concerning such characters as Judge Bernard Daugherty, Judge Scott, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Heyden, Mrs. Dunlap, *nee* Fraser, and many others, the last traces of whose graves have been obliterated.

The origin of the terms "Mudtown," and "Texas," as applied to local sections of the town, is explained by Dr. Hickok in an article found under "Miscellaneous Sketches."

A lady by name of Martha Campbell once lived in a house on East Pitt street, Bedford, and died there in 1846, at the age of ninety years. She was a granddaughter of one of the dukes of Argyle, the family name of which house was Campbell. She had several relics and heirlooms, silver plate and jewelry, handed down from wealthy ancestors, among them an enormously large ring intended to be worn on the thumb as a signet, by kings and noblemen. It contained a stone mounted in a richly wrought gallery setting of fine gold, and of exquisite beauty. Dr. Hickok says that he saw it in 1845, and both he and Mrs. Campbell thought it was an amethyst, though it seemed unusually blue. A grandnephew took a fancy to the jewel, and she gave it to him. Being in St. Louis soon after, and out of funds, he proposed to pledge the ring to a jeweler for $25. On examining it, the jeweler offered him $1,200 for it and a contract was eventually closed by the payment of $1,600 and furnishing an amethyst setting for the ring. The stone proved to be a sapphire of the first water, and was worth probably ten

times the price for which it sold. The old lady never knew the value of her little gift, nor realized that, on parting with it, the greatest portion of her wealth was gone. On dying she left her little home to a Mrs. Kean, together with enough funds to bury her body and furnish a tombstone to her grave.

Bedford is today one of the most substantially built towns in the state, almost the entire business portion of the town being brick or stone. Many of the buildings which were the centers of business activity during stage coach days still stand as monuments to the prudence and forethought of their builders, and continue to serve a useful purpose in housing some of our successful business institutions. During the recent past the town has added much to her wealth and greatly to her appearance by a number of large and useful buildings, notably the Ridenour Block, on the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, built in 1896; the county jail, on corner of Penn and Thomas streets, built in 1895; the four-story steam flouring mill of H. H. Lysinger, on North Richard street, built in 1898; the Barnett building on Juliana street, erected in 1899; the Hartley Bank, Pitt and Juliana streets, built in 1902; and the Ridenour Omnibus Block and Blymyre hardware building of about same date. The present railroad facilities are limited to the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad, which makes good connections, however, with main line service, and over which is conducted a heavy trade. The borough boasts of a most excellent graded school building, eight churches, six of which are large substantial structures; a large wholesale grocery house; a wholesale peanut house; two good banks; a keg factory; handle factory; two roller flouring mills; two planing mills; a foundry; steam laundry; two coach shops; six hotels; a number of boarding houses; about fifty stores; four meat markets; one art gallery; four first-class livery stables, and all necessary smaller industries. The high grade character of Bedford store rooms is frequently noted and commented upon by strangers and commercial travelers. The Soldiers' monument, which stands at the intersection of Penn and Juliana streets, in the center of the public square, was erected in 1890, and dedicated to Bedford county volunteers in the late Civil war. The monument is a beautiful specimen of art, and an appropriate adornment of the town. An illustration of it will be found under

Chapter XVI. The *Bedford Inquirer* and *Bedford Gazette,* two of the oldest and best weekly newspapers in the state, are here published. The *Hawkeye,* lately established at this point and published semi-weekly, is advancing well into the field of journalism. See further account of newspapers under Chapter XVIII.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

This township is located in the central part of the county, and is one of the largest in the county. Efforts have been made at different times to divide it into two election precincts, but as no central point in either such division could be found, suitable for election purposes, the efforts failed.

The township derived its name from Fort Bedford, and was created by the court of Cumberland county in 1768. Its original limits were very extensive. The burning of the court-house at Carlisle in 1841 renders it impossible at this time to get further information as to its origin. At the time of the erection of Bedford county, Bedford, Cumberland and Colerain townships comprised all of the present territory of the county. Aside from the settlements about Fort Bedford but little is known as to the early settlement of the township. There is record evidence to show a settlement, however, by one Andrew Glass about 1761, at a point four miles north of Bedford, on what is now the Points farm.

This was certainly one of the first, but it was soon abandoned by reason of threatening Indian disturbances. On the farm of Mr. William Phillips, near the village of Cessna, in the northern part of this township, is located what is, in all probability, the oldest house in the county. The building is a one and a half story log structure, about twenty-eight by forty feet in size. It has a small stone walled cellar at the southeast corner, and a large outside stone chimney on the west end. In its construction the building is not much unlike others of its kind, though the notching and saddling on the corners are deeper and more neatly executed than usual. Just when the building was erected is not now known. Some of the old residents of the community remember of having gotten information from an old Mrs. Earnest, who died many years ago at a very advanced age, concerning the history of this house in its earlier days, and from this source we learn that it must have been built nearly two

hundred years ago. This theory is supported also by two dates carved upon stones in the cellar wall, the one of which is "1710," and the other "1736." It is presumed that the former is the date of original construction, and the latter that of one of the changes or improvements subsequently made. There are well marked evidences of such improvements in the way of enlarged windows, changing of a doorway to a window, the removal of an inside chimney, and other similar improvements, all of which have been done many years ago. Besides the quaintness of the building in its appearance, and the evidences of its great age,

Phillips Old House.

the feature which makes it specially interesting is the tradition that it was at one time used as a fort to protect the settlers from Indian assaults. There are evidences still to be found that a stockade at one time surrounded or partially surrounded the building, and there are evidences also that a stockade protected a pathway from the building to a spring a few rods distant on the south side. Who knows but that this may have been the fort called "Wingawn," which is named among the early forts of Bedford county, but which our learned historians have never been able to locate.

It is said that a family by name of Earnest was captured at one time near Alum Bank (now on the Rininger farm), and Mr.

Earnest killed by the Indians. The mother and two sons, after being held in captivity for some time, in some way procured their release, and returned to this community, the mother riding a pony furnished her by the Indians. Mrs. Earnest married a man by name of Sammel, who, on dying, left this house, together with some surrounding land, to his widow, as her share of his estate. It afterward passed through the ownership of the Earnests, and possibly others, down to Jacob Walter, whose son-in-law, Mr. William W. Phillips, is its present owner. Mr. Phillips is a progressive farmer, and has new buildings and many other improvements on the premises, but takes commendable pride in preserving this old historic landmark unchanged as far as possible from its appearance of ages past.

Within the limits of this township are located the Chalybeate Springs, and the far famed Bedford Mineral Springs. These, together with the White Sulphur Springs in Miligan's Cove, have become of such value both historically and financially to our county as to merit a separate chapter devoted to them, and, being so treated, no further mention of them is necessary here.

The township contains three active villages, namely Wolfsburg, Cessna and Imlertown.

Wolfsburg, originally called "Milltown," and afterward named in honor of Rev. David Wolf, is located on the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, along the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad. It has a fine graded school, a good church edifice, a new well equipped flouring mill, an "up-and-down" saw mill, a large general store, an extensive cigar factory working about twelve men, a good wagon and blacksmith shop, and a few smaller shops. From Bedford three miles northwest.

Cessna is situated six miles north of Bedford, on the Hollidaysburg road, and on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg railroad. It is supplied with a church, school-house, a good general store, and several dwellings. A passenger, freight and express station is maintained, and considerable railroad business is done.

Imlertown, situated about seven miles northeast of Bedford, in what is locally known as "Dutch Corner," takes its name from the Imler family so numerously represented in that vicinity. A church, school-house and good country store are the

principal attractions. It has also about twenty private dwellings.

Belden, in the northern part of "Dutch Corner," is a hamlet of eight or ten dwellings, in the midst of an excellent farming community.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bloomfield township was cut off from Woodbury on December 8, 1876. It is chiefly a farming district, and the soil is of excellent quality. The early settlers were mostly of German descent, and their habits of thrift and industry have been transmitted to posterity, the present inhabitants.

Bloomfield furnace, built from the material of the Elizabeth furnace at Woodbury, was erected in 1845 and put in operation the following year. It was owned by Dr. P. Shoenberger until 1851, when by his will it passed into the possession of the Duncan heirs. The furnace has not been in operation for many years past. In the villages of Baker's Summit and Maria are churches, school-houses, and stores and shops well suited to a country trade.

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

Broad Top township, situated in the northeastern part of the county, was taken from Hopewell and created into a separate township April 16, 1838. Dr. Jeremiah Duval was one of the earliest pioneers of this region. He came from Annapolis, Maryland, and brought with him a number of families besides his own. He secured title to his land here in 1785. The wife of Jeremiah Shreves, one of Dr. Duval's colonists, was the first person buried in the old cemetery known as Duval's graveyard. She came after her husband, and died the night following her arrival.

The surface of the Broad Top region is rough and rugged, but is underlaid with vast fields of coal, and mining is decidedly the chief industry of the people. The following valuable sketch concerning Broad Top coal was prepared about ten years since, by one of the time honored and most intelligent citizens, William Foster, who died September 3, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-one years:

"The first coal ever used on Broad Top was dug out of the bed of Six Mile run, near the Mountain House, by a man

named Nathan Horton,—a blacksmith, who came to Broad Top about 1750 or 1760, where he put up a blacksmith shop,—who told me he dug his coal from out of the bed of Six Mile run and packed it to his shop about one mile; and his brother Samuel, who settled on the Thousand Acre tract, got his coal there too. The Hortons were all blacksmiths to the fifth or sixth generation. The youngest one of the family was John, who married a Miss Aloway and moved to Woodbury, this county, and I think one of his sons is blacksmithing there today. About the year 1856 I opened the old mine and could see the pick marks in the coal distinctly. I feel sure that was the first coal ever worked on Broad Top.

"The first coal shipped from Broad Top was taken out of Six Mile run at the mouth of Shreves run. The two creeks coming together washed the coal bare. Ben Foster and Dave Shackler dug the coal, sledded it to Riddlesburg, and built an ark and ran it down the river, how far I do not know, but I have heard Uncle Ben tell about running the great falls, and I think they were below Harrisburg. There was coal taken from Riddlesburg mine about that time.

"The first profitable coal mine on Broad Top was the Shoops run coal. It was opened up where Dudley now is. I do not know who first opened it up, but Barnetts worked it as far back as I can recollect, and did a good business selling it in winter, when in good sledding it was hauled as far down as Mercersburg and sold or traded for store goods.

"The Cook coal bank was opened at an early day by John Cook, who lived and owned where Broad Top City now stands. He did quite a business for those days in the way of selling coal to peddlers who bought it and hauled it south as far as Loudon and Hagerstown, and traded the coal off for dry-goods or sold it. The Cook coal is the lower seam in the region and is divided by three slates and I was told they worked for some time before they found the upper bench and that was found by cutting a water drain."

Other valued articles by the same hand will appear under "Miscellaneous Sketches."

Riddlesburg, named in honor of Samuel Riddle, its founder, was an early settled locality, although its history as a village dates only from the establishment of its furnaces. The land on which it is situated was purchased by Samuel Riddle, who laid out a small town here prior to 1880, and named it Allensport. He was an early coal shipper from the Broad Top field. His operations only continued a short time, and Riddlesburg disappeared from the map of Broad Top, until resurrected by

the building of the railroad in 1856, and later on, in 1868, by the construction of the furnaces, when it built up rapidly and since which time has been an active business mart. The furnaces are now owned and operated by the Colonial Iron Company, and the population of the village is mostly employees of the company. The village is also supplied with a large store, a church and a graded school.

Kearney, Defiance and Langdondale are populous villages in the heart of the coal region, containing good hotels, stores and numerous miners' dwellings.

COALDALE BOROUGH.

The borough of Coaldale was erected out of Broad Top township, on September 9, 1865. It was originally called "Fair-play." The postoffice is Six Mile Run. The borough is situated on a stream of the same name as the postoffice, and along which extends a branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad.

It was laid out in 1855, on the land of A. W. Evans, who had erected the first house some years prior thereto. The second house was built by Lewis Anderson. In 1854 Lemuel Evans opened up the first store, and the following year G. W. Figard erected and started a hotel. James Davis, Gilbert McIntyre and Henry Rees were pioneer settlers. The borough now contains three or four churches, two hotels, a number of general stores, besides confectioneries, blacksmith shops and other useful small industries. The inhabitants are mostly engaged as miners or otherwise in the coal business.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

Colerain was one of the original townships of the county, but the date of its organization, while yet a part of Cumberland county, cannot now be ascertained. As already indicated, it originally comprised a large part of the southeastern section of the county. Its present limits render it one of the smaller county divisions. It is situated wholly within the valley long known as Friends' Cove, which lies between Evits and Tusseys mountains, and bounded on the south by Martin Hill.

The location of Friends' Cove with reference to Fort Bedford was favorable to the early settlement of this section. John Friend, for whom the cove was named, secured a title to a tract

of land lying at the southern end of the borough of Rainsburg, which was patented to him as "Friends Retreat," in 1762. A portion of the Friend farm is now within the said borough limits, and a portion is owned by George W. Williams, a prominent farmer residing south of the borough. An adjoining tract was owned by Joseph Friend, another early settler, but of neither of these brave pioneers do we have further history.

There is a tradition which says that the Indians had an encampment on a part of the Williams farm; and in support of this tradition many Indian arrows and spears are said to have been found around the spot designated. There is a story coming down from the early settlers that an Indian took his gun to a blacksmith or gunsmith of that region, and on learning that he had no coal with which to build a fire on his forge, the Indian took a sack, and after an absence of about twenty-four hours returned with the desired fuel. This has given rise to the belief among the citizens of the community that the mountains around and about Rainsburg contain such valuable mineral.

A large stone pile on top of the mountain also, antedating the history of civilization of the cove, has long been considered an Indian sepulcher of some period of the remote past ages. Besides this a small, flat, square spot on the top of the rugged and rocky mountain is thought to be evidence of the red man's presence, and the place where meetings for conference and the war dance took place.

Contemporaneous with the Friends came also the Cessna family into the Cove, who took up a large section of land in the same vicinity, a part of which land has descended through successive generations of the same family to the present day. The Cessnas are of Huguenot ancestry, and are descended from John Cessna, who came from France to America in 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, in which he participated. It was his grandson, also John Cessna, who settled in the Cove in 1765, and who afterward held the office of sheriff of the county, and was otherwise conspicuous in county affairs. A grandson of the latter John, the late Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was likewise, as is well known to people of the present day, an active figure in the activities of the county during his period.

More extended reference to him will be made in the biographical part of this work.

In 1784 Samuel Diehl came from Loudon county, Virginia, and settled in Friend's Cove. The same year came also Philip and George Diehl, but the place from which they emigrated is not now known, nor has any history of them been preserved to the present day. They seem to have remained some years, but whether they removed from the county or remained here unmarried and died without issue, cannot now be told. We might add, incidentally, that the Diehls that do not get married are the ones that die young. Samuel Diehl, above named, married a Miss Ritchey, by whom he had a family of nine children, and the descendants of these people, down to the fifth and sixth generations, comprise the numerous families of that name which still reside in Friend's Cove. They are, as a rule, a hardy, industrious, honest and well-to-do class of people. On the 19th of September, 1890, the Diehl family held a great reunion and effected an organization for the purpose of compiling and keeping up their family history. The organization is still maintained.

We might greatly extend this article by sketches of the Smiths, James, Harclerodes, Shoemakers, Keggs, Hunts and other of the old-line prominent families of the Cove, but space will not permit the same.

Colerain township contains four hamlets and villages. Beegleton has six or seven houses, a store and flouring mill. Charlesville, which is one of the oldest villages in the county, was originally called Rattletown. It has a good store, wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, a school-house and twelve dwellings. It contains the head offices of the Friend's Cove Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated January 2, 1878. Near by are a church and a planing mill and a wood factory. From Bedford, six miles south. Koontzville, about four miles from Rainsburg and eight from Bedford, has a grist mill, a little store and a few dwellings. Ott-town has a grist mill, shop and farm residences.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Cumberland township is another of the ones erected while Bedford county was a part of Cumberland county. Its lines

were extended, when Bedford county was formed, from the foot to the top of the mountain. It will be observed that the original title did not include the name of "Valley," as now, but this change was probably effected by custom, as we know of no legal proceeding concerning it. Its original boundaries were very extensive, but not definable at this time. It still covers a large territory, occupying the great valley southward from Bedford between Wills and Evits mountains. The southern portion of the valley comprises some excellent farms, and the township throughout bids fair to be the greatest fruit producing district in the county. It has also, of late years, yielded to the lumber market great quantities of ties, handle wood, keg wood and railroad lumber. The main wagon road from Bedford to Cumberland passes through the whole length of the township and was a great thoroughfare in the ante-railroad days.

Thomas Coulter was one of the pioneers into this region, having settled here prior to the Revolutionary war. He was for a time mail carrier between Fort Bedford and Fort Cumberland. He was also one of the early justices of peace of Bedford county.

George Elder, Sr., settled in this township in 1781, coming from Huntingdon county. His wife, *nee*. Sarah Vogan, had been in captivity with the Indians two years, prior to the Revolution.

The Boors, Sligers, Zembowers and Growdens were among the earlier settlers of the valley, and their descendants of to-day rank among the prominent families.

Centreville is an old village midway between Bedford and Cumberland, fifteen miles from each. Its postoffice is Cumberland Valley. It comprises about thirty-five families, has fair buildings and good churches and school buildings, as well as a number of small country industries.

EVERETT BOROUGH.

The borough of Everett, situated eight miles east of the county seat, on the west bank of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, is the second town in population and first in manufacturing and business advantages in the county. The Hunt-

ingdon and Broad Top railroad skirts the western border of the town and does a flourishing business at this place.

The village and postoffice were first named "Bloody Run," for reasons not definitely known; but among the various causes assigned as giving rise to this name that which we have given in Chapter VII is regarded as most probably correct.

The town was laid out by Michael Barndollar, on June 15, 1795, and named Waynesboro, in honor of George Wayne, but it was very generally known as "Bloody Run," and in 1860 was incorporated into a borough under that name. A decree of court under date of February 13, 1873, changed its name to "Everett," under which title it still remains and will most probably ever continue. The growth of the town was exceedingly slow until the railroad was built, since which time it has made great improvement. Rupp's History of 1846 gives it twenty-five dwellings, two churches (German Reform and Lutheran, and Methodist), three stores and three taverns.

The Barndollars have ever been among the active and aggressive business men of the town. In 1876 M. D. Barndollar erected a large tannery in the western part of the town, and this establishment, enlarged and improved, is today one of the leading industrial plants of the county. Jason Hanks had in 1856 built and subsequently owned and operated a tannery, which gave place to the Barndollar improvement just mentioned. J. B. Williams, lately deceased, had probably more to do with the development of the business interests of the town than any other of its many active citizens. Having come to the place in 1853, and engaging as clerk in Barndollar's store, he began at once a progressive career, which he followed unceasingly during his lifetime, and at the time of his death, in 1891, he was perhaps the leading business citizen of the town.

The project of building a blast furnace at this point was agitated many years before anything definite was accomplished. In the years 1882 and 1883 the building of a branch railroad from Mt. Dallas to the ore mines in Black valley was begun, and soon thereafter, probably in 1884, the erection of the furnace plant was completed. It was first owned and operated by the Everett Iron Company. It has since undergone many changes and improvements, and is at present owned and conducted by Hon. Joseph E. Thropp.

The furnace is located outside of the borough limits in the village of Earlston in West Providence township, but is usually referred to in connection with Everett industries. It is the chief manufacturing plant in the borough and vicinity. Glass works have been established here for some years past, and at different times were busily operated, but at present writing they are closed down.

Other industries are a foundry, planing mills, machine shops, steam flouring mill, and two newspaper establishments; the smaller ones, equally active in business, are two wagon shops, five smith shops, three livery stables, three undertakers' establishments, three barber shops, three butcher shops and one photo gallery. There are also three large hotels, eight churches, two banks, two school buildings, one lawyer, three dentists and four physicians. There are upwards of five hundred residences. As sketches of many of the present day business men will appear in the biographical part of this work, no further space here need be devoted to them.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was formed from Napier in 1840 or 1841. The line between the two townships was re-run and established in 1845. But little is known of its very early history. The low lands of Buffalo creek were probably settled early in the county's history. After this the beautiful valley of Milligan's Cove attracted settlers, but improvements and developments were slow for many years thereafter. Along the main road, which subsequently became the Wheeling turnpike, the settlements naturally became most numerous. The houses along this route were mostly taverns, all of which did a thriving business in those early days, in providing for the great throng of travelers, teams and droves of cattle, which prior to railroad days composed nearly a continuous train along the turnpike.

John Milligan was probably the first settler of Milligan's Cove, and from him the Cove took its name. Little is known concerning him. Tradition says he was a hunter, who made his home in the wilderness from a desire for adventure.

John Cameron owned and operated a small distillery at an

early day about where H. E. May's property is located. One Henry Miller settled in the same community. He was a young man, and lived here but a short time; was found hanging in the woods after having been dead for some time, but as to whether it was a case of suicide or foul play was never found out. While the township was a long time in the process of being cleared and improved, it contains today many fine farms and progressive people. Fruit growing and maple sugar making are recognized industries, along with the tilling of the soil.

White Sulphur Springs, located within the township, is becoming a popular summer resort. See further account of same under "Mineral Springs." Two other active villages are within the township limits: Buffalo Mills is a station on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad. The village stands on top of Buffalo Ridge, which constitutes the water shed dividing the head waters or branches of the Potomac and Juniata rivers. It has two general stores, a grist mill, Odd Fellows' hall, some small shops, a hotel and about twenty dwellings. From Bedford, fourteen miles southwest.

Bard, a station on Bedford division of Pennsylvania railroad, contains a store, blacksmith and wagon shop, schoolhouse, about fifteen private residences, and a flouring mill near by. From Bedford, fourteen and one-half miles by rail, southwest.

HOPEWELL BOROUGH.

The village of Hopewell was laid out in 1855, on the lands of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company. A few buildings, including a store, had been erected here long prior to that date. The iron furnace of Lowery Eichelberger & Sons was for a long time the leading manufactory. It also supported a machine shop for many years, but both these industries have for some years been silent. It was taken from Broad Top township and incorporated into a borough January 7, 1895. Its location is in the coal fields of Broad Top, and on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. It does a very considerable railroad business, and is an active and progressive place generally. It contains four or five general stores, a millinery, two good hotels, a few churches, a fine school building, an opera house, meat market and about seventy private dwellings.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Hopewell township was organized October, 1773, from a part of Barree township, Barree having been a township of Cumberland county before Bedford was cut off. When organized, Hopewell township included all of its present territory, together with Broad Top and Liberty townships and a large part of Huntingdon county.

Several of the pioneers of this section became prominent men of the county, notably Colonel John Piper, who was lieutenant-colonel of Bedford county during the Revolutionary war, and in his official capacity was actively engaged in protecting the frontier settlements from encroachments of the hostile Indians. In 1800 he was appointed major-general of the militia. He was born in Ireland, December 30, 1729, and died in Bedford county, January 31, 1816. In early life he came to this country, and lived a short time at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, but was a citizen of Bedford county when the county was erected, in 1771. His settlement was upon Piper's run. Near his residence, at the end of Black Oak ridge, a log fort was erected, which was frequently occupied by troops who were there stationed for the protection of the frontier. About 1771 Colonel Piper erected a substantial two-story stone dwelling near Piper's run, which was occupied by himself and family as a residence during his lifetime, and by the families of his descendants since that time. The solid walls of this building offered more secure protection from Indian assaults than the usual log or clapboard structure, and this place so frequently became a refuge for the settlers that it was ever afterward known as "Fort Piper." From its substantiality it seemed destined to remain many years as a monument to its illustrious builder and an interesting relic of Revolutionary scenes; but by the fiendish hand of an incendiary it was laid in ruins in the month of August, 1896.

During its occupancy by Colonel Piper a man in his employ named Shorley was killed and scalped by the Indians while fishing in Yellow creek. This was one of the parties referred to by Lieutenant George Ashman in his letter to President Reed, May 19, 1781. See "Revolutionary Period."

William Lane and Isaiah Davis both settled on Yellow creek and together erected a furnace in the year 1801. Lane also built

on Yellow creek, two miles from Hopewell, a nail forge. It was first called a "slitting mill," but afterward became Lemnos' forge, and was operated until about the time of the Civil war. The firm of King & Gates was its last operators. Old Bedford Forge was an industrial plant of about the same period, and at the time its operations ceased it was under control of Gates & Dasher.

Within the limits of the township are three villages: Steeletown, Tatesville and Eichelbergertown.

Steeletown, called Yellow Creek postoffice, is located on the stream from which the office takes its name, and is about midway between Hopewell and Loysburg. It contains a flouring mill, blacksmith shop, good stores and about fifteen residences. Five churches and two school buildings are near by.

Tatesville, about three miles north of Everett, has a store, postoffice, two churches, a school house and fourteen or fifteen dwellings.

Eichelbergertown, about one and a half miles from Hopewell, contains a store and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

HYNDMAN BOROUGH.

The thrifty borough of Hyndman is located within the township of Londonderry, in the southwestern part of the county, at the confluence of Little and Big Wills creeks, and the junction of the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Connellsville division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the two roads running nearly parallel from this point to Cumberland.

The town may be said to date from about 1840, when Samuel Waters settled here. He built a bridge across the creek and afterward purchased land and built the first house near by. The village took the name of "Bridgeport" from this new bridge. This place became the head of the rafting stations along Wills creek, and a large lumber business was for some years carried on. The first public house was built by Solomon Albright and kept by Captain Peter Smith. The first store was opened by Enoch Cade, about 1850.

Bridgeport was incorporated into a borough at September term of court, 1877, and, at December term following, the name was changed to "Hyndman." This was in honor of E. K.

Hyndman, president of the Pittsburg and Western railroad. The town is beautifully located at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, is lighted by electricity, and has an abundant supply of pure mountain water from Laurel run, on Wills mountain. Being a competitive point for two railroads, this town has the best railroad facilities and is the most desirable point for manufacturers in the county. A coal mine is now being operated within three miles of town. Here is located a plant of the Savage Fire Brick Company for the manufacture of silica, fire, paving and coking brick, with a daily capacity of 20,000; a large tannery owned by Elk Tanning Company, a steam flouring mill and a planing mill. Large quantities of lime are shipped from this place. There are three large general stores, two jewelry stores, a hardware store, a drug store and a clothing store, three good hotels, five churches, a fine two-story white brick borough building, and an elegant two-story seven-room school house, with all the modern improvements, and an excellent graded school.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

Juniata township was erected in the year 1853, out of Harrison and Napier. It is situated in the western part of the county, with the rugged Allegheny as its protection from western storms. Considerable controversy was had over the adoption of a name for the new township, but the one agreed upon was certainly the most appropriate of any that may have been suggested, as the fountain head of the beautiful stream bearing that name is in the mountains on the west, and the same stream flows through the entire length of the township, receiving numerous contributions to swell its onward march to the sea.

The very early settlers in this region were but few in number, and there was but little development in the farming business until 1825 or 1830. Casper Statler was one of the earliest inhabitants. He settled at West End about 1790, and became the owner of a large extent of land. He kept the first tavern along the pike. Marcus Metzger, who had been a Hessian soldier under the British in the Revolutionary war, came to this county from Somerset and settled on Dry Ridge in 1797, where he died in 1815. He was a very prominent tavernkeeper along the pike. His son Andrew was afterward sheriff of the county, as was

also his son John; the latter likewise served three terms in the legislature. George Newman, another early settler, is said to have carried his grists on his back fifteen miles to Fate's mill, near Cumberland, and at one time walked the entire distance on snowshoes. Frederick Hillegass was another early settler, who came here from Montgomery county about 1809 and settled on the bottom lands at the headwaters of the Juniata. His descendants are numerous in the same community today, and are among Juniata's most substantial citizens.

New Buena Vista is the only village within the township. Lewis Wambaugh, a shoemaker, was the first known resident of the place. The village dates from about 1842. It was laid out in 1847 on land of Jacob Adams. John Lawrence started the first store, and John W. Robinson the first tavern. It now contains a church, a school house, three stores, three blacksmith shops, one wagonmaker shop, one cooper shop, one rustic-chair factory, one undertaking and cabinetmaking establishment, one saddler shop, one tailor shop, one planing mill, one licensed hotel, a telephone office and an election house. There are twenty-five dwelling houses, and a population of about one hundred.

KIMMELL TOWNSHIP.

Kimmell township was erected out of the northern part of King and a triangular corner of the eastern part of Union, in the year 1889. It was so named in honor of Judge Francis M. Kimmell, who was president-judge of this district from 1852 to 1862. The northwestern corner of this township is on the Blue Knob, which is considered the most elevated point in Bedford county. The formation of this township being of rather recent date, its early history is to be found with that of King township, following.

Lewistown is a hamlet within this township, about one mile from Blair county line. It has two stores, two churches, one or two shops and a few dwellings. The postoffice here is named "Queen." King postoffice is on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg road. The place does not assume the dignity of a village, but it is in the midst of a thickly settled community for some distance around. This township and King township are located in the beautiful limestone valley lying west of Dunnings moun-

tain, and comprise one of the finest farming sections and many of the most frugal and scientific farmers of Bedford county.

KING TOWNSHIP.

King township was organized in 1876 from the eastern half of Union, and, since the detachment of Kimmell, above described, it now occupies the southeastern part of what was formerly Union township until above date. The name "King" was given it in honor of the late Hon. Alexander King, who was president-judge of this district from June, 1864, to January, 1871, which was the time of his death. The rich limestone valley extending through this and Kimmell townships, and now called "Moses valley," is referred to in all title papers as "Indian Path valley." Through this valley and on to Frankstown, Blair county, extended an old Indian trail which was doubtless trodden over by the Indian hunter and wanderer for ages prior to the white man's settlement in the valley, and was still occasionally so used up to the time of the Revolution.

One of the earliest pioneers was Christian King, who located near the "Three Springs," a well known spot in this section. Residing here during a period of disturbance between the Indians and settlers, Mr. King, his wife, infant son and a girl who lived with them were taken captives by the Indians. Mr. King was carried off in one direction and the others in another direction, and were thus kept in captivity and separated for two or three years, each being informed the meanwhile that the other was killed. At the end of this period they were either ransomed or enabled to make a successful escape, and both husband and wife arrived at their little cabin home about the same time. The joy of such a reunion cannot well be described in words. The boy lived to be an old man, and some of his descendants still live in the same part of this county. From the presence of Indian graves in the northern section of this township (now Kimmell), and from tradition concerning them, it seems that an Indian settlement at one time existed near the line between this and Blair county.

A story is told of Mathias and Peter Bucher, who came from Adams county to this valley at an early date and began an improvement. One day, while at work in the field, they heard the report of rifles, and on a quiet investigation they found about

a dozen dusky warriors engaged in rifle practice. Without revealing their identity to the sportsmen they at once returned to their cabins, saddled their horses and came to Fort Bedford, from which place, after a short tarry, they returned to Adams county. They came back after some time, however, and again took up the work of improvement.

In 1781 one Bowser was shot and wounded by the Indians near the Three Springs.

The Moses are an old-line family of this valley, and have long been well-to-do people. The pioneer Moses is supposed to

Oldest Grist Mill in Operation in Bedford County, Built at Weyant in 1807.

have located here in about 1760. In 1781 the Fickes family became established here by the coming of Isaac Fickes from Adams county. The Imlers were also early settlers, and are numerous there still. They have always been among the leaders in education and all other progressive movements. The Shimers, Mooreheads, Pressels and Gochenours have also left good records, and are still among the progressive inhabitants of the place.

The village of Weyant, located within this township, comprises two stores, a church, a school house, a blacksmith shop, about twelve or thirteen dwelling houses and an old stone

mill building which is one of the ancient landmarks of pioneer days in this section. It is said to be the first gristmill within the borders of the present township, and was built by Samuel Way in 1807. Some improved machinery has been added to it or taken the place of the old as the same wore out, but the building is the same as of yore. It is still in fair condition, and continues to serve the nearby farmers by grinding out the golden grain. Should no misfortune occur to the ancient industrial plant, before this sketch book comes before the public it will then have rounded out an even century of continued usefulness to mankind. It is now owned and operated by David Shoenfelt, who, while doing excellent work for his patrons, takes much care and pride in keeping up his old historic industry in good working order.

The village of Imler occupies a position on the west side of Pine Ridge, at the main cross roads; it has a general store, a union church, a graded school building, several new and commodious private dwelling houses and two or three minor industries. The place is at present the northern terminus of the finished part of the Bedford and Hollidaysburg railroad, to which the surrounding community furnishes considerable trade.

Osterburg, lying mostly within this township, though partly in East St. Clair, is the most progressive hamlet in the county. It was laid out about twenty-five years ago by William Oster, after whom the place took its name. The buildings are comparatively new and well constructed. Two general stores, a photo gallery, confectionery, a printing establishment, a roller flour mill, a saw and planing mill, a town hall, physician's office, smith shop, etc., with twenty-five or so dwellings, compose the village. It affords also one of the foremost and oldest brass bands of the county. This band has kept up a complete organization for twenty-eight years, and two or three of its charter members are still with it.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Liberty is located in the northeastern part of the county. It was cut off from Hopewell about 1845. It is rich in minerals as well as farm lands. This township lies partially within the Woodcock valley, which was the scene of In-

dian massacres already referred to in this work. It lies between Tussey's mountain and Warrior's ridge. For information relative to the murder of Captain Phillips and his men the reader is respectfully referred to an abstract of a letter by Colonel John Piper, dated August 6, 1780, under "The Revolutionary Period." Tradition locates the scene of this massacre at a point near the present location of the old Powelton furnace. One of the earliest settlers was a German by name of Sebastian Shoup, who located where Saxton borough now stands, prior to the Revolution. He built a fort or blockhouse near the present site of the railroad depot; this served as a temporary protection for many settlers near by, who gathered here occasionally when the Indians became troublesome. The insufficiency of the fort, however, made it necessary for the settlers to seek more remote and more secure fortification, and the place and community were abandoned until after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The building of the Powelton iron furnace was begun in 1879, and in 1882 it was put in blast. This was a well equipped, modern plant, and for a few years did an active business. Financial entanglements caused it to close out for a long time, when, a few years since, improvements were made to the plant and work resumed for about a year under the management of the Saxton Furnace Company, but at present operations are again silent.

The village of Stonerstown is nearly one hundred years old. In its early days it was a thrifty and industrious village, but when the course of the railroad was changed from the skirts of the village to its present location on the other side of the borough of Saxton, the latter place absorbed the commercial trade and left Stonerstown in the rear. It still supports a store and a few other small industries, besides being the place of residence of forty or fifty families. Special mention of its schools will appear under the chapter relative to schools and education.

The Stolers, Shoups, Rhodes, Cyphers, Littles and other families of early settlers are represented in the community today by descendants who do honor to their worthy forefathers in maintaining positions of exalted citizenship.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township was formed out of the southern part of Union by decree of court of January 3, 1899. This is at present the youngest member of the family of political districts now comprising Bedford county. By this district lying among the base hills of the Allegheny mountains, its surface is very much broken. In many instances the wild soil has yielded to industry and perseverance, and now yields liberal crops to the thrifty husbandman. The early history of Lincoln, like that of Kimmell and King, will be found embodied in that of Union township, as these three, with the present Union, constitute four almost equal sections of old Union township. Lovely, the only hamlet and postoffice in the township, has two stores and ten residences.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the very old townships of the county, having been organized about 1785. The low lands are quite fertile, which caused an early settlement of this district. Ludwick Lybarger was a very early settler. He located on Wolf Camp run while the Indians were still numerous and troublesome in the region. He and his family were at one time obliged to flee to Cumberland for safety. His son John afterward lived here, but went to the Mexican war and never returned. Through his descendants the name is still perpetuated in the same section of the county.

Cornelius Devore owned one of the first mills in the township. He left several children. Two or three families of Tomlinsons moved into the vicinity about the same time. John Dunn resided here prior to 1795. Two or three families of Shaws also located here at a little earlier date. George Carpenter settled near the site of Hyndman at an early day and his descendants in the community at present are numerous. John Fait owned and operated one of the first gristmills and probably the first sawmill of this region. He also ran a distillery and blacksmith shop. Cornelius Devore erected a mill where Cook's mill now is, about the time of the building of Fait's mill. He also had a sawmill and a distillery. John Miller served in the Revolutionary war and soon thereafter settled on Wills creek. The names of some other prominent

families of this township will appear in the volume of biographies.

Fossilville, a station on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad, has a gristmill and ten or twelve dwelling houses, besides one or two stores. It is about four miles north of Hyndman.

Cook's Mills, a village five miles south of Hyndman, has also a good mill, store, school house and a few residences.

MANN TOWNSHIP.

This township is small in both population and territory. It is situated in the southeastern extremity of the county. It was formerly a part of Southampton, until the 8th of December, 1876, when by a decree of the court of quarter sessions it was erected into a separate township. It was named in honor of the late Hon. Job Mann, at one time a prominent and popular citizen of this county.

John Shaffer was one of the earliest settlers. He came here when Indian hostilities were frequent and was often in danger of an attack. It is said that he and his wife reaped grain together with rifles strapped on their backs to be ready for any attempted surprise by the savages. Mr. Shaffer was a hunter as well as a farmer; he wore buckskin pantaloons and a deerskin cap. He died about 1818, having raised a good sized family. William Imes, Thomas Jay, Elijah Shipley and John Lashley all located in this region about the beginning of last century and raised large families, some of whose descendants are still cultivating the lands of their forefathers.

Both the method and implements of agriculture for a long time employed in this region were of the most primitive character.

The Morse family is another prominent one of this region. They have for many years been great land owners and progressive citizens.

A story is told of an old man and his wife who years ago lived near the Wigfield homestead, and whose lives and deaths were alike mysterious to everybody of the neighborhood. They were childless and reputed wealthy. No one knows who they were or whence they came. The old lady died first and was buried by her husband. Tradition says he buried his treasure

with her. Finally the old man mysteriously disappeared, and some time afterward his grave was found beside that of his wife, off in the woods some distance from any habitation. Search was at one time made for the buried treasure, but the searcher's courage failed him after digging a little about the grave, and he suddenly abandoned his project.

Artemas is a village in this township, comprising two churches, one school, two stores, a chopping mill, sawmill, a blacksmith shop, a repair shop and eight or nine residences. It was named in honor of Artemas Bennett, the first resident.

Piney Creek is a post-village of four or five residences on a little stream of same name. It has also a store, gristmill and sawmill.

Purcell comprises a church, school, a store, a few shops and five or six family residences.

Silver Mills is a hamlet in the southeastern part of the township and is consequently as remote as possible from the county seat. It has a store, smith shop, gristmill, and Patriotic Order Sons of America hall. It lies thirty-one miles from Bedford.

MANN'S CHOICE BORO.

The borough of Mann's Choice was incorporated November 29, 1886, out of Harrison township. It is the principal railroad station between Bedford and Hyndman. It was named in honor of Hon. Job Mann, at whose instance a postoffice was established at this point. The old Cuppett house is one of the ancient landmarks of the early village. For many years it served as a wayside inn, and, were it gifted with memory and speech, it could relate many interesting stories of stage-coach days. But few, if any, other improvements than the old tavern were here prior to 1871, when the railroad was built. From this date the village began to grow. The building of a tannery, however, was completed prior thereto, or in 1868. The town was laid out principally on lands of V. V. Wertz, in 1872. The tannery, with its various added improvements, has long been the leading industry of the town, and has contributed largely to its wealth and prosperity. It is now owned by the Elk Tanning Company. The town is not well laid out as to right angles and parallel streets, but it is well built. A large hotel with many modern appointments and large and commodious rooms is a

marked feature of the place. The late Bedford County Directory refers to this borough as follows:

Mann's Choice. On the Bedford Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, 8 miles west of Bedford. It is a town of considerable activity, with a fast growing business trade. Beside the usual smaller industries, it contains the second largest steam tannery in the county. A large steam flouring mill equipped with latest improved machinery, a lumber and planing mill and an up to date cider plant. There are also three or four general stores besides a number of special lines, such as hardware, drugs, boots and shoes, groceries, jewelry and clothing, a livery stable, one good hotel, three churches and a good graded schooi.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township was erected out of Providence in 1840. It is today the largest district of the county, nearly square in its outline, and contains about eighty-eight square miles. Much of the region remained in a state of wilderness until long after surrounding sections were settled and improved. Great progress has been made during later years, and some exceptionally fine farms are to be found in Monroe.

The early settlers were of various nativities, most of them from eastern Pennsylvania. They were generally poor but industrious, and they soon became inured to the hardships of pioneer life. John Amick was an early settler who lived and died in this district. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife (*nee* Brill) lived to the age of 107 years. Jacob Fletcher came from Maryland to Monroe township in 1793, and spent the remainder of his life on his first settlement. He had a large family, which mostly settled in the same community. Many of the descendants of this early family of Fletchers have held local and county offices and have always been in the forefront of progress in their home community.

Hunting, in the early days of this region, was not so much a sport as an occupation of necessity. Many families subsisted largely on wild game, and the early pioneers became great hunters.

Other early settlers and afterward prominent families of this section were the Gillmans, Snyders, Kinnards, Barkmans, Markels, Nycums, Hankses, Akerses and many others.

Within such large area there are necessarily several small

villages. The largest of these in this township is Clearville. William Evans was the original owner of the land on which the village stands, and he built its first house in the year 1823. Philip Evans built and kept the first hotel. James Marshall was the first merchant. He came here from Fulton county in 1835. By him the village was named. The village is finely located on a tableland lying east of Clear ridge. It frequently supports a fall term of local normal school. It has two churches, two schools, a hotel and the usual small industries.

Robisonville, on the road leading from Everett to Hancock, in the southeastern corner of the township, was named after William Robison, who cut the timber and built the first house where the village stands. He made a settlement here about 1797. He was a shoemaker by trade. The village now includes a store, school house and about twenty-five inhabitants.

Postoffices have also been established at the hamlets of Chapmans Run, Emerson, Pine Ridge and Steckman.

NAPIER TOWNSHIP.

Napier township, when erected out of Bedford and St. Clair, in or about 1812, comprised a large territory, and even since the detachment of Harrison and Juniata it is still a large district. It is probable that it was named in honor of General Napier, who distinguished himself about that time in the Peninsular war. Primitive customs and dress prevailed and rude implements of toil were used here up to a later date than in many other sections. But improvements along all lines, of late years, have been continuous, and Napier today is one of the most advanced sections of the county. The Shawnee Indians, it is said, had a camp or village about one and one-half miles from Schellsburg, on a stream now bearing that name, a place to which reference is had at different points in previous chapters. The murder of the Tull family within this section, an account of which appears in another chapter, was an event of tragic interest of Napier's history.

Much of Napier's interesting history relates to the section now included in Schellsburg and New Paris boroughs, and will be treated in the sketches of those places. George Crissman and John Rogers both lived in this township many years ago. One day, in winter, when out hunting together, they got lost

and, disagreeing as to the course to take for their homes, they separated, and Rogers arrived home safely by nightfall, but Crissman did not get back. A search was instituted, which proved fruitless, and his body was not found until the following spring, when it was discovered in the mountains on Somerset county side.

Chestnut ridge was in those early days regarded as almost valueless as farming land, while today it contains as fine improvements and as productive soil as can anywhere be found in the county. Deeply underlying the surface of the ridge is excellent limestone, and this formation accounts for the numerous "sink holes" found along the ridge near the summit in many places. Along the base of this ridge in Napier township, and in the St. Clairs, are to be found clear, cold springs of pure water, unexcelled anywhere in the state.

John and Gideon Rowser were early settlers and both famous hunters. John Williams, a tailor by trade, moved to this township from Bedford in 1802. He was a son of John Williams, who settled in West Providence. A Mrs. Wells, who with her family occupied the same place previously, died and was buried near by, and it is related that she and two of her children who died about the same time were wrapped in hickory bark as their only shroud. John Williams married Nancy Dunlap, a daughter of Captain Richard and Jane Dunlap. Jane Dunlap, whose first husband was John Frasier, Esq., was the mother of William Frasier, the first white child born in Bedford county. (See Chapter VIII.) Jacob Hull, a blacksmith, located on the east side of Chestnut ridge in about 1800. John Winegardner, Philip Henry Hoover, Stephen Wonders, Joseph W. Sleek, and John S. Statler were among the early settlers and history makers of Napier. Allen Conley, of Mifflin county, came to this township in 1810, and raised a large family of intelligent children. One of his sons, the late Hon. Isaiah Conley, was captain of a company in the Civil war, and afterward an associate judge of the county. His valued contribution to the story of Tull's Hill massacre will be found under Chapter XI. In the brevity of this sketch justice cannot be done to all the progressive citizens of this large district, especially to the class of progressive farmers for whose thrift and industry Napier has long been noted.

Within the limits of Napier are the two boroughs of New Paris and Schellsburg, which will be treated separately from this sketch. In addition to these there are no towns or villages. Napier is a railway station and postoffice. Point is a hamlet of a few residences, church, school-house and store with a post-office. Helixville, at the foot of the mountain, has two or three churches and as many dwellings. A late disastrous fire destroyed two good country stores at this place.

NEW PARIS BOROUGH.

The borough of New Paris, lying at the western base of Chestnut ridge, within Napier township, was incorporated a borough September 7, 1882. Its first house was erected by William M. Blackburn. It was still standing until recently, though unoccupied, in the northeastern part of the town, and was lately the property of Mrs. Mitchell. It was torn down a short time since.

The people of this place have always taken very active part in the work of churches and schools, and the business industries have generally profited by a large trade from the mountain population of a large area on the west. The County Directory further describes the town as follows:

> The Evangelical Association, United Brethren, Reform and Methodists have good churches here. There are four excellent stores, one grocery and fifty-four private residences. The industries are a steam sawmill, planing mill, grist mill, water power sawmill and a foundry near the town. There are also two rustic chair factories and various shops within its limits; a graded school with three rooms adorns the village. Number of inhabitants, 235. From Bedford, thirteen miles west.

PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH.

The borough of Pleasantville was incorporated February 22, 1871. It is situated within West St. Clair township, on the main road leading from Bedford to Johnstown. Bejamin Bowen was a pioneer settler of this place, and owned the greater portion of the land upon which the town was laid out. Benjamin Bowen, Jr., owned the land at the time the town was laid out. The town has built up mostly since 1872, when A. L. Hench established a steam tannery here.

The first house within the present borough limits is said to have been built by William Hancock in 1824 or 1825. He also built the first grist mill in the place in 1833. It was on or about the site of the present new building now owned and operated by Mr. Wendel. The first store was kept by Moses Dubbs in 1833-36. John Bateman had a tannery of primitive style on the site of the late Thomas Wisegarver's buildings. The tannery of Mr. Hench above noted was a great boon for the mountain town and the region beyond it, from which came the bark necessary for the tannery's consumption. The tannery building was forty by one hundred and seventy-six feet, and the necessary power was furnished by a twenty-horsepower engine. Twelve or fifteen men were regularly employed in running the business, besides many extra hands during bark season. A lively trade was kept up at this industry for about twenty years, when panicky times set in, and the larger plants of this character began to consume and devour the small ones. It then shared the common fate of its sister institutions throughout the country. About the time of the establishment of the tannery, Samuel W. Hann erected and put in operation a new steam foundry, which for some years also had a prosperous experience; but its history proved the same as the tannery, and both plants are comparatively silent, except for other business on smaller scale now conducted in the buildings. Owing to the lack of employment for its young men of late years, there has been a continual emigration of that class of Pleasantville's citizens to other places of greater business activity, and as a result the community is losing its muscle and energy, which alone could restore its past condition of thrift and enterprise. These young men, however, on leaving the village of their nativity, have very generally made their mark elsewhere as being possessed of true American grit. The people of this place have, especially during the past twenty-five years or more, been much interested in educational affairs, and have maintained good schools.

EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Providence township was created about 1780, and then included Brush creek valley, now in Fulton county, and a large section of the eastern part of Bedford county. By a decree of court on June 7, 1844, the township was divided into East and

West Providence, as they now exist. Ray's Hill mountain constitutes the entire eastern boundary of East Providence; Broad Top limits it on the north, West Providence on the west, and Monroe on the south.

The early history of this section is full of tragic interest. Many of the scenes of Indian atrocities and excitement, as related in previous chapters, were laid within the present rich and peaceful valleys of East Providence. The old packhorse trail which for ages was used by the savages, and for many

The Old Turnpike Bridge at the Crossing Built 1818.

years thereafter by the white settlers and Indian traders, crossed this section from east to west, and it was subsequently opened up as a military road for the movement of Forbes' army in 1758. It was afterward called the Old State Road, and so continued until the turnpike was built. At Juniata Crossings, within this township, a small stockade fort was built in the summer of 1758, whose protection was frequently sought by the settlers when Indian invasions were threatening. Other reference to this place as a military post has been made in previous pages.

The old chain bridge which spanned the Juniata at this place was a novel arrangement. In place of cables, as used in modern suspension bridges, huge chains, securely fastened on one side to the rocky cliffs and on the other to a stone pier, supported a plank bridge, which served the traveling public for many years.

This bridge, however, had been torn down some time when, in 1818, the wooden turnpike bridge was erected. The latter, while still standing as a relic of the busy turnpike days, is unsafe, and is no longer used for travel. The murder of the Peck family, elsewhere related in this work, occurred within this township.

In 1756 a stubbornly fought battle took place in Ray's Cove between about one hundred Indians, under the noted chiefs Shingas and Jacobs, on the one side, and Captain Culbertson, with about fifty men, on the other. It was a most bloody engagement, and, while Culbertson's men were finally victorious in putting the enemy to rout, their victory was bought at a fearful price.

The old three-story stone tavern at the Juniata Crossings was built about 1818 by a Mr. Dennison. It is in the midst of wild, romantic scenery, and is still a delightful resort for strangers and travelers.

A German by name of John Foor came from Philadelphia at an early day and settled in this region while it was still a wilderness. He was the progenitor of the great family of Foors which comprise such a large part of the population of East Providence today. Christian Felten, also a German and from Philadelphia, came and settled here in 1807. He had a large family, and his descendants are also numerous in the same locality at this time. Other early settlers and ancestors of afterward prominent families were the Nycums, Hinishes, Fishers, Manspeakers, Chamberlains, Connors, Williamses and many others.

Gapsville, Graceville, Jackson Mill, Mattie and Ray's Hill are small but flourishing hamlets of this township.

This township, and especially Ray's Cove, probably gave as liberally of her citizen soldiery to the great Civil war as any other section of equal population anywhere.

WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

West Providence became an independent district in 1844, as stated above. Like its sister district of East Providence, this section has been the stage of many dramatic scenes in the period of early settlements. To relate all the stories which history and tradition have perpetuated through the ages concerning it would require more space than we can here give to all the districts of the county.

There is a nook in the rocks along the west bank of Shaver's creek which is locally known as Fort Defiance. Here, tradition tells us, the early white settlers constructed a rude fortification, to which they sometimes fled for security. The pioneers of this region were mostly English-speaking people of Scotch or Irish ancestry. They came from the older settlements of the state, as well as from Maryland and Virginia. They were mostly poor, but industrious, brave and contented. Their wants were few and easily supplied. Hunting was a vocation as well as a sportive pastime. They were patriotic, hospitable and sober. The manufacture of distilled liquors was not an industry here as in many other sections. Churches and schools were early supported, and an unwavering interest therein is still maintained.

John Ritchey settled on the river below Everett as early as 1772. About 1778 Joseph Sparks came from Frederick county, Maryland, and settled south of the river. Three of his sons, Joseph, Solomon and James, were soldiers of the War of 1812. Solomon was captain of the company. Some of the family of Sparks were afterward soldiers in the Civil war. John Williams was a tailor by trade, who came from Goshen, Orange county, New York, as early as 1780, and settled near Brush creek, where he afterward followed farming in connection with tailoring. He was the progenitor of a large number of the name who still live in the community. Samuel Clark, a native of Ireland, removed from Delaware and settled on Shaver's creek about 1780. He lived to a very advanced age. Peter Weaverling, another early pioneer, was a wagon maker. He also owned a saw mill; he died in 1854. Jacob Weaverling, his brother, kept a hotel on the state road, and in 1843 erected what has since been known as the Weaverling stone house. The Woys, Bartons, Hughes, Morgarts, Fishers, Snyders,

Prices, Menches, Englands and others were early residents who have left, both by their own deeds and that of their posterity, excellent records on the history of West Providence.

The village of Earlston, on the river near Everett, is a new town, built up since the establishment of the furnace at this place. Mench is an active hamlet on the road from Everett to Mattie, containing a store, shop, school, church and a dozen dwellings.

RAINSBURG BOROUGH.

The borough of Rainsburg was incorporated November 17, 1856. As a village it is very old, and nothing definite is known as to its first settler. It was, however, but a hamlet of a half-dozen houses in 1825, though it grew rapidly for a few years thereafter.

James Donahoe was an early comer to the place, having been here prior to 1800. After keeping a store and a hotel and running a tannery for fifteen years, he removed to Southampton township. A steam tannery was for many years past the chief industry of the place, but it was destroyed by fire a few years ago and has never been rebuilt. The town has long been noted for the seminary which it maintained with excellent record for a long time; a history of this institution will be found under "Schools and Education." The inhabitants have always been active in church work as well as education, and in the number and character of church buildings it excels almost all other villages in the county. The streets are parallel and at right angles, the lots evenly laid out, streets well shaded, and the town supplied with a good water system.

SAXTON BOROUGH.

The borough of Saxton, like that of St. Clairsville, was incorporated in 1867. The village began with the building of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, in 1855-56. It was laid out shortly prior thereto by James Saxton and Jacob Fockler, of Huntingdon, and lies at the junction of Shoup's run with the Juniata. Here are located the machine shops, round-houses and principal buildings of the railroad, which give employment to many workmen. The buildings of the town are exceptionally substantial and attractive, and a good water system and electric light system add greatly to the value and

wealth of the place. Four or five churches, a large school building, an Odd Fellows' hall, twelve or thirteen stores, two hotels, one or two boarding-houses, besides the usual small industries of a town of this size, are here to be found. The town supports a weekly periodical called the *Saxton Herald.*

SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.

The ancient borough of Schellsburg has (at least in the opinion of the author) the finest location of any town in the county. On the eastern base of Chestnut ridge, and on a plain gracefully sloping toward the rising sun, with broad and fertile farms stretching far and wide, both north and south, and with rugged hills sufficiently distant eastward to present a magnificent view, the old town rests in the habiliments of its former loveliness and its present serenity.

About 1798 or '99 John Schell, a resident of Montgomery county, settled with his family about nine miles west of Bedford, on the banks of the Shawnese Cabin creek, a point about a mile or so south of the present town of Schellsburg. He soon thereafter purchased considerable quantities of land in and around his place of settlement, and these purchases included the site of the village now under discussion. This tract was originally patented to James Anderson on the 15th of June, 1776, and named in the patent, "nine miles tract." John Schell obtained the deed for this tract in 1801, and soon thereafter commenced building a large house in the western part of the town as subsequently laid out, for the purpose of keeping a tavern and store. He got an inn-keeper's license in 1803, and continued in business for three years, when he retired to his farm and mill property south of the town. The building above referred to stands not only as an interesting relic of an ancient settlement today, but as a serviceable and comfortable hostlery still. It is now under the most capable management of the aged Mrs. Colvin and her two sons. It is one of those points along the much traveled highway which the traveler arranges in advance to stop at for meal or lodgment.

The first settlers of the place were the Palatinates, though other nationalities soon followed. The town was laid out by John Schell, on the 9th of November, 1808. The first lots were sold the following spring, and the purchasers were John Schell,

Jr., Philip Reed, George Knoblock, Peter Schell, Jacob Schell, William Korhison, John Clark, Christian Beneigh, Joseph Wagoner and Michael Reed. Soon thereafter a log school-house was built by the inhabitants on lots 23 and 24. These lots, according to a deed subsequently made, seem to have been a gift by John Schell to the town for school, church or other public uses. His generous spirit was further shown by his granting to the citizens of the town the free use of the water flowing from a spring in the western part of the town. The old school-house was extensively repaired in 1814, and in 1825 a new brick building, twenty-four by thirty-five feet, two stories high, was erected for an academy, on the corner near the present Reformed church. In 1855 the academy was leased for public school purposes, and it was so used until 1872, when a new four-room building was erected a little distance north of the academy, in a fine location, and this building is now in use. The old log church and the union cemetery on the rise of the ridge, a half mile west of the town, form a picturesque, interesting and historic spot. A more complete account will be given on this subject under "Churches and Religious Societies."

The Directory of Bedford County, published in 1900, speaks of Schellsburg as follows:

Schellsburg—At a distance of 5 miles east of the Allegheny mountains and 9 miles west of Bedford, this quiet village has a picturesque location on the sun side of Chestnut Ridge near its southern extremity. For a rural village it has more than the usual number of large, substantial buildings, many of which were built in the days of the stage-coach and conestoga wagon, when the hostelries of Schellsburg were well and favorably known to the travelers and teamsters who journeyed over the old turnpike, the one time great thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its present population, including the school district, is about 400. Though in earlier days the town experienced a more noticeable business activity, it is still the center of much trade as may be judged from its six general stores, one hardware store, hotel, two marble shops, and the usual mechanical establishments, all of which are doing a prosperous business. The four brick church buildings of the town belong respectively to the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the German Reformed, and the Lutheran congregations. Owing in part to its healthful location, its scenic landscape environment and its well known schools, public and select, Schellsburg has many

advantages as a residence town. Schellsburg was named in honor of John Schell who laid out the town in 1808.

SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Snake Spring township was taken from Colerain and West Providence, on September 5, 1857. It takes its name from a spring on the Hartley farm, which has been called "Snake-Spring," from time immemorial. There is a tradition that the Snake Indians at one time had a camp about this spring. When erected, this township was styled "Snake Spring Valley" township; why and how the word "valley" was dropped from the title is not now understood. As to the names, nationalities and purposes of the brave pioneers who invaded the wilds and solitude of this region, tradition alone preserves the record, and much data that would doubtless have made most interesting history has long since passed into oblivion.

Three brothers by the name of Moore settled in the valley prior to 1763, and during an Indian invasion of the community, when on their way to Fort Bedford, these families were met by the Indians, and, becoming separated, it was supposed that one of the brothers was slain. It proved, however, that he had been captured, and seven years afterward he made his escape and returned home.

"Allaquippa Town" seems to have been an Indian village of some size, in the vicinity of Mt. Dallas. Elizabeth Tussey, a widow, obtained title to this land in 1763, and resided upon it for several years. The mountain nearby, formerly called "Terrace," was no doubt afterward named "Tussey" in honor of her. Some idea of her courage and valor can be imagined when we consider that she and her children lived alone in this wild wilderness section, subject at all time to the danger of wild beasts or the still more savage Indians. In making a conveyance of her property afterward, she is said to have ridden horseback to Philadelphia to acknowledge her deed.

Allaquippa was an Indian queen of some prominence among her people. She moved from here to Turtle creek, and in 1754 she was living at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and was then visited by Washington, in whose journal the incident was mentioned.

But few permanent settlements were made in the valley

until after the Revolutionary war. The early settlements were frequently transient by reason of Indian disturbances. It will be observed that Snake Spring Valley is but an extension of Friends' Cove, or, rather, the two constitute one and the same valley, separated only by an artificial boundary line. There is no marked distinction, therefore, in the history of their early settlement.

The Lutz carding and fulling mill was an early industry of the township, and remained so until a comparatively few years ago. The Smouses, Ritcheys, Snyders, Hartleys, Mortimers, Hershbergers and Ashcoms have long been prominent families in this section. Foreman and Valley Mills are the only two hamlets within the township. These each contain a few houses and some local industry.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Southampton was organized about 1799, since which time it has been greatly reduced in territorial extent by the formation of new townships from it. The last one taken from it was Mann, in 1876, an account of which has been given.

Most of the present residents of the township are descendants of the early pioneers. Elisha Huff was one of the earliest settlers of Black Valley. He lived there during the revolutionary war, and would take no part on either side, and was therefore accused of toryism. He discovered a saltpetre mine in Sweet Root Gap, and the authorities agreed to exempt him from military duty provided he would furnish what saltpetre he could mine for the use of the army. Huff agreed to this, and, living upon the mountain, worked the mine until the close of the war. His wife was with him, and beneath the shelter of a rock on Warrior's ridge she became the mother of a child, a son whom they named Michael, and who lived in the township until his death in 1855. Jacob Adams was born in Loudon county, Virginia, served in the revolution as captain, and was present at the battle of Trenton. His sword is still in possession of the family. His son, William Adams, born 1805, assisted his father in the erection of a gristmill on Sweet Root in 1825. The mill remained standing until a few years ago.

The earliest grist mill was probably erected prior to 1780 by one Fliehart. In a few years this was torn down and rebuilt

down the stream by Simon Howser. The Howser mill was afterward torn down and one erected by Bernard Oneal. A number of other small mills were constructed in the early history of the township.

The first school-house in Black Valley was a small log building which stood near where Adams' old mill stands today. It was erected in 1808, and part of its foundation walls are still to be seen on the spot.

James Donahoe was the progenitor of the large family of that name now residents of the township. Francis Donahoe was one to whose enterprise and public spirit, in a large measure, the building of the Catholic church in Bean's Cove is due. Bean's Cove was noted for its big families. At one time there were fourteen families in the Cove averaging fifteen children each, all full grown and healthy.

Lost run, on the farm now owned by Peter Donahoe, is an interesting natural phenomenon. Two streams here come together, and their united waters disappear in a large subterranean cavity. Where they emerge, if at all, has never been discovered, though several attempts have been made to solve the mystery. Abel Johnson, Sr., came from Capon, now West Virginia, to Southampton, about 1800. He moved into a new log house purchased from Samuel Tewell, which house is still standing, and is now the property of Abel Johnson, Jr., who is eighty-two years of age, and the oldest living native of the township. There are at least two other residents of equal age, but who were born elsewhere. It is to this generous and venerable gentleman that the writer is indebted for contributing a portion of above facts, and for his approval of all that has been stated.

Thomas Leakins was the pioneer Methodist of this region. He is noted for having performed a large number of marriage ceremonies; Pennsylvania at that time having no marriage license law, and Maryland and Virginia both having such laws, there was naturally quite an emigration of free marriage applicants from those states to the southern borders of this state, and Rev. Leakins held a fortunate geographical position. Many older families prominent in Southampton's early history might here be named, but as their sketches will more properly appear in the biographical work (with which this author has nothing to do) we shall leave such further sketches to the biographer.

The village of Chaneysville was called after Thomas Chaney, Jr., who located here and built the first house, between 1830 and 1835. Mr. Johnson says he remembers being present and seeing the first tree cut for this house. Daniel Tewell was an early inhabitant, hunter and trapper, who lived here, and died at the age of one hundred years. The village contains about one hundred people, and is well supplied with churches, schools, shops and stores. Smaller hamlets or postoffices are Bean's Cove, Elbinsville, and Hewitt.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE BOROUGH.

This neat and picturesque little borough lies eleven miles north of the county seat, on the Hollidaysburg road, and on one of the western base hills of Dunnings mountain. It was laid out about 1820 on land owned by Henry Beckley, who was an early settler here. Mr. Beckley built the first house in the village. Peter Amick's was the first hotel. The town throughout its history has been noted for its excellent hotel accommodations.

Samuel Sill moved here about 1811, from the "Dutch Corner," and established a tannery which continued an active industry for many years, his son James conducting it after his father's death. It closed operation, however, several years since. Peter Amick above named came here from Adams county about 1815. He was married here to Miss Eve Bowser, and the happy couple started in life in most primitive style. Their first home, it is said, was without windows, and with a bedquilt for a door. By industry and thrift they there prospered, bought, built, and frequently improved their property, until they were considered very well-to-do and until their little tavern had obtained the excellent name already mentioned. His oldest son, George B., began keeping a store in his native town in 1848, and kept steadily at same business until his death at an advanced age, a few years ago.

The Beckley carriage and wagon shop has for many years been the leading factory of the place. It has a good store and all necessary small industries. A graded school building and two large church buildings are nearby. The village became a borough by a decree of court of September 6, 1867.

EAST ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

St. Clair township was organized in 1794, and so named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair. The original limits of the township were reduced from time to time until what remained—a large township still—in 1875 was divided into East and West St. Clair townships. The early history of these two sections is necessarily much the same.

The early settlers were either of Scotch-Irish or German descent, who came from the eastern part of the state. The pioneers were bold, upright and honest men; generally poor, though some left comfortable homes in the east and came hither to the so-called "western wilds" for the purpose of pushing forward the general march of civilization toward the setting sun. The Friends, or Quakers, were among the pioneers into the region of the St. Clairs, but nothing definite as to their first coming can now be learned. Some information concerning them will be found under "Religious Societies."

William Crissman was an early settler, a justice of the peace, a member of the legislature, and the father of a large family. His settlement is still in the Crissman name, and is located near Pine Grove. John Griffith came from York county many years ago and, settling here, became the ancestor of many of the name who are now substantial citizens of this township. His son, William Griffith, made the first improvement on the place which was lately the property of Joseph Griffith, now deceased. Here he built a tannery in 1833, which he operated until 1845, when he died, and the business was conducted by his son Joseph. The building burned down in 1864, and was then rebuilt and was used by Joseph and afterward by his son John, for many years; but in course of time the growing monopoly of the tanning business caused its close. The old log grist mill, known as Blackburn's mill, and located below Spring Hope, was erected in 1839, and is said to be the first mill in the township.

About the beginning of last century a family of Blackburn children, whose father died in Adams county, were sent to this community to be reared amongst their kindred, the still earlier Quaker settlers; there were four boys and two girls. They all married and settled in the neighborhood, and the Blackburns of this township at present are some of their descendants. The girls both married Ways, and thereby established the several

families of that name which are today numerous, and who are classed with East St. Clair's progressive citizens. Nathan H. Wolf, born in 1794, came to this section, married, and established a large family, from which sprang the several families of that name now prominent in the district for their hospitality and industry. Lewis Riseling came from Napier township, and in 1842 erected a carding mill on Adams Run; in 1846 he enlarged his plant and began the manufacture of cloth. In 1860 his son Valentine took charge of the business, and at different times enlarged and improved the factory, and continued in active business for many years. The plant is no longer in operation, and its last progressive proprietor died a few years since at an advanced age.

Another local industry of this section for many years was

A Silent Industry of East St. Clair. Old Blackburn Mill.

the pottery of William Kirk. Mr. Kirk came from Adams county in 1839, learned the potter trade, and went into a partnership business with Jacob Fisher. Their plant burned down in 1855, when he bought a property near the village of Fishertown, erected a new building, and continued his trade until the clay-pottery business here, as elsewhere, was obliged to give way to the growing stoneware business, which has placed the former among the lost arts.

Spring Meadow is a hamlet in the northern part of East St. Clair, which a generation ago was the center of the township's business activity. At that time the place was owned by Gideon D. Trout, and contained a store, postoffice, grist mill, a large brick mansion residence, and several tenement houses, all belonging to the one great farm. The place has changed

hands several times since then, the store burned down, and other points have attracted its business trade. But the magnificent spring, which assumes the dignity of a small lake, has been much improved in its outlines, a new mill building erected, and the mansion house and surroundings kept up and improved during late years by the present proprietor and owner, Hon. John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

A portion of the village of Osterburg lies within this township, but as it is more largely in the township of King, the description already given must suffice.

Spring Hope is an active village at the southern end of the township, where the Bedford road intersects the Quaker Valley road. It has a first-class country store, a grist mill, two churches, a few small industries and ten or twelve well-built residences.

Cessna lies principally within Bedford township, but a few of its houses touch East St. Clair. Near this place lived Hon. John Nelson, who in connection with farming conducted a large milling business until the building burned a few years ago. Mr. Nelson lost a leg in the late Civil war. He was afterward elected associate judge of the county. He had a large and intelligent family, and on the occasion of a reunion of his family a few years ago a photograph of the group was taken.

Fishertown is the largest village in the township. It lies on the Quaker Valley road, midway between Spring Hope and Spring Meadow. It is not now known who was the pioneer settler of this place. Jacob Fisher, for whom the village was named, owned most of the land two generations ago. The town is not laid out according to any system or plan, though the buildings are mostly good and well kept up. All the earlier residences, with one exception, have been replaced by new ones. In and nearby the village are five churches—the Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren, and both the Orthodox and Hicksite branches of the Friends. Two good stores, a graded school building, a central telephone office, two or three shops and about forty dwellings comprise the village. From this point as a center, and by the enterprising spirit of the citizens, a little telephone system was established many years ago, from which has grown the present large and still increasing Bedford county telephone system.

WEST ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

West St. Clair, as above stated, was divided off from East St. Clair on September 18, 1875.

Benjamin Bowen, a native of Ireland, settled near Pleasantville at a time when this entire region was exceedingly wild and thinly peopled. He built a little brush camp, in which the family lived while he was preparing to erect a cabin. When all was in readiness he went out to invite hands to the raising, and so widely scattered were his neighbors that he was required to go as far as the present village of Cessna, ten miles distant, to get men. The family was poor, and at this time had no meat and only a small quantity of bread with which to prepare a meal for the raisers. After the hands were invited, Mrs. Bowen, on the evening preceding the raising, was trying to solve the problem of obtaining meat for the coming day. All at once she heard wild geese which were flying in that direction, and, hastily kindling an out-door fire, she sat down to await results. The geese, seeing the light, descended, and Mrs. Bowen managed to secure enough of them to furnish plenty of meat for the raising. Mr. Bowen's son Isaac still occupies the old homestead and is one of the eldest residents of the community.

The Davis family, of Welsh origin, came to this county from Adams county quite early in the history of this region. George Gordon was a very early settler, possibly as far back as 1760. He is said to have sown the first wheat in this section.

The first grist mill of this township was on Lick branch of Dunning's creek, near the foot of the mountain. It was probably as early as 1800. It was of primitive pattern, and was run by an undershot wheel. The first sawmill was by James Clark, in or about 1820; it stood at the northern end of Chestnut ridge.

Robert Allison was an early pioneer; his son James, born in 1797, was a prominent citizen and a well-known school teacher and surveyor. He also served as justice of the peace. George Beckley was born in this township in 1794, the same year the township of St. Clair was created. When young he followed shoemaking, afterwards farming. He had two sons and five daughters. His sons Samuel and Jacob lived and prospered in the same community. Thomas P. Beckley, a very prominent horse dealer and farmer, now living near Pleasant-

ville, is one of the sons of said Jacob Beckley. James Blackburn, one of the children mentioned in the history of East St. Clair as having come here from Adams county, lived with his uncle, Benjamin Bowen, and on attaining manhood married Anne Penrose, by whom he had thirteen children. He taught several terms of school, followed also weaving and surveying in connection with farming. He was a member of the first school board of the township under the public school law of 1834, and was also an active participant in the affairs of the religious society of Friends, of which he was a member.

The Barefoot family has long been a prominent one in this section. James Barefoot came from Berks county in 1809, settled at St. Clairsville, and lived there until 1813, then lived on a farm on Dunning's creek four years, when he purchased 220 acres of wild land from David Riley, on Gordon's creek, at a place now in West St. Clair township. In 1810 he married Mary Sleek, who lived to a very advanced age. From this union the family has rapidly grown and multiplied. Many members of the younger generation have moved to other places of greater activity than their old mountain home, but there are many still in the section of their nativity, actively engaged in farming and other business pursuits. From the older members of the family now living most interesting reminiscences can be gathered of the pioneer days in the mountain wilderness.

Thomas Wright came to this place from Adams county about 1818, and reared a large and intelligent family. Our present county superintendent of schools is a descendant. The Oldhams were early settlers, great hunters, and good neighbors. The Holsingers, Cuppetts, Feasters, McGregors, Griffiths, Moores and Ickeses are familiar family names among the many prominent ones of the district.

The village long known as Oak Shade, then as Six Roads, and now Ryot, is situated midway between Pleasantville and New Paris. It has eight or ten dwellings, a good store, church and smith shop. It is in the center also of a most excellent farming district. No other villages in this township.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township was formed from parts of St. Clair and Greenfield in 1834. The township with its present boundaries

comprises little more than one-fourth of its original area. It has been divided twice since the year 1876, and is now limited to the northwest corner of its former territory. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The "Schweitz," or Switzerland, is a rugged, mountainous region extending from this township into Blair county, which is barren and unprofitable for the purposes of cultivation, but which affords magnificent scenery.

The township is thought to have been settled soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The family names of settlers here located prior to 1794 were Bowser, Garn, Christ. Mitang, Swerzy and McGregor. Early settlements were retarded not only by the ruggedness of the county, but as well by the operations of land speculators. Forty-three tracts of land in Union township were in 1794 purchased by one Proctor and others, of Philadelphia. A survey of these lands was made in 1795. In 1814 Dr. Anderson, of Bedford, was appointed agent for Astley, Pratt and Bond, the then owners of the land, and under his management the tracts were sold to the settlers. The pioneer settlers were mostly of German descent, from the eastern part of the state. Distilleries conducted on a small scale were among the first manufactories, lumber mills and grist mills not appearing for some time thereafter, except a few specimens of the most primitive character. Frederick Garn built a sawmill soon after 1800. Valentine Bowser built the first distillery, which was prior to 1810. In 1812 there were seven or eight such plants in the neighborhood. The first grist mill was built by George Bowser in 1843. What is said to be the first frame house in the township was built by William Griffith, in 1839.

Besides the names above mentioned, those of Shaffer, Mock, Corl, Wysong, Claar and Beard are prominently mentioned in the archives of this district. The village of Pavia, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, accommodates a large territory with its churches, school-house, stores, shops and grist mill.

WOODBURY BOROUGH.

This borough was incorporated June 23, 1868. The town was laid out about the year 1800 by David Holsinger, who built a small log grist mill on the stream near by. The first dwelling house was built by Frank Dickes, and for want of a barn he

was accustomed to threshing his grain on the kitchen floor. The building was afterward used as a tavern. The town grew but slowly until 1827, when Elizabeth Furnace was started in operation at the south end of it, and from that date on it prospered rapidly during the time the furnace was operated. This industry closed, however, in 1843, when Dr. Shoenberger tore down the establishment and rebuilt it at Bloomfield. The town has not prospered much in a business way for many years, but is well located, systematically laid out, and very substantially built. The County Directory described the town as follows:

Woodbury—Situated near the centre of Morrison's Cove, is one of the most pleasantly located towns in the county; the surrounding scenery being grand, romantic and extensive. The town is supplied with excellent water power for manufacturing purposes, as well as good pure water for domestic uses. Deposits of iron ore and limestone are found throughout the community. The characteristic thrift of the Dunkards has exercised a wholesome influence on the financial as well as the moral condition of the people. The town has two hotels, three churches, an excellent graded school, several good stores, an Odd Fellows' lodge room, a large flouring mill, a water power creamery, a coach shop, and a number of smaller mechanical establishments. Distance from Bedford, 20 miles northeast.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

Woodbury township originally comprised a goodly portion of Blair county, besides three townships and parts of others in this county. It was organized about 1785. It has been several times reduced in size by contributing its territory to newly made townships around it, of which Bloomfield, in 1876, was the last one to diminish its territory. It is now perhaps the smallest township in the county. It lies wholly within the rich and beautiful valley of Morrison's Cove, is thickly settled, and is one of the finest farming sections in the state. The beauty and fertility of this region attracted settlers at an early day. But to relate the experiences of pioneers would be to reiterate many sad tales of Indian atrocities which already too frequently, for interesting reading, have been related in this history.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were first to occupy the lands of the Cove. On account of their non-resistant prin-

ciples they easily fell victims to savage warfare. How many were murdered and scalped can never be known, as both records and tradition are wanting. A man by name of Morrison settled in the valley about 1770, and for him the cove was named.

Whilst the natural advantages of level lands, rich soil, excellent water, etc., induced an early settlement, there were disadvantages besides Indian dangers to encounter, which prevented a rapid growth of the population. Chief among these was the remoteness of the settlements from mills, markets and navigation. Mills could be supplied, as a matter of course, but to get the products of the mills as well as those of the farms into the markets of the country has, up to the present time, more or less handicapped the business interests of Morrison's Cove. The rapid extension of both steam and electric railroad lines of late years is most likely, in its continuation, to reach into this section in order to promote the interests of the roads, and as a consequence the Cove will be likewise benefited. Numerous industries have in past years been in operation in this section, but from inability to compete with others which were located more favorably to the markets they were obliged to close. The ones in operation at present time, however, are doing well, and a sketch of them will be noted under "Improvements and Industries." The inhabitants of this and other districts of the Cove have long been noted for their industry, thrift, sobriety and honesty. Habits of dissipation and recklessness which tend to lower the average period of life in most other communities are scarcely to be found here, and, as a consequence, the people mostly live to a good old age.

SOUTH WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

South Woodbury township was organized in 1838. It is quite similar to Woodbury, above described, as to soil and other natural features. Its population is also of a similar moral, industrious and thrifty class of people. Land speculators operated in this section at an early day and their business tended to establish high prices for real estate. The early settlers were mostly of German ancestry and of that class which were calculated to prosper financially wherever they located. These people came mostly from near Hagerstown, Maryland, or from Adams county, or other eastern sections of Pennsylvania.

From the character of the soil, wheat soon became a staple product and was extensively raised, though the marketing of it was attended with much labor and inconvenience. The shipment of grain by means of flat-bottomed boats down the smaller streams to the Juniata, and thence to the eastern markets, was undertaken and carried out with some degree of success. The opening of the Pittsburg turnpike through the county, whilst not in close proximity to the Cove, added something of advantage as an outlet for commercial trade.

The Pattonville and Woodbury turnpike, leading directly through the Cove, has for many years been the main thoroughfare of this district. It has, like the other turnpikes of our county, lately undergone condemnation proceedings in our county courts.

As many of the leading men in this township will be referred to in the biographical sketches, we need not here go over the extensive list, except to say in a general way that South Woodbury has produced a goodly number of the county's most intellectual men, as well as a class of citizens which has left an imperishable record for upright citizenship.

The several industries of this region will be taken up under another chapter of appropriate title, and in that connection we need only add here that agriculture is largely the vocation of the populace. More large barns and substantial farm houses are here to be found than any other place of equal area in the county. The township includes the following villages:

New Enterprise, situated near the center of the township, in one of the most wealthy settlements in the county. A beautiful stream of water called the "Three-Spring Run" passes through the village. One of the attractions here is a fine two-story brick school house and an excellent graded school. Two good churches, a store and a number of small manufacturing establishments. Distance from the county seat, sixteen miles northeast.

Brumbaugh is on the road leading from St. Clairsville to Woodbury. At this place is located the distilling plant of S. S. Brumbaugh, who also keeps a small line of groceries. Distance from Bedford, thirteen miles north.

Salemville is on the east side of Dunning's mountain and on the road leading from Bedford to New Enterprise. Has

one store, three churches and a few dwellings. About thirteen miles northeast of Bedford.

Waterside is on the Pattonville and Woodbury turnpike; comprises the large woolen factory of Woodcock & Curry, one general store and about eight or ten private residences. From Bedford eighteen miles north.

Loysburg is situated at the Gap in Tussey's mountain. Yellow creek, one of the finest streams for water power in the county, passes through the town. J. S. Brown & Son have a large flouring mill here and the lumber and planing mill of John B. Fluck, Esq., is situated in the Gap below town. There is a hotel, three good stores, two churches and a good school house with an excellent graded school, an Odd Fellows' hall, wherein meet the Odd Fellows and Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Grange. There are here also the usual smaller industries, forty residences, with a population of two hundred. The town expects an electric railroad in the near future. From Bedford, sixteen miles northeast.

CHAPTER XVI.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The act of March 9, 1771, creating Bedford county, makes provision in its seventh section for the erection of a court house and jail for the use of the said new county. Arthur St. Clair and Bernard Daugherty, Esquires, and William Proctor, Thomas Coulter and George Woods, Gentlemen, were appointed commissioners "to purchase a piece of land in Bedford, in trust, for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon erect a court house and prison." The same act made Bedford the seat of justice for said county.

On the 13th day of November, 1771, the commissioners above named purchased from James McCaslin lot No. 6, in the general plan of the town, being located at the northeast corner of the public square, on the present site of Dr. Smith's summer residence, otherwise known as the Tate building. The reason for not erecting the county buildings upon this lot is not now known. The same lot was subsequently sold by the Penns to Jane Dunlap in 1790. It seems also that the assembly afterward authorized the said commissioners to sell the lot, but we find no record of any such sale. Some defect in the title may have occasioned this little confusion as to conveyances.

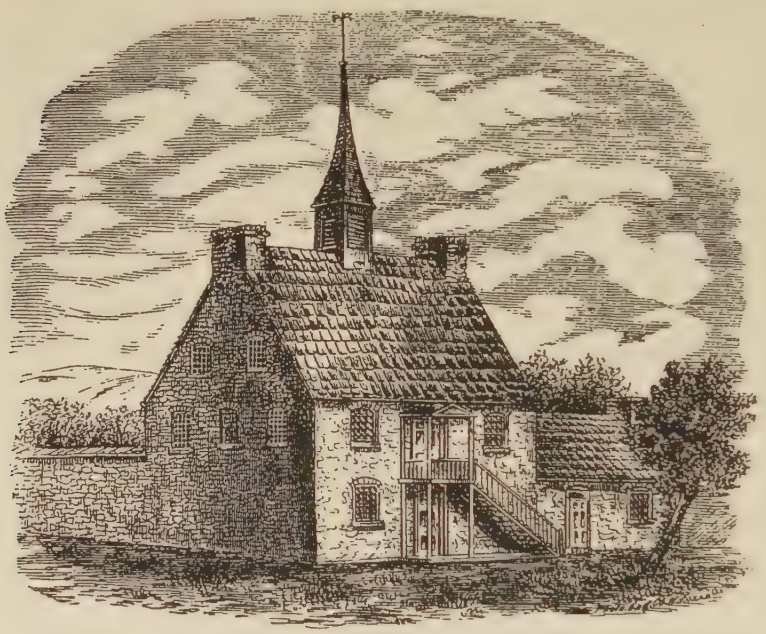
There is no record to be found concerning the erection of the public buildings upon this lot, but tradition says that a log building was erected upon it by the commissioners, which was used as a court house and prison during the period the more substantial one on the opposite side of the street was in slow process of erection.

A. J. Sansom, Esq., late of Bedford borough, now deceased, had in his possession during his lifetime a letter written by his uncle, the Rev. James Sansom, in which he speaks of his father having delivered the logs for the first court house in Bedford.

Dr. Hickok, in his "Bedford in Ye Olden Time," gives the following description of the first jail building, locating it where

the express office then (1886) stood, which was on the corner now occupied by Barnett's large store: "The building was a square pen, built of hewn logs, about ten feet high, with a hipped roof of clapboards, having neither window nor doors nor other means of ingress or egress, excepting a trap-door in roof, to which access was had by a ladder from the outside, and a movable ladder inside, which was removed after prisoners were landed on the earth floor."

The more substantial structure above referred to was



The Old Court House and Prison. Built in Bedford in 1774.

erected on the public square, in front of where the Lutheran church and parsonage now stand. It stood well out to the line of Juliana street on the east and Penn street on the south. It was a large, substantial building for that day, being constructed of native blue limestone, two and a half stories high, with a somewhat pretentious cupola, or steeple, surmounting its antique roof.

The accompanying illustration of the ancient temple of justice was made long after the building was torn down. It was sketched originally by Dr. C. N. Hickok, now of Everett, at the suggestion and under the direction of the late Hon. John

Mower, who was thoroughly familiar with the appearance of the building in his early life, and in whose brilliant memory was retained the mental picture of it in all its details. His own hand, though well skilled in sketching art, was, at the time of the making of the picture, too tremulous with age and infirmity to direct the pen. By others of his age and time the illustration has been pronounced a remarkably correct one.

From the best evidence now to be obtained the date of the construction of this building was 1774. The first floor of the main building was used mainly for prison purposes, the largest room thereof being for prisoners for debt. (The law abolishing imprisonment of unfortunate debtors was not repealed until 1842.) The portion of this floor not taken up with prison cells was used by the jailer for dwelling purposes. The second floor was all occupied as the court room. Its ceiling was supported by large wooden columns. The third story, which extended into the high peaked roof, was divided into different rooms and occupied by the grand and petit juries. A wide, uncovered stairway led from the pavement to a high portico in front of the building, on Juliana street, from which a door opened into the court room. Another stairway, on the inside of the court room, led to the jury rooms on third floor. A one-story stone addition, sixteen by twenty-one feet, was erected at the north end of the main building and used as an entrance to the jail and for the jailer's residence.

About the year 1795 a one-story brick building, twenty-one by thirty-nine feet, was erected immediately north of the court house and prison, on the line of Juliana street, and divided into three offices for use of the county officials. These offices were provided with arched ceilings so as to render the building as nearly as possible fireproof. This was known as the "Public Building." A high and thick stone wall enclosed the space back of the court house and jail to the western line of the public square, and this enclosure was used as a jail yard for the prisoners. Within it stood the dreaded whipping-post and pillory, at which many a convict suffered the penalty of his misdoings. From the dungeon of this old prison Spangenberg was led to the place of his execution in 1794 (see last chapter). From this dungeon, also, David Lewis, the noted highwayman, made his escape by cutting through the oaken floor of the court

house and burrowing under the jail wall. Inside of twenty-four hours he robbed a traveler near Rayshill, and, finding himself pursued by officers, he gave the stolen money to a poor widow and, under a clever disguise, joined the great crowd who were in hot pursuit of the robber.

Prior to the erection of the "Public Building" above alluded to, the county officials occupied offices at different places in the town. The basement of the Espy House, opposite the Bedford House, was used by Arthur St. Clair as his office while he was prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder, etc.

Court House and Soldiers' Monument, Bedford.

The county commissioners usually met in a room provided by one of the inn-keepers, Frederick Nawgle, George Funk, Henry Wertz, or Anthony Nawgle, any one of whom was glad to accommodate them, as their meeting, no doubt, brought trade to the place during the time of their presence.

In the fall of 1825 the public authorities deemed it necessary to erect a new court house, and on the 13th of February, 1827, the county commissioners, Richard Silvers, Abraham Folck and John Bowser, contracted with Solomon Filler for the erection of a new building to be used for court purposes. The contract price agreed upon was $7,500. The contractor gave a bond in

the penal sum of double the contract price, with Joseph S. Morrison and John Keefe as sureties. The building was constructed of brick, and located upon the southwestern section of the public square, where it has since stood and served its useful purposes to the present day.

After its construction, in 1829, in accordance with the above mentioned contract, and its occupancy by the several courts and county officials, the commissioners leased the two upper rooms for school purposes. In August, 1832, the commissioners, John Bennett, William Clark, Jr., and George Foore made the following order with relation to the use of the building:

Resolved, that the Court-house shall not be used in any way but for the purposes of the business of the courts, the public offices of the sheriff, prothonotary and commissioners, the remainder only to be used for business relating to courts and county purposes, and for the meeting of the council of the borough of Bedford, and holding the several elections for the borough and county.

In 1876 the commissioners made an addition to the court house by the erection to the rear thereof of two large vaults in which to store the records, with rooms above for the use of the grand and petit juries. Minor improvements and changes have been made to the building from time to time, so that whilst the exterior of the old structure today presents a rather painfully plain and gloomy appearance, the inside is pretty well arranged and fairly well kept up for the various purposes used. The location of the building upon the public square was, we believe, a mistake, and one which will certainly not be repeated when a new and more modern building will succeed the old one. If the public square were kept enclosed and in well trimmed condition, it would be the prettiest feature of our town.

On the 15th of February, 1836, the county commissioners, Robert Gibson, John Sipes and George James, adopted a plan for a new jail. On the 11th of March of the same year they awarded the contract to Abraham Kerns for the sum of $7,940, to erect the same on lots Nos. 23 and 24, fronting on the public square. In the year 1838 the new jail was completed and accepted from the contractor.

Soon after this the county commissioners leased the old court house for dwelling purposes. One office of the old "Public

Building'' was occupied by Joseph W. Duncan, county treasurer, and the other two offices thereof leased to George W. Bowman, editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, for printing offices.

As the old court house and prison and the ''Public Building'' stood upon the public square, which had been dedicated by the proprietaries to public use, and as they completely shut off the properties in the rear belonging to Jacob Bonnett's heirs, from the time they ceased to be used for public purposes, they became a public nuisance. Their removal was therefore demanded by a large number of interested citizens of the town. The question is said to have become mixed with local politics, and, as a consequence, very bitter feeling was aroused, which was only allayed after considerable lapse of time. A criminal action was instituted to No. 8 of April sessions, 1840, against James Cessna, Thomas J. Harris and William Jackson, occupants of the old court house, for maintaining a public nuisance. The grand jury found a true bill of indictment. The case went to a petit jury on the 25th day of July of same year, who found defendants guilty in manner and form as indicted. Job Mann and John A. Blodgett were attorneys for the defendants, and W. C. Logan, deputy attorney-general, S. M. Barclay and Samuel L. Russell were attorneys for the commonwealth. A motion for a new trial was filed, argued and on the 14th of January, 1841, overruled, though sentence was suspended. On the 21st of April, 1842, the county commissioners sold the building at public outcry to Alexander Henry and William Fletcher for the sum of $93, they binding themselves under security to remove the same on or before September 1st of the same year. The building being removed and thereby the nuisance abated, the court proceeded to sentence the aforesaid defendants, placing upon them a fine of one cent each, and an order to pay the costs of prosecution.

Within a year from the settlement of the foregoing controversy, a new and more bitter one still arose with regard to the removal of the office building, otherwise the ''Public Building.'' Another criminal proceeding was instituted to No. 3 of April sessions, 1843, and George W. Bowman and Joseph W. Duncan were indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. The petit jury, instead of finding a verdict of either conviction or acquittal of the defendants, found instead and submitted to the court a well-

defined line of facts, upon which the opinion of the court was asked, as to whether a conviction could be maintained. His Honor, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, filed an opinion by which judgment was arrested. Counsel for the commonwealth took the case up to the supreme court upon a writ of error, and, after a personal examination of the premises and hearing argument of counsel, the supreme court, in a well prepared and lengthy opinion, reversed the action of the court below, and directed that the nuisance be abated by the defendants, that they pay a fine of one dollar each, pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

A special act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed March 31, 1841, provided for the erection of a house of employment and support of the poor of Bedford county. It also provided for the establishment of a board of Directors of the Poor and House of Employment, and directed the manner of their election, besides further details relative to the subject of providing for the poor of said county. For the purpose of carrying out the several requirements of this act, the following commissioners were appointed, namely: Job Mann, Peter Schell, George Geller, John T. Vickroy, Abraham Bennett, Joseph Barkman, John Nycum, Simon Stuckey, Jr., John F. Davis, Thomas Morton, Jr., John E. Knable, Esq., Henry Hoke, Benjamin Wallet, James Dixon, George B. Kay, Martin Long, John Fickes, and Thomas Blackburn, of Thomas. The act provided also for a vote of the electors of the county to be taken on the question of erecting a poor house.

Without going into further details as to the preliminary steps, we would simply say that the election was favorable to the erection of such public building; the board of directors was created in pursuance of the act aforesaid, and the site selected for the building was a short distance east of Bedford borough, a little below where the extension of Penn street intersects the old turnpike road. A building was here erected which served its purpose for about thirty years, when it was deemed necessary to "tear down and build greater."

Accordingly, the county commissioners, Peter M. Barton, David Howsare and Michael S. Ritchey, entered into contract with Joshua P. Shoemaker, of Bedford, to erect a new building near the site of the old one, the new building to be a two-

story brick structure with basement, one hundred feet by one hundred and ten feet in size, the contract price being $31,500. After work was begun and a considerable amount spent, John S. King and seventeen other prominent citizens of the county instituted proceedings in equity to No. 1 of February term, 1869, to restrain further proceedings in the building process and further payment of the contract price on the part of the county commissioners, the plaintiffs alleging that the commissioners had acted without authority in contracting with Mr. Shoe-

New County Jail of Bedford County.

maker, and that the act of 1866 required the concurrence of the directors of the poor, the grand jury and court of quarter sessions before such progressive steps could be taken or contract entered into. Answers were filed, the case argued, and an opinion and decree by his honor, the late Alexander King, placed upon the record. In this decree it was held that the county commissioners had acted without authority of law, and a perpetual injunction was granted on commissioners and contractor, according to the prayer of the plaintiffs.

In the meantime an effort was made to correct the whole matter by an act of assembly, and on the 8th day of April,

1869, an act was passed legalizing the aforesaid contract. This, however, was repealed by the act of March 28, 1870. Another special act was passed April 13th following, granting a vote to be taken on the sale of the old poor-house property, to which supplemental acts were passed in 1871 and 1872 relative to title papers, rate of interest, compensation of commissioners, etc.

The next steps taken preliminary to building were with reference to the directions of law. Several sites were suggested and considered. One was on the mountain tract of the old poor-house farm, another the Chenoweth property or Chalybeate Springs farm, but the one agreed upon was that of the William Dunkle farm, at the foot of Wills mountain, a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, situated about four miles south of the county seat. The price paid for the land was $9,000, and upon it was erected, in 1872, a four-story brick building fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, containing one hundred and eighty rooms, and costing about $52,500, which, with several improvements since made, has served its purpose to the present time, and, unless some accident befall it, will doubtless do duty for many years to come. The contractor for the erection of the original building was John Weidlick, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

The brick jail building of 1838, after a service of fifty-seven years, was abandoned as a prison, and has since been occupied as a marble shop, dwelling and county superintendent's office.

In 1895 a new and modern building was erected at a cost of $25,000 on the southwest corner of Penn and Thomas streets. The location of the building is very suitable in every respect, and, being considerably elevated above the street, and at a good disaance from surrounding buildings, it presents a fine appearance to the passer-by, and at the same time commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The Van Dorn Iron Works Company was contractor and builder of steel work, and Davis Brothers & Company builders of superstructure. The commissioners in office at the time of the building were James Piper, William Masters and James A. Sill.

CHAPTER XVII.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

So widely and justly celebrated have the mineral springs of Bedford county become that no historical or geological sketch of the county is complete without special reference to them. Certainly in no other respect has this county attained to such fame and distinction throughout our own country and abroad as in the health-giving properties of its medicinal waters. And whilst the localities of these several springs have become long established, and most popular summer resorts for invalids and pleasure seekers, but little of their interesting history has ever been published. Advertising matter concerning them has necessarily more to do with the present improved conditions and environments than with their discovery and the numerous historic incidents connected with them. Volumes could be filled with the list of distinguished guests who have visited them, the numerous testimonials of persons who have regained health by using their waters, descriptions of the charming landscape scenery surrounding them, and the stories of love, pleasure, business and politics of which they have been the scene.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

The Bedford mineral springs are located one and a half miles south of the borough of Bedford, near the northern entrance of Shover's valley. Besides the magnesia spring, which is the most famous of all, there are several others within a limited radius, of different and distinct varieties of water; and next to the remarkable qualities of the waters of each is the fact that so many springs of different character should be found within an area so limited. A few rods below the magnesia spring, and on the same side of the stream, is a powerful limestone spring, nearly opposite which, on the north side of the stream, is a strongly impregnated sulphur spring. West of the suphur and nearly opposite the magnesia, is the so-called Sweet Water Spring, the analysis of which shows scarcely a

trace of any mineral substance. A short distance from the magnesia, and in an opposite direction from the limestone, was the Chalybeate, or Iron Spring, which, by a recent change of location has become extinct, and a similar one opened up some distance away.

The true story of the discovery of these munificent gifts of nature is very difficult to ascertain. Tradition preserves several accounts, all differing in character, and none, so far as we know, supported by authentic history. It is therefore impos-

Hotel and Colonnade, Bedford Mineral Springs.

sible to draw the line between fact and fiction in any of them, and we shall give a synopsis of each story as we find it.

First, we have their discovery by Dr. Foulke as given by his son, H. M. Foulke, in "Miscellaneous Sketches" of this work. Also a sketch by Hon. William P. Schell, in same chapter. Next I. D. Rupp, in his history published in 1846, gives the honor of discovery to Nicholas Shoufler, and fixes the date at 1786. The story, as he gives it, is interesting, plausible and in many respects probable. It reads as follows:

"The medicinal properties of the Bedford spring, i. e., of the mineral spring, were first discovered about fifty years

since, or in 1796, by a queer sort of a man by the name of Nicholas Shoufler, whose eccentricities are yet remembered by many of our oldest citizens. This man, though no alchymist, yet was a monomaniac on the subject of gold. He was always hunting for gold; indeed, he spent all his time along the eastern spurs of the Allegheny mountains and along the streams in our vallies, looking for the indications of gold. At last he got on the stream called Shover's run, followed it up until he got into a kind of bog thickly covered with underwood, and found what he thought were indications of gold in the sedimentary deposit left by the waters of Bedford Spring, upon the wood and stones over which it ran.

"He immediately built a rude furnace, and commenced his work of melting the stones and evaporating the water. Enraptured with the idea of having now found the El Dorado of his wishes, he went to Thomas Vickroy and told him he had found something valuable. 'Did you find iron?' says Vickroy. 'No,; better than iron,' replied Shoufler. 'Well, did you find silver?' 'No; better than silver.' 'Well, did you find gold?' 'No; better than gold.' 'Well, Nicholas, what on earth did you find?' 'Why, I have found loadstone.' The anecdote was related to me by an old citizen. Well, old Nicholas was right; he did find that which was better than iron, silver or gold. He found the Bedford mineral spring. He found no loadstone, but that which has the power of attraction equal to the magnet. The land on which the Bedford spring was found belonged to Frederick Nawgal, sen. Afterwards, it was owned by a Mr. Wirtz, and about the year 1803 it was purchased by Dr. Anderson, and is now owned by Espy L. Anderson, Esq. Little notice seems to have been taken of the Bedford Spring prior to 1804.

"Dr. Anderson perhaps deserves the credit of first having discovered the chemical properties and the medicinal qualities of the water. In 1804 the citizens of Bedford joined together with the full determination of knowing all about the spring that had become famous by affording relief to many who were afflicted. They followed the main current of the spring through the loose soil and thick underwood until they traced it to a fissure in a limestone rock. The point where the spring issues is about sixteen feet above the level of Shover's run. The water runs out very copiously at the rate of sixteen and one-half gallons per minute. The stream is constant and the writer has noticed no increase or diminution, summer or winter, for five years, neither does the drought affect it."

Dr. C. N. Hickok, whose ability as a scholar and historian is well known throughout the county, in his contribution to Dr.

Bedford Springs

Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," under date of 1876, tells the story thus:

"In the year 1804 a mechanic of Bedford, Jacob Fletcher, when fishing for trout in the stream near the principal fountain, was attracted by the beauty and singularity of the waters flowing from the bank and drank freely from them. They proved purgative and sudorific. He had suffered for many years from rheumatic pains and formidable ulcers on the legs. On the ensuing night he was more free from pain and slept more tranquilly than usual, and this unexpected relief induced him to drink daily of the waters and to bathe his limbs in the fountain. In a few weeks he was entirely cured. The happy effect which they had on this patient led others, laboring under various chronic diseases, to the springs.. In the summer of 1805 many valetudinarians came in carriages and camped in the valley to seek from the munificent hand of nature their lost health. Since that period the springs have become widely famous."

From the different accounts above given, and others too vague for reproduction, we may pretty safely draw a conclusion as to two facts: First, that the discovery of the springs was by accident; and, secondly, the date of the discovery was about the beginning of the last century.

The land upon which the Bedford Springs are located was purchased from Frederick Nawgle, in 1808, by Dr. John Anderson, a very prominent and distinguished citizen of the town of Bedford. The springs property was soon afterward greatly enlarged by the addition of several adjoining tracts taken up on warrants by Thomas Anderson, father of the aforesaid John. The property was kept continuously improved and well managed by the Andersons through three successive generations. At one time during this period, about 1857, the title changed to "The Bedford Mineral Springs Company" for perhaps three years, but much of the stock remained in possession of E. L. Anderson the meanwhile. Some changes of title have been made in recent years, and it is now in the name of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company. Many extended improvements have been made under the management of late years, so that the place is not only rich in its historic record and romantic beauty, but it is an up-to-date, comfortable and convenient resort in all its appointments, and, with increased railway facili-

ties now in prospect, a still greater future seems to await the place.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

The Bedford Chalybeate Springs are located about one and a fourth miles east of Bedford. The date of the discovery of their medicinal properties cannot now be ascertained. Something, however, was known of their healing virtues nearly a century ago, and it is to be reasonably assumed that their history dates back nearly to that of the mineral springs above described. They were early known as the "Funk Springs," being so called from the name of the original owner. Surrounded by primeval forests, and a little remote from the public highways, in their early days these springs did not attain to great celebrity or to more than local reputation for many years, but, as their great merit gradually became known, their surroundings were changed and improved in keeping with their increasing popularity, and large and commodious buildings were reared in near proximity to them for the comfort and convenience of the many guests who sought the benefits of their waters.

The title of "Chalybeate Springs" is slightly misleading in this, that of the cluster of three springs but one of them is actually of chalybeate water, one other being a pure or sweet water and the third a limestone. The waters of all are lively, clear and limpid, and most useful for various purposes, but the chalybeate or iron spring is the one most noted. A late analysis of it by Professor F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, is as follows:

	Parts Per Million.
Carbonate of Calcium	201.1730
Carbonate of Magnesium	37.0810
Carbonate of Iron	7.4927
Carbonate of Sodium	14.4750
Carbonate of Potassium	3.8801
Sulphate of Calcium	70.6271
Phosphate of Calcium	2.3273
Chloride of Sodium	2.1667
Silicic Acid	12.2000
Chloride of Lithium, trace	
	351.4229

The original forest surrounding it has been cleared away

so as to leave it today in the center of a beautiful well kept park embracing about fourteen acres of land. Its altitude is about 1,080 feet above tidewater level, and the geological opening from which it issues is near the junction of the Oriskany sandstone with the Marcellus slate.

The popularity of the place as a summer resort is due not only to the medicinal properties of the chalybeate spring, but also to the management of its hotel and surroundings, the same being now, as for the past several years, owned and conducted by George H. Dauler.

Chalybeate Springs Hotel.

Mr. J. Harper Hafer, one of the proprietors of the Bedford House, and whose father at one time owned and conducted the Chalybeate Springs, is the manufacturer of the "Celebrated Chalybeate Cure," or "Iron Salve," which is compounded by the sediment thrown out by the spring with other healing ingredients, which is now having a large and well deserved sale. Its curative powers as a skin medicine are attested by many leading physicians who have been long using it in general practice.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Another beautiful retreat for those who desire quietude combined with other bodily comforts, is to be found in the picturesque valley of Milligan's Cove, at the White Sulphur

Springs. Whilst a less pretentious resort in some respects than those already described, this place is becoming widely known as a health resort, and its waters are probably unsurpassed any where in the state or country, as the merits of sulphur waters are measured and compared. They were discovered early in the past century, and for possibly fifty years were frequented by visitors before any buildings or improvements were made.

Their location is southwestward of the county seat, and ten miles distant therefrom. Their altitude is 1,500 feet above tide. Wills mountain on the east and Buffalo mountain on the west afford both protection and grand scenery to the place, and their rugged forests of pine timber lend a most fragrant and healthful odor to the surrounding atmosphere.

In the early history of the place the Mays owned nearly all the property around the springs, and for many years conducted the boarding houses in a very successful manner, besides making many improvements. Latterly, however, the springs and principal hotel have been owned and conducted by R. R. and M. S. Colvin, who have made extensive improvements and brought up the reputation of the place to a high standard. Sulphur Springs station, on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is about two miles distant. The place is supplied by an express office and a tri-daily mail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Under various subjects heretofore dealt with, matter that would appropriately come under this title has already been treated. Some historic data remain, however, which are not only suitable for treatment under a separate chapter, but which could not consistently be referred to in any other.

The title of "Improvements and Industries" is very comprehensive in character, and will admit of various subjects for discussion. These subjects, however, will admit of no special classification, and will therefore be dealt with without reference to any order, and, if the narrative be found to possess no other merit, the brevity of it will doubtless prove a redeeming feature.

EARLY ROADS.

The cutting of roadways through the forests is naturally the first step toward improvement in a wild wilderness such as existed here in the prehistoric days of Bedford county. The old Indian trails or pathways were the first improvements of this character to penetrate the virgin forests of this region. When these primitive highways had their beginning, and what aims and purposes of the savage red man determined their course, is beyond the power of human investigation to reveal. When the bold Indian traders and the equally adventurous hunters and trappers invaded the region preparatory to the temporary settlements already described in a previous chapter, these same old Indian trails constituted the route of travel. Pack-horse trains, marching single file over these time-worn paths, carried the products of civilization into regions where the condition of man was but little higher than that of the wild beasts by which he was surrounded. Next, these same paths were followed by the rude military roads, hewn out by the armies of Washington, Braddock, Burd, Boquet and Forbes. Long following these came the opening of the great highways, the turnpikes, and lastly the steam railroads, which, just at this

time, seem destined to be superseded by electric trolley roads and, to some extent, by a great paved thoroughfare for automobiles. The fact that these several roads followed practically the same route, shows something of genius, if not of crude engineering skill, on the part of the Indian pioneers.

The military road of Washington and Braddock did not cross any part of the present county of Bedford; it was located in that portion of what was then Bedford county, which is now in southwestern Somerset county. This military road afterward served as a highway by which hundreds of people from Maryland and Virginia found their way into southern Pennsylvania and there became settlers, after the French and Indian war. This route largely determined also the course of the afterward famous national road, which was laid out from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, by Act of Congress, under date of March 29, 1806.

During Braddock's disastrous campaign of 1755, the authorities of the province of Pennsylvania agreed to cut a road from Fort Louden, Cumberland county, to join Braddock's road near Turkey Foot, now in Somerset county. This seems to have been the first wagon road to penetrate the present county of Bedford, and it has been fully described under Chapter V. For three years following Braddock's defeat and death, the French, and the Indians under their control, dominated over all this part of the province. No English-speaking white settlers were permitted to remain, and for that reason no lands or roads were improved. In the summer of 1758, however, General Forbes' campaign against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne began and closed with the capture of that fortress and the final repulsion of the French from Pennsylvania. As a result of the movement of Forbes' army, a road, of sufficient width for the passage of artillery and wagons, was cut out by the Maryland and Virginia troops under Colonels Washington and Burd, from Fort Cumberland northward to Raystown, or Fort Bedford.

During the same time the Burd road, partly finished from Fort Louden to Raystown, in 1755, was still further improved, and finally a broad but rough highway was opened from Raystown westward to the "breastworks" on the top of the Allegheny mountains, thence and in a northwesterly course across the present county of Somerset to Ligonier, in Westmoreland

county, and onward to Fort Pitt. Over this road supplies were forwarded from Philadelphia, and military detachments marched to and from Fort Pitt, during the continuance of the French and Indian war. After the close of that struggle, or during a period of many years, beginning about the year 1764, it was the only avenue by which the interior of Bedford county could be reached. True, it afterward became a state road, and finally a turnpike managed by chartered corporations. But it was, nevertheless, the same old route. It is probable that the road just described was the chief if not the only highway worthy of the name within the county at the time of its organization. After this time, however, very considerable attention was given to these indispensable adjuncts of civilization.

The old court records show that, at a court of quarter sessions, held July 16, 1771, at the request of William Lockrey, Esq., Solomon Sheppard and five others were appointed to view and straighten the main road in Mt. Pleasant township. At the same court, on the petition of Robert Hannah, Esq., and others, for a road through the township of Fairfield, from the plantation of John Hinkston, at Squirrel Hill, on the Conemaugh, *via* Arthur St. Clair's mill to Ligonier, viewers were appointed as follows: John Hinkston, John Ward, Thomas Jamison, James Pollock, Garret Pendergrass, Jr., and Samuel Shannon, who subsequently reported in favor of said road.

At the same time a road, opened at great expense by John Anderson, from the town of Bedford, "separating from the great road which leads from the town of Bedford to Fort Pitt, at a small distance to the westward of Smith's run, from thence extending from James Anderson's and joining said great road about one mile to the westward of the Shawnese Cabin Creek," was laid out by a board of viewers.

At the same time, 16th of July, 1771, the petition of Edward Coombs and others was filed, asking for a road from Bedford to Moses Read's mill, on the Great Tonoloway. Viewers were appointed who afterward made a return in favor of the road.

At January session, 1772, a large number of petitions for roads in various parts of the county were acted upon by the courts, and, for many years thereafter, the road business engaged much of the court's time and attention.

THE WESTERN ROAD.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, in response to the many urgent petitions of the inhabitants residing in the western counties of the state, the general assembly took measures to the end that a state wagon road, following the general direction of Forbes' road, might be speedily constructed from the Susquehanna river through Shippensburg and Bedford to Pittsburg. Accordingly, on the 25th of September, 1785, the assembly passed an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners and the construction of such a highway. Work on the route began soon thereafter, and on November 24, 1787, the course and distance of the western road leading "from the widow Miller's spring through Shippensburg as far as the town of Bedford," were confirmed by the supreme executive council. On Saturday, December 22, 1787, the records of council show the following action:

WHEREAS, Divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford have prayed that the State highway appointed by act of Assembly of the 25th of September, 1785, may be confirmed and made good;

And whereas, the money appropriated by the said Act of Assembly is insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and Council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit: Therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the County of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not less than three wagons to draw off to one side in the narrow places at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill sides.

It was also publicly announced at this time that proposals for doing said work would be received until the first of April, 1788. At its meeting on March 14, 1789, the supreme executive council resolved that Alexander McClain, of Fayette county; James Guthrie, of Westmoreland county, and John Skinner, of Franklin county, should be appointed commissioners to view and mark out this western road and make report of their pro-

ceedings to council. This was done in accordance with a resolution of the general assembly passed November 21, 1788.

From Bedford, December 2, 1789, McClain informs council that he arranged with Skinner to meet at Bedford, called on Guthrie at Greensburg, and found him ill since November. He made some preliminary plans, went to 158th mile post, about ten perches west of road from Bedford to Fort Cumberland, from thence traversed the valley from Cumberland to Bedford, and found it to be 19 miles and 290 perches north of the Mason and Dixon line, and 10 miles and 86 perches east of above mile post. And by aid of his memory as to the situation of Pittsburg, proceeded by calculation to find the course to said point, and found it to stand 25,685 perches west and 9,830 perches north of Bedford. He expected to postpone further action until the following spring, but, the weather keeping fair, he proceeded next day to mark the line, by setting stakes every quarter of a mile. During the next year, all members of the board of commissioners taking part, the road was surveyed through to Pittsburg, report of their doings was made, and the same confirmed by supreme executive council at their meeting of September 28, 1790. This road was traversed by General Lee's army during the whiskey insurrection, 1794, and known as the "Old Pennsylvania Road." It continued to serve the traveling public until after the war of 1812 to '15, when the era of turnpike building began.

TURNPIKES.

The building of turnpikes in Bedford county did not begin until several years after the same enterprise had been ventured upon and found profitable elsewhere in the state. However, it was early in last century, or about 1814 or '15, that the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road was constructed, with its western terminus at a point opposite what is now the Grand Central hotel, Bedford. From this point, and during the same period of time, the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike was constructed westward, passing through Schellsburg and on into Somerset county. Later on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg and the Pattonville and Woodbury turnpike roads were made, and became the scene of very considerable commercial activity.

The two turnpikes first above mentioned constituted a part of the great eastern and western thoroughfare across the state,

and were very extensively used. Passenger travel, cattle driving and transportation of merchandise kept up nearly a continuous line of travel over this route. Nearly all houses along the line of the road were taverns and all usually did a large business. It is passingly strange that so few reminiscences of turnpike and stage-coach days have been left upon record for our presnt reading or reproduction. Had observations and occurrences been noted along this line of travel during its scenes of activity, what interesting reading they would now afford. The rate of travel then, as compared with our present method of rapid transit, was certainly very slow; and traveling was therefore attended with more incidents and experience than it now is. More accidents occurred, greater hardships and inconveniences endured, more sociability existed, and a much greater degree of fun and pleasure was enjoyed. But stage-coach days have passed, with but little of their history preserved, and a comparatively few representatives of their period of time remain to tell their story.

The Stoystown, or western section of this turnpike, was terminated by condemnation proceedings in court several years ago, while similar proceedings ended the career of the Chambersburg section rather recently. The Bedford and Hollidaysburg turnpike seems never to have been completed, and after an uneventful and rather brief career was long since abandoned. The Pattonville and Woodbury turnpike road was opened up in the early fifties, extending from Pattonville (now Loysburg) to Woodbury and thence northward into Blair county. As an enterprise, the road proved quite profitable to the company owning it, but the growing sentiment against such institutions has made it share the fate of its companion enterprises, by having to answer condemnation proceedings in court, and, after a heroic struggle for a continuation of its business, it now anxiously awaits the decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania to determine the question of its right to do so.

RAILROADS.

As already indicated, the railroad facilities of Bedford county are not extensive. There are many sections of the county where the resources are but partially developed, owing to the lack of railroad accommodation. The mountainous condition of the surface of the country seems to lend greater remoteness to

these sections from the marts of trade, and the same conditions are doubtless one of the hindrances to more extensive railroad building. The lines established and doing business, however, are probably as favorably located as possible to serve the wants of the people, and they are all actively engaged in such service.

There is very considerable history associated with the early construction of railroads in Bedford county. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was the first corporation to make a movement in this direction. That company, having been incorporated by an act of the legislature of Maryland, in December, 1826, applied to the general assembly of Pennsylvania for authority to construct their road through this state, toward a terminus on the Ohio. The Pennsylvania legislature passed an act by which such privilege was given, and added the requirement that the said road be completed within fifteen years from the date of the passage of the act, otherwise the act to be void and of no effect. Ten years passed by, and no steps were taken toward building the road through Pennsylvania. At this time the attention of the company was engaged and its funds largely absorbed in building the road from Baltimore to Cumberland. An extension of time was then asked of the Pennsylvania legislature, and four years' extension granted. A further extension of time was afterward asked, but by this time the Pennsylvania railroad was being pushed westward to cross the Alleghenies and make Pittsburg its western terminus, and the facilities promised by such enterprise induced manufacturers and men of influence in that city to oppose further privileges being extended the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and to lend all possible encouragement to the new line, which offered more direct communication with the east. The belief also became prevalent that the proposed Baltimore & Ohio railroad would supersede and ruin the old national wagon road, and thereby financially injure the inhabitants along the route, and this belief aroused much opposition also, and greatly interefered with getting the right of way. After repeated attempts, therefore, on the part of the railroad company to procure a further extension of time, it was obliged to abandon the enterprise.

The first building of railroad in Bedford county was by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company in or about 1855, when its line from Huntingdon was extended to Saxton, in the

northeastern part of the county. In 1856 it was extended to Hopewell, and in 1861 or 1862 to Mt. Dallas. The road was built by eastern capitalists, for the purpose of developing the coal fields of Broad Top. Shoup's Run, Six Mile Run, Sandy Run and other small branches serve as feeders to the road from the various coal sections.

In 1870 and 1871 there was considerable activity in railroad building in the county. During this period the Bedford and Bridgeport road was constructed from Mt. Dallas, *via* Bedford and Londonderry valley, to the coal fields of Cumberland, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio. This was a Bedford county enterprise, and one which has been of great benefit to the public, and which reflects much credit to the late Hon. John Cessna, and others, who were interested in its construction. The road was afterward leased by the Pennsylvania, and finally bought by that great company. It is now known as the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad. About the same period the Pittsburg & Connellsville road, having about fifteen miles of road-bed in the southwestern part of the county, was constructed. This followed the proposed line of the Baltimore & Ohio of several years earlier date. This is now operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as the Connellsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Immediately after the Bedford & Bridgeport road was built, a branch, known as Dunning's Creek branch, was extended from a point one mile east of Bedford, for several miles up the stream of that name; and for some time iron ore from banks near Cessna Station was shipped over this road.

In 1893 a new railroad enterprise was inaugurated, by which a road was to be built from Cessna to a point near Altoona. This was under the name of Pennsylvania & West Virginia Railroad Company. Much of the route was graded, and a few miles of track laid, when financial entanglements suspended operations. After numerous and rather extensive legal proceedings, which disclosed many facts that would make very uninteresting history, and having assumed various names in order to do business or be dealt with, all proceedings toward the extension or completion of the road again became silent, and so remained until a few years ago. At the time referred to, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the vigilance and skill

of its attorney, Hon. John M. Reynolds, got title to the road and a renewal of its rights of way, and have since made some improvements along its line by the erection of station houses, etc., and the road is now doing a fair amount of business.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first telegraph line in the county was constructed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the year 1848. An office was established at Bedford, and some time thereafter at Bloody Run. The Bedford office was either in the Anderson building or Odd Fellows' building, on the north side of Pitt street. The operator was a man by the name of Larkin, who at this date holds a clerkship in the pension department at Washington, D. C., at the advanced age of eighty-four years. A single wire served the purposes of the telegraph business at that time. This wire consisted of seven small ones twisted together after the manner of clothes-line wire. A second wire was added soon afterward.

The United States Telegraph Company constructed a line during the Civil war, and established an office at Bedford; but, after three years or so of business, the company was bought out by the Western Union. A widow by name of Mrs. Charles Ogle was the second operator in the service of the United States company at Bedford. She is said to have drowned in the memorable Johnstown flood of 1889. Jacob Barnhart, of Bedford, was manager of the line of said company from McConnellsburg (now in Fulton county) to West Newton, Westmoreland county. William McMullin was operator for the Western Union company at Bedford during the war, and Oliver and Charley McMullin, of the same family, have faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of same office since that period. The office now does a business of about $3,000 per year. The office at Bloody Run, now Everett, has always been conducted by Daniel B. Ott, who, though now well advanced in years, continues to manipulate the key with unerring skill and to the satisfaction of all patrons of the office. He has seen the line increase from the single wire above described, to a trunk line of forty-nine wires, which it now contains.

In about 1882 or 1883, the American Rapid Telegraph Company extended a line through this section, and located an office

in Bedford. The title afterward changed to the Postal Telegraph Company, which eventually sold four of its wires to the Western Union, removed the remainder, and abandoned the line.

TELEPHONE LINES.

The telephone is one of the most remarkable products of human ingeunity and skill. The date of its invention was the beginning of a period which, for discovery, invention and commercial development, will ever be illustrious in the history of the world. So great and numerous have been the achievements of man along these lines, that the public mind seems no longer susceptible of astonishment or surprise at anything new. The average American has become so absorbed in commercialism, that the new things of today scarce claim his attention, much less his thoughts, unless they bid fair to be objects of utility tomorrow.

A few years since, the telephone was invented. For a brief period it was a novelty, an object of amusement and entertainment, and today it is regarded as an indespensable necessity in all lines of trade and in the home. The problem as to its utility has been solved; the period of its wonderfulness has passed; and its only claim upon our thoughts and attention today is through the question which is suggested to our curious minds, "will something more serviceable supersede it?"

The telephone was introduced into Bedford county for business purposes in 1885. During that year a line was constructed from Pleasantville to Bedford, by way of Fishertown, Samuel M. Beckley, of Pleasantville, being the promoter of the enterprise, as well as the owner and general manager of the line. A great deal of gratuitous labor and material were furnished along the line of the route by parties interested. A single wire served the business public for many years thereafter. In 1886 a line was extended by Mr. Beckley from Pleasantville, *via* New Paris and Schellsburg, to Manns Choice, liberal assistance being rendered on this line also by persons living along the line of the route. A few years later a line was built from Bedford to Everett. Like many business enterprises, the venture proved financially unprofitable to the promoter, and Mr. Beckley, having less ability to manage business than energy to establish it, became greatly involved, and all his rights and possessions in

the telephone business were, in July, 1890, sold by the sheriff of Bedford county to Mr. A. M. Horne, of Pleasantville, who afterward sold the line in sections to various enterprising business men along the route.

In 1900 parties owning sections of the line, and a few others, organized a company under the title of Bedford County Telephone Company, which took out a charter, got possession of the line, and at once set about improving and extending the same. Those constituting the company at its organization were: Allen C. Blackburn, Captain Isaiah Conley, Scot U. Hammer, Henry Wisegarver, William P. Griffith, William Garber, Ed D. Heckerman and D. R. Smith. The capital invested was $2,500. In 1903 it was resolved by the company to greatly extend their facilities for serving the public demand, and a recapitalization was agreed upon, increasing the sum invested from $2,500 to $20,000. Since this movement was taken great progress has been made by the company, and they have now in operation about four hundred phones throughout the county. By business prudence and sagacity they have also secured connections with the Everett and Fulton county, Morrison's Cove, Somerset county, Western Maryland and Friend's Cove companies, and these united lines are getting their network of wires into ever nook and corner of the inhabited sections of the county.

In 1895 an independent line was constructed from Bedford to Rainsburg by Mr. E. D. Heckerman, of the former place; but this line has since given place to that of the Friend's Cove Company, above named.

The local organizations just referred to as being now connected with the county system, are comparatively new ones, and with the experience of the original company, already described, to profit by, they have each organized and gotten to work on business principles in the out-start, and with but little history as to their past experience or achievements, they are today sharing in and profiting by a large telephone trade.—Since the foregoing was in type, the principal stockholders of this company have sold their interests therein to Messrs. B. F. Madus and Jo. W. Tate, of Bedford, and A. B. Egolf, of Schellsburg, who will continue to make extensions and improvements to the line.

The Central District Printing and Telephone Company es-

tablished an office at Bedford in July, 1899. This company has also done a large business in the long distance service. Branch lines and side lines have been recently erected within the county, with the idea of adding local service to the business. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company lines were in 1900 extended into this locality and are connected with the lines of the C. D. and P. above noted, at the Bedford central office.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The growth and development of the postal service of the United States being general in its character, any account of the same as regards Bedford county would not be specially interesting or instructive. Our history and experience have been largely the same as those of other localities in this respect; and, in view of this fact, it seems scarcely necessary to devote time and labor to searching out data as to the old and abandoned post-routes, and postoffices. The places of early settlement naturally became the location of the early postoffices. The early method of carrying the mails overland through the county was then, and for many years afterward, by saddle-bag and on horseback. Routes were usually long and circuitous, and the visits of the postman were seldom more frequent than once a week. Postage on letters was frequently collected from the party addressed, and was many times the amount now required by the government. The receipt of a letter in some remote section was regarded as quite an event; neighbors would get together to hear it read, and its contents afforded a theme for discussion in the community for several days. Envelopes and postage stamps were unknown in those early days. A letter was folded in a peculiar way, and the flaps sealed down with a red wafer about the size of a five-cent silver piece.

C. D. Rishel, in a communication to the *Altoona Tribune* a few years ago, gives the following list of postoffices and postmasters in Bedford county, in 1832:

Alum Bank, Thomas Vickroy; Bedford, John H. Hofius; Bloody Run, David Mann, Jr.; Burnt Cabins, Nathaniel Kelley; Hopewell, Isaiah Davis; Licking Creek, John Duffield; Martinsburg, John Bingham; McConnellsburg, William Duffield; Morris Cove, Martin Lay, Jr.; Rainsburg, John Foulke, Jr.; Schellsburg, Peter Lery; Stonerstown, George Roads; Three

Forges, John G. McKee; Woodbury, John McKieran; Fort Littleton, Jacob Trout.

It will be observed that Bedford county, in 1832, embraced the present territories of Bedford, Blair and Fulton counties; and within those extensive limits only fifteen postoffices were located. Prior to the recent establishment of the rural free delivery routes, by which a few postoffices were abandoned, Bedford county contained more than ninety, Blair county fifty and Fulton county forty postoffices; making one hundred and eighty in all, within the same territory of the above fifteen.

The topographical conditions of Bedford county render the new rural free delivery system of great service to the people in general. Some localities, already well supplied by the star route system, are ready to oppose any change to that of the rural free delivery. No further comment upon this subject seems necessary except to add that, in a general way, the postal service throughout the county at present date is very satisfactory to the people.

BANKS.

Bedford county's first banking institution was the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania, established in the early part of last century, though the exact date is unknown. The room occupied was the east front room of the Anderson building, on the north side of Pitt street. Its president was Dr. John Anderson, and its cashier Josiah M. Espy. The Allegheny was a bank of issue, and for a time was considered a reliable institution. After doing business for ten or fifteen years it closed out under financial difficulties, though it is said to have eventually paid its liabilities.

Some years later, Jacob Reed, of Bedford, and John Jacob Schell, of Somerset, conducted a banking business for a number of years under the style of Reed & Schell. In 1869 they failed and made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to John G. Hartley and Henry Nicodemus. This was a most disastrous failure, and, on final settlement, only a small percentage of the liabilities was paid.

During the same period, another bank was established by George W. Rupp, Oliver E. Shannon and Frederick Benedict, under the style of Rupp, Shannon & Benedict. This firm also

continued in business for several years, when Mr. Benedict, having become financially involved by reason of accommodation endorsements, withdrew from the business. Afterward Mr. Rupp, having also become embarrassed in personal finances, severed his connections with the bank, and the business was continued by Mr. Shannon until the autumn of 1869, when he failed and the bank closed. Both the banking institutions above described were established in Bedford.

Some time after the above described failures, William M. Lloyd, a prominent banker of Altoona, established a private bank at Bedford, which, after a brief career, failed during the great panic of 1873. It, however, paid creditors in full.

This was succeeded by a new bank by John G. Hartley, Samuel L. Russell and John S. Bowers, under the name of Hartley, Russell & Company; this firm was in business just two years, from January, 1874, to January, 1876. It was then conducted by Hartley & Bowers for several years; then by J. G. Hartley & Co. for a time, when Hon. J. M. Reynolds and Captain Solomon S. Metzger entered the firm, which took upon itself the title of Hartley & Company. Since the recent death of Captain Metzger, a new firm was organized by Hon. John M. Reynolds, Allen C. Blackburn, Fred A. Metzger, J. Frank Russell and Simon H. Sell, Esq. The institution is housed in a fine, substantial building on the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, is doing an excellent business, and enjoying the confidence of the business public.

The First National Bank of Bedford was chartered December 14, 1883, with E. F. Kerr, Esq., as president, and L. B. Doty as cashier. The capital stock was $50,000. The first board of directors was: Hon. J. H. Longenecker, John E. Colvin, Daniel Cessna, James A. Sill, John J. Cessna, H. D. Tate, John O. Smith and E. S. Doty. The business of this bank has been conservatively managed, and the institution uniformly prosperous to the present time. Its capital is now $100,000, and its total resources over $830,000. Its present officers are: O. D. Doty, president; A. B. Egolf, vice-president, and Hon. Edward S. Doty, cashier.

The Bedford County Bank was founded at Everett, February 1, 1870, and for some time did a prosperous business under the management of a board of directors composed of excellent

business men of Bedford and Everett. The bank continued in business until about 1884, when the failure of the Kemble Iron Company occurred. The bank being a creditor of said company to the extent of $27,000, was compelled to close its doors and go into the hands of a receiver. A long series of law suits followed, but the creditors of the bank finally came out whole on their deposits.

On the failure of the Bedford County Bank another was instituted by E. F. Kerr, Esq., called the Everett Bank. It has been recently reorganized, and O. D. Doty is its present cashier. Its directors are G. W. Richey, Dennis Coveney, George W. Derrick and J. H. Gibbony.

The First National Bank of Everett was chartered March 17, 1902, and began business May 14, 1902. The gentlemen who effected the organization were Thomas A. Jones, J. E. Jones, N. B. Hanks and J. G. Hanks. Capital stock paid in is $25,000. Its present directors are H. Frank Gump, A. H. Whetstone, J. S. Hershberger, A. C. Blackburn, Thomas A. Jones, N. B. Hanks, Elias Blackburn, J. E. Jones and J. G. Hanks. H. Frank Gump is president, and John G. Cobler, cashier.

The National Bank of South Pennsylvania was established at Hyndman in 1889, with a capital stock of $50,000. John K. White was its president, and T. J. Wilson cashier. The disastrous failure of J. K. and G. B. White caused the bank to close its doors for six months in 1893, but they were reopened and business was continued until 1902, when Walter A. Mason was appointed its receiver by the Comptroller of Currency.

The Hoblitzel National Bank succeeded the First National in this place in February, 1903, with J. J. Hoblitzel, president; Albert E. Miller, vice-president, and John A. Blair, cashier. Capital stock, $25,000.

The First National Bank of Saxton was chartered on June 7, 1904, with $30,000 capital. Dr. M. B. Brenemen was its first president, and George W. Derrick its first cashier. This is the latest banking institution in the county, and, like the rest, is enjoying a profitable patronage.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Bedford Gazette.—With the publication of the *Bedford Gazette* on Saturday morning, September 21, 1805, Bed-

ford county's first newspaper was issued and read. Its originator, publisher and proprietor was Charles McDowell, who was born of Irish parents, and came here from Lancaster county. Originally and for some years afterward it was a four-column folio, the printed matter occuping a space of about ten by sixteen inches. The printing house was on Juliana street, "next door to the old court house." This would locate it about the present site of Mr. Thompson's grocery store.

The first column of first issue is taken up by the editor with several "proposals" which he has to make concerning the publication of his new journal. In politics the *Gazette* was an advocate of Constitutional Republicanism, and its columns were largely given to the discussion of partisan questions. Its earliest issues were nearly devoid of items of news. The first issue contains a copy of a Somerset county document, numerously signed by voters, in which the nomination of Abraham Morrison, Esq., of Somerset county, is strongly recommended for the office of state senator, and that of Henry Wertz, Jr., disapproved. A copy appears, also, of an agreement entered into by a number of voters of Bedford county agreeing to support Morrison.

The advertisements or legal notices of this issue were a sort of "want ad" of the "printers," advertising for a smart, active boy, of good character, etc., and an administrator's notice of Hugh Barclay as administrator of William Martin, deceased.

In the issue of December 16, 1806, the editor says: "So long as the stages remain in town over night, this paper will be published on Tuesday morning."

Postage was then an important item, as the printer says:

"☞ We again repeat, that persons writing to the editor *must* pay the postage."

In its early history there were frequent intervals when the *Gazette* failed to appear regularly, by reason of lack of printing paper, printer's ink, non-arrival of the weekly mails, or sickness in the printer's family.

Mr. McDowell continued as its owner, editor and publisher until September 1, 1832, when he sold out to George W. Bowman. In politics the paper followed, or possibly led, the course

of the party to whose interests it was formally dedicated. The Federalists or Constitutional Republicans afterward became the *Locofocos,* and finally the present day Democrats. Mr. Bowman controlled the paper for twenty-five years, or until August 1, 1857, when Benjamin F. Myers and George W. Benford became its owners and publishers. Since that date the paper has frequently changed ownership, been considerably enlarged and greatly improved. The editorial work of the late N. L. McGirr and J. Frank Harclerode, both now deceased, as well as that of its present owner and proprietor, S. A. Van Ormer, has brought the *Gazette* up to an exceedingly high standard as a country newspaper. Just at this writing extensive preparations are being made by its progressive proprietor for a centennial issue, which will have taken place ere this work comes before the public.

The Bedford Inquirer.—The *True American,* the second paper to be established in Bedford, first appeared in July, 1812. The paper was founded by Thomas R. Gettys, and was a three-column folio in size. In politics it was the opposite of the *Gazette,* and began its career by advocating the policy of the Democratic-Republican party, from which grew the old Whig party, and afterward the Republican party of today.

The paper was enlarged, and a Mr. Greer was associated with Mr. Gettys in its publication until 1827, when it went out of existence. Mr. Gettys, however, was evidently in love with his business, for when the *True American* ceased to exist, he founded, as its successor, *The Democratic Enquirer,* which first appeared October 12, 1827, in which he says:

"At the solicitation of many of the Editor's old Republican friends in this county, he has been induced to issue proposals for the publication of a weekly newspaper in Bedford. It is known to the publick generally that the TRUE AMERICAN has expired under its late proprietors, and so far as it was instrumental in honorably supporting the interests of the democratic party, the friends of that party must regret its discontinuance. The Editor therefore believes that there can be no impropriety in issuing a prospectus for another paper." * * *

While Mr. Gettys was the proprietor and editor the *Enquirer,* he lost the services of a strong, able-bodied apprentice. That he was much chagrined at the loss of so much cheap labor

by apprenticeship, a perusal of the following sufficiently indicates:

"One Cent Reward.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 17th of October last an indented apprentice to the printing business named ———, who is between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout built, impudent, pimple-faced, ill-looking fellow, of fair complexion, fair hair. * * * Had on a fine blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, new fur hat, and sundry other clothing not particularly recollected. Has been at the business about two years, during which time his *honesty* was not *suspected*. That he is fond of fighting, quarreling and * * * we need not tell the publick, let those who employ him discover for themselves. The above reward will be given for his delivery in Bedford, but neither thanks or charges need be expected—indeed, I am very sorry that so much paper is necessarily soiled with the name * * * T. R. Gettys.

"Dec. 24, 1830."

Mr. Gettys conducted the paper for four or five years, and was succeeded by Senary Leader. He remained as editor but a short time, and in 1834 he sold out to Alexander King and John Mower, Esqs., who together published the paper for four years, when they were succeeded by Jacob L. Seentz, who in 1842 transferred all his interests in the business to William T. Chapman, Jr., formerly editor of the *Flemingsburg Kentuckian*. Mr. Chapman owned and edited the paper until January 1, 1850, when he was succeeded by David Over, who conducted it until April 1, 1862. Mr. Over then disposed of it to Joseph R. Durborrow, who edited the paper until April 1, 1864. At this date B. F. McNeal became the publisher and editor, and so continued until April 28, 1865, when it was purchased by Joseph R. Durborrow and John Lutz, who continued together until July 15, 1868. Mr. Lutz then became the sole owner, publisher and editor, and remained as such until January 1, 1870, when Samuel Jordan became his business partner. This arrangement continued until January 1, 1875, when Major D. W. Mullin acquired an interest. Under the firm name of Jordan & Mullin the business was continued until January 1, 1880, when Rev. N. S. Buckingham purchased Mr. Jordan's interest, and the firm name was changed to Mullin & Buckingham. This firm continued to January 10, 1883. John H. Jordan, Esq., then obtained an interest in the paper, which action again changed

the style of the firm, being now Mullin & Jordan. Under this management the paper continued until February 22, 1884, when it and the *Bedford Republican* were consolidated under the name of the *Republican and Inquirer,* by Lutz, Jordan & Smith. Mr. Jordan retired from the business July 10, 1885, and the publication continued by Lutz & Smith. On September 14, 1885, B. F. Mann acquired an interest in the paper, and the firm name was changed to Lutz, Smith & Mann. Mr. Smith retiring from the firm December 17, 1886, was succeeded by William H. Clouse. Mr. Mann retired from the business September 30, 1887, and his place was taken by Rufus C. Haderman, Esq.

The Inquirer Printing Company was formed January 1, 1888, with John Lutz, B. F. Mann, R. C. Haderman and George Mann as partners, and the name of the paper changed to the *Bedford Inquirer* shortly thereafter, and its size increased to a nine-column page. This company continued until January 1, 1903, when it was incorporated into a stock company, and R. C. Haderman was made managing editor. O. W. Smith became associate editor September 4, 1905, and on Mr. Haderman's retirement, November 24 of same year, Mr. Smith was advanced to the position of sole editor. Under his efficient management and by his energy many improvements have been made on the *Inquirer* plant. A new typesetting machine has been very recently installed. The size has been increased to a six-column eight-page paper, and the *Inquirer* maintains the position it has long held at the head of the Republican newspapers of the county. It has always been a straightforward advocate of Republican principles, and is enjoying a large and constantly increasing patronage.

The Everett Press.—The Bedford County Press was established at Bloody Run (now Everett) March 4, 1868, by Joseph C. Long, Esq., Mr. Emelius Hoffmier and Dr. P. H. Pensyl, and was published under the firm name of J. C. Long & Co. The paper was neutral in politics. September 4, 1868, Hoffmier and Pensyl withdrew from the business, and D. Stewart Elliott, of Bedford, purchased one-half of the business. The firm was Long & Elliott, and was so continued until June, 1869, when D. S. Elliott became sole owner, who continued in the business until 1873, when J. C. Long purchased the paper. Jan-

uary 1, 1876, the business passed into the hands of D. W. Mullin and S. J. Jordan, of Bedford. January 8, 1878, D. W. Mullin purchased the entire business, and afterwards sold it to John Lutz. February 26, 1878, Lutz sold it to D. W. Mullin. January 7, 1878, Mullin sold to Lutz, with John M. Bowman as editor, and later it was run under the name of John Lutz & Co. January 25, 1881, the paper passed into the hands of D. W. Mullin and W. K. Buckingham, who on February 25, 1881, sold it to D. Stewart Elliott, who continued as owner until October 20, 1884, when John G. Krichbaum became owner. Krichbaum sold the paper on August 23, 1886, to Craig & Bowers, who on January 14, 1889, sold it to W. C. Smith and Aaron Garber. This partnership continued until 1890, when it passed into the hands of W. C. Smith & Co. January 1, 1893, W. C. Smith and George P. Weaverling formed a partnership under the name of Smith, Weaverling & Co., who edited and published the paper until April 1, 1902, when W. C. Smith sold his interest in the paper to Joseph F. Biddle, Esq., of Bedford. The firm of Weaverling & Biddle published the paper until the 1st of September, 1902, when Joseph F. Biddle became sole owner.

The paper was first called the *Bedford County Press.* It was a six-column four-page paper. When the name of the town was changed to Everett the paper was enlarged, greatly improved, and the name was changed to the *Everett Press.* October, 1903, the paper was again enlarged. It was made a seven-column eight-page paper. The present management has made the *Press* a first-class weekly newspaper, and it enjoys a good patronage. In size and makeup it resembles the metropolitan dailies. The space is devoted to giving a full record of local news, and the development and advancement of the moral and business interests of the growing town in which it is published.

The Everett Republican was established April 4, 1894, by John C. Chamberlain as publisher and Colonel John M. Bowman as editor. It was first issued as a four-page, seven-column paper. Colonel Bowman had been previously connected with the *Johnstown Tribune* and other prominent newspapers, having spent in all more than fifty years in journalism. He died March 31, 1899, and the *Republican* was conducted by Mr.

Chamberlain until September of that year, when a partnership was formed with his brother-in-law, Charles Sumner Clark, who was for some years city editor of the *Evening Wisconsin,* Milwaukee. Clark and Chamberlain remained partners until January, 1900, when failing health caused Mr. Clark to retire from the business. He afterward reinstated his relations with the *Wisconsin,* and has traveled extensively in its interests since.

In October, 1899, the *Republican* was enlarged to an eight-page, six-column paper, and has from its beginning undergone many other changes by way of improvement. It has always been radically Republican in its politics, and a fearless advocate of its principles. No other local newspaper in this section of the state has been more liberally quoted by city dailies and other prominent papers. Mr. Chamberlain is its present editor and publisher, and under his efficient management the *Everett Republican* is attaining high rank in journalism.

The Hyndman Bullctin.—For some time prior to 1890 a paper called the *Workman* was published at Cumberland by the Knights of Labor, which, during the year mentioned, was purchased by the Bulletin Publishing Company and removed to Hyndman. This company consisted of John K. White, George B. White and A. W. Tiddy, the former two being at the time extensively engaged in several manufacturing industries under the name of J. K. & G. B. White.

Mr. Tiddy became at once the editor of the *Bulletin,* but served in that position only a short time, when he was succeeded by Professor L. J. McGregor. Mr. McGregor devoted his ability and energy to the paper for a few years, and was then succeeded by Wilbur F. Cleaver. After the great financial failure of J. K. and G. B. White, the *Bulletin* was sold by their assignee to George B. White, and subsequently sold by his assignee, Samuel I. Spyker, to I. N. Swope, of Mapleton, its present owner and publisher. The paper has had a somewhat checkered career. It has been rather independent in politics, though generally an advocate of Republicanism. The success which it has attained of late years is due to the service of its managing editor, Charles E. Stoneseifer.

The Saxton Herald was a successor to the *Saxton Independent,* published by Mr. Holsinger. The *Herald* was estab-

lished in 1884 by its present proprietor, Mr. William Thompson, and a partner whose name we have not learned. The paper is ably managed and edited by Mr. Thompson, and is having a good circulation in the eastern part of the county. Its news columns are spicy and up to date. In politics it is independent.

The Pennsylvania Hawkeye is a comparatively new addition to Bedford county journalism. It was established in 1894 by Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., purchasing the equipments of the *Town Talk* of Bedford and the *Mountain Echo* of Osterburg. From an eight-page paper it was soon changed to a seven-colmun folio, and published semi-weekly. A linotype machine has been installed in its printing department, and other modern improvements in the printing business have been added. Though generally independent in politics, the *Hawkeye* at present is an exponent of Lincoln party principles. The scholarly writings of its editor and publisher constitute its strongest claim to popularity as a news journal.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Osterburg Press, established by Miley M. Griffith, in 1905, as sole editor and publisher, is published at Osterburg, and the *Mountain Echo,* by Jesse H. Claar, at Queen. These are sprightly little sheets of very considerable local interest.

A number of other publications have from time to time been launched into the field of journalism, and after brief careers have either been taken up by other journals or caused by various means to close out in business. Among the many such relics of past enterprise we may quote the following few: *Bedford Republican, School Register, New Paris Star, Saxton Independent, Everett Leader, Bedford Town Talk* and *Osterburg News.*

CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

As is generally the case in counties as old and large as this, and comprising a similar mixed population, Bedford county contains representatives of nearly all denominations of the Christian church. And in attempting a historical sketch of each of them, we shall studiously avoid any discussion of their different beliefs, tenets or discipline, as well as any comments upon their respective merits or achievements. Common prudence would disapprove of our making such effort, and our inability would prevent its success were such effort to be made. Concerning a few of the religious denominations, very considerable data could be given, whilst with regard to many others, very few records can be found. This fact will therefore necessarily place certain limitations upon such efforts as we might otherwise feel disposed to make toward giving all equal space in this general sketch.

METHODISTS.

(For much of the information in this article we are indebted to a published historical sermon delivered by the Rev. H. C. Pardoe, at Bedford, December 4, 1892.)

Methodism was not introduced into America until 1766, and then there were but few circuits established, and these chiefly in New York, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia and farther south. The church in America was organized as such in Baltimore in 1784. The first mention of Methodists preaching in this part of the state was at Huntingdon, by one Michael Crider, a miller, who was a local preacher. He turned his attention particuluarly to what is now Huntingdon and Centre counties.

Between the years 1780 and 1784 three local preachers immigrated to this region; they were called facetiously the "three bishops," having been ordained the same day by Bishop Asbury. Their names were Thomas Larkin, J. J. Jacob and

Conference divided the charge into Bedford and East Bedford circuits. The latter embraced the Everett, Hopewell and Saxton regions, with 179 members, whilst the Bedford circuit had a membership of 306.

It would be impossible to give anything like a complete history of the Methodist church of the county. So few records have been preserved out of the great number that would be necessary to give such history. And were all records available, we could only do justice to the subject by giving a separate and distinct sketch of each of the forty-one congregations comprising the present Methodist membership of the county, and this would greatly overrun our allotted space, besides becoming very monotonous reading. Each congregation, like each individual, has experiences peculiarly its own; yet in a large measure there is a sameness in the history of all. Some earnest and devout pioneer preacher goes into a community, gathers around him the few scattered members of his church, organizes a congregation, and labors with them in adding to their spiritual, numerical and financial strength, until they get a church home. Thus established, they labor on for the upbuilding of human character and saving of souls, prosperity and adversity alternating in this, as well as in all other affairs of life, to make up the sum total of experience and history of all.

The early history of Methodism in Bedford county is that which we have given above relative to Bedford town, though in other sections besides this Wesleyism was represented by earnest devotees at a very early day. Broad Top, the Providences, Everett, Southampton, Monroe, Londonderry and West St. Clair all had congregations early in the last century. In nearly all other sections of the county churches were established between 1840 and 1860. The present membership is reported at 3,248. The latest established congregation is at Defiance. The oldest minister in active service at this date is Rev. George Leidy, of the Bedford charge.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The earliest settlers of the region of Bedford county were chiefly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. There were a few German Lutherans and Reforms and later on a number of Brethren and Dunkards.

There is no record showing when and where the first religious services by the Presbyterians were held, but it is but fair to presume that the place was Fort Bedford. Colonel Burd's three hundred road-cutters, who were here a short time in July, 1755, and the two hundred provincial troops under Colonel Hamilton, who were here shortly afterward, were all from Cumberland Valley, and doubtless all or nearly all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians; but as we find no evidence of either minister or chaplain accompanying these troops, it is exceedingly doubtful if any public religious services were held.

When the troops of General Forbes rendezvoused here in the summer of 1758, the first to arrive at Raystown were the Pennsylvania Provincials, under Colonel Boquet—2,700 in all, which number, if divided according to the population of the province at that time, were about one-half Presbyterians and one-half German Lutherans and Reforms. Among them were several ministers who held commissions as officers of their respective companies. Among these were the Rev. John Steele, of the Conocheague Presbyterian church, and the Rev. John C. Bucher, of the Lutheran and Reform church. The fact that one of these denominations held the first services in Bedford county is to be reasonably presumed, though not affirmed. Virginia was distinctively an Episcopal province, and whilst her troops did not arrive at Raystown until some weeks after those of Pennsylvania, it is quite likely that Episcopal services were also held here during the brief period the troops remained at Raystown.

Forty years ago the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bedford, published a historical sketch of said church from its beginning to that date. And having reason to believe that the facts therein contained were gathered from the archives of the church and other reliable sources, we have gleaned from them some of the historical data which follow:

In the year 1763 Donegal Presbytery sent one of its members, the Rev. John Steele, of Carlisle, to look after the interests of Presbyterianism in the village of Raystown, or Bedford. As previously stated, the settlement here was small at that early day, and the settlers were kept in almost constant alarm, both by depredations of Indian tribes actually com-

mitted or by the flaming and exaggerated reports concerning them, which were at all times current in the community. It was during this period and under these trying circumstances that the first religious services of this church, of which we have authentic record, were held. For about twenty years occasional supplies came from Cumberland Valley (now Franklin county), and the congregation increased with the growing population of the place.

In 1782 a call promising a salary of £130 a year was extended to the Rev. Samuel Waugh, and it was agreed that in the event of his acceptance he should preach one-fourth of the time in Providence township, five Sabbaths of the year in Colerain township and Cumberland Valley, and devote the remainder of his time to Bedford. The call was declined, and Rev. Waugh accepted the pastorate of the church at Silver Springs the same year. For about four years longer the congregation of Bedford continued to be supplied by Presbytery.

In 1786 a call was extended to the Rev. David Bard, which he accepted. Mr. Bard was a licentiate of Donegal Presbytery, and was ordained at lower West Conocheague, June 16, 1779. After preaching one year in the Great Cove, he accepted a call to Kittockton and Gum Spring in Virginia, the people engaging jointly to pay him annually "the quantity of five hundred bushels of grain," namely, 200 of wheat, 50 of rye and 250 of Indian corn. Having spent two years in Virginia, he served the united congregations of Unity and Salem, west of the Allegheny mountains, for the same period, and then removed to Bedford. His pastoral relations at Bedford continued for about three years. He has been described as a man of commanding presence, tall and dignified, and at the same time of peculiar suavity of manner. He was a preacher of considerable ability. His sermons were always premeditated, though delivered without the aid of manuscript. He was graceful, friendly, and attractive in manner, and had a high regard and reverence for the sanctuary. His pastoral relations were dissolved in 1789, though he occasionally occupied the pulpit until the installation of his successor. About the termination of his pastoral relations at this place, he was elected to congress, in which position he continued until the time of his death. From Bedford he removed to Hollidaysburg, and preached some

time in the vicinity of Frankstown during the summer months, spending the winters in congress. Later on he preached in Sinking Valley, and died at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Buchanan, in Alexandria.

After the resignation of Mr. Bard, the Bedford charge was without a pastor for the long period of nineteen years. During this time the congregation was supplied in part by Presbytery and occasionally, as already stated, by the former pastor.

At Shippensburg in April, 1808, a call, promising a salary of $550 a year, was extended to Rev. Alexander Boyd. He was ordained at Carlisle in the following September, and installed at Bedford in November of the same year. Some interesting reminiscences might be related of this worthy shepherd of his flock, but we shall only add that it was during his pastorate, in the year 1810, the first house of worship was erected. It was a plain brick building, and stood upon the site now occupied by the present edifice. Previous to this time, the services were held in the court-house. Mr. Boyd resided for several years a short distance to the west of the town of Bedford, and in the immediate vicinity of his residence a small village afterward sprang up, which to this day perpetuates his worthy name in its title of Boydstown.

We cannot forbear quoting from Dr. Sample's narrative the following sketch:

"The Rev. Dr. James R. Wilson, a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, resided in Bedford in Mr. Boyd's time, and had charge of the Academy. He was a man of great intellect and scholarly attainments, quite eccentric, and very censorious. He does not seem to have had a very high opinion of Mr. Boyd's piety, and a singular prayer he once offered for the pastor, who stood beside him in the pulpit, is remembered by some who are yet living. The burden of the petition was that God would convert the minister, and either make him an earnest and useful preacher or an honest turnpike contractor. Dr. Wilson seems to have been greatly shocked by Mr. Boyd's secular tendencies, and especially by his strenuous efforts to direct the turnpike road from a direct course, that it might run alongside his own dwelling. This somewhat remarkable man may have been partially insane at the time. He was subject to seasons of mental aberration which unfitted him for his duties, either as preacher or teacher. We remember having

seen him, when he was very aged, a man of giant frame, enormous head, stentorian voice, and great mental activity. His son, the Rev. James M. Wilson, was for many years a professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny City."

Two years after Mr. Boyd became established at Bedford he married a daughter of Dr. Watson, of Lancaster county, who lived but five years after her marriage. In October, 1817, Mr. Boyd accepted a call to the church in Newtown, Bucks county, where he remained in the service twenty-one years. He returned to Bedford several years after he removed to Newtown, and preached two impressive sermons. Rev. Boyd was succeeded on this charge by Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, who came two years after Rev. Boyd left. Mr. Chamberlain served the congregation most acceptably for three years and a half, when the pastoral relations were dissolved by his accepting the presidency of Center College, Kentucky, from which position he went to Oakland College, Mississippi, where, on the 5th of September, 1850, he came to a tragic death, being murdered at the gate of his own residence by a drunken wretch, for some fancied grievance. His connection with the Bedford Academy has already been referred to under a previous chapter. During his ministry the first Sabbath school was organized at a meeting of the citizens of Bedford, held at the Presbyterian church on Sabbath afternoon, September 5, 1819. Although the enterprise originated with the Presbyterians, the other churches of the town soon became identified with the work, and for many years it was sustained as a Union school.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley became pastor of the church in 1827, after a vacancy of nearly five years. At this period the old church building was in a dilapidated condition and unfit for use. The religious state of the congregation was greatly depressed, and the new minister assumed his pastoral duties under circumstances most unfavorable. He instituted the mid-week prayer meeting, which aroused new zeal in the church, and within eighteen months forty names were added to the membership roll. With the aid of Mr. Henry Williams he proceeded to raise funds with which to erect a new church building, and in this he was very soon successful, as in the following year, 1828, the new and spacious building was ready for occu-

pancy. The same structure, with some embellishments and improvements, is today one of the staunchest buildings of the town. The subscription list for the raising of funds for this building contains the names of one hundred and eighteen contributors in sums ranging from one dollar to one hundred dollars each, amounting in all to $1,355. The preamble to said list is an interesting document and of some historic interest to Presbyterians. It reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to pay the sum by us hereto subscribed, to those who may be authorized to receive the same, for the purpose of erecting a new Presbyterian Meeting House in the Borough of Bedford, on the lot wheron the old Meeting House now stands, or any situation that a majority of the congregation may agree upon.

"It is understood and agreed upon by the undersigned that the use of the Meeting House to be erected shall be free to all denominations of Christians, and that clergymen passing through and visiting Bedford shall be allowed to preach in said Meeting House, when it shall not interfere with the engagements of the regular pastor, more than one sermon of each Sabbath.

"It is also agreed upon that a majority of the contributors to the erection of said church shall direct the principles on which a charter is to be obtained.

"It is also agreed that the materials of the old Meeting House be used toward erecting the new one, as far as the building committee shall think proper, and the same shall be valued, and after deducting the old debt therefrom, the pew-holders in the old Meeting House shall be allowed their proportion of the balance of the value thereof as a credit for pews they may buy in the New Meeting House, when completed, and that subscribers shall also be allowed a credit for their respective subscriptions.

"And, lastly, it is understood that if twelve hundred dollars is not subscribed by solvent persons within one year from the date hereof, our subscriptions hereto are to be void and of no effect; but at any time within one year from this time, if the said twelve hundred dollars are subscribed, as aforesaid, we agree to pay the amount of our subscriptions in cash when required."

Space will not admit of our going farther into the history of each of the several pastorates of this charge, and we shall therefore simply name the pastors and stated supplies of the

congregation from its establishment to the present day, giving also the date of such pastoral service:

Rev. David Bard.....1786-1789
Rev. Alexander Boyd.....1808-1817
Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D.D.....1819-1822
Rev. Daniel McKinley, D.D.....1827-1831
Rev. Boynard R. Hall.....1833-1838
Rev. Elbridge Bradbury.....1839-1841
Rev. Alexander Heberton.....1843-1844
Rev. W. M. Hall.....1844-1847
Rev. W. L. McCalla.....1848-1849
Rev. T. K. Davis.....1850-1855
Rev. R. F. Sample.....1856-1866
Rev. A. V. C. Schenck.....1866-1868
Rev. Robert F. Wilson.....1868-1878
Rev. John R. Henderson.....1878-1880
Rev. Herbert C. Cone.....1881-1883
Rev. John K. Andrews.....1884-1891
Rev. John M. Barnett.....1891-1892
Rev. William H. Wolverton.....1892-1895
Rev. George S. Bell.....1895-1896
Rev. C. C. Adams.....1896-1901
Rev. H. B. Townsend.....1902-to date

The Presbyterian church at Schellsburg was organized May 18, 1833, by about thirty-seven members, who, at their own request, had been dismissed from the Bedford church for the purpose of the above organization. Six new members were also admitted on the day of the institution of the new congregation. Rev. James C. Breckenridge was the first pastor, and Benjamin Gibbony first ruling elder. Services had been held at Schellsburg long prior to the establishment of a congregation, by ministers of the Bedford charge, the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain having given about one-third of his time to that section. The membership at last published report was sixty-one.

At a little later period in the same year (1833) a church was also organized at Yellow Creek, the membership at which place had shown their devotion to the church of their fathers, up to this time, by attending services at Bedford, sixteen miles distant, with commendable fidelity. The organization was effected with twenty-three members. For several years thereafter services were only occasionally held, there being no regular pastor. In 1842 a new church edifice was completed and occupied, and in 1846 arrangements were made by which Rev. Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford, preached there one-fourth of his time. The few remaining members of this little band continued until recently to hold occasional meetings and celebrate the Lord's

Supper, thereby cherishing the memories and traditions of the more prosperous days of the past.

At Everett a few Presbyterians were to be found among the earliest settlers. Occasional services were held. In the year 1842 Mr. Samuel Tate deeded to the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations a lot of ground, upon which they at once built a house of worship. Lutherans and Reforms both preached in this, but the meager records do not show that a Presbyterian preacher ever did so. In 1868 Rev. R. F. Wilson, of Bedford charge, began to preach at Everett on alternate Sabbaths. In 1884 the church's connection with Bedford was severed, and Rev. D. W. Hutchinson was installed pastor. The present membership is about forty.

The Saxton congregation was organized in 1861, with Rev. Samuel Lawrence as pastor. The present church edifice is a two-story frame building thirty-five by fifty-five feet, with lecture room on first floor. It was erected in 1867. Previously to 1878 the Presbyterians of Mann's Choice belonged to the Schellsburg congregation. In that year, however, a new church was established. Church officers were selected from their own membership, but for pastoral care they were associated with the Schellsburg charge. The membership at last report was twenty-one. The last reported membership of the county was three hundred and ten.

A church was organized near St. Clairsville, June 10, 1873, but becoming incapable of self-support, was dissolved June 8, 1880.

LUTHERANS.

No record is now to be found concerning the earliest Lutheran church organization of Bedford county. It is highly probable that the provincial troops which rendezvoused at Fort Bedford during Forbes' expedition, in 1758, comprised many members of this branch of the Christian church, and that these members held services during their stay here is equally probable, though we have no historic facts to support such theory. It is improbable, however, that either such troops or early settlers of the same period established a church organization at that time.

The Rev. John Casper Bucher, who was a commissioned officer of the Pennsylvania troops, was afterward a Lutheran

or Reformed missionary in Bedford in 1763. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church of Bedford was the first, or one of the first, congregations of that denomination organized in the county. Rev. Mr. Steck became its pastor in 1785; Rev. Frederick Hainsey, in 1805; Rev. Cramer, in 1812; Rev. Deitterman, in 18—; Rev. Osterloh, in 1818; Rev. William Yeager, in 1829; Rev. William L. Gibson, in 1838; Rev. R. Weiser, in 1841; Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, in 1846; Rev. J. Winecoff, in 1847; Rev. Frederick Benedict, in 1849; Rev. Samuel Yingling, in 1859; Rev. A. Essick, in 1864; Rev. J. Q. McAtee, in 1867; Rev. J. B. Keller, in 1871; Rev. G. M. Rhodes, in 1874; Rev. C. M. Stock, in 1880; Rev. M. H. Valentine, in 1887; Rev. W. W. Anstadt, in 1893; Rev. M. L. Culler, in 1897.

That the Lutheran and German Reform congregations were in existence in Bedford prior to 1769, and that they jointly owned and occupied the same house of worship for some time thereafter, is supported by a valuable old document still in existence, in the form of a permit, given by John Penn, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, to Jost Schonewolf, of Bedford, authorizing him to solicit subscriptions toward the erection of a church or house of worship upon a lot of ground taken up by said congregation in the town prior to that date. The document, neatly engrossed on parchment, is still in existence and in good condition. From this quaint document we get the earliest official information respecting these two congregations. From the evidence which it bears, we learn that two such congregations existed, that they were poor, that they worshiped together, and that they had the commendable purpose of erecting a place of worship.

The enterprise resulted in the erection of a log church at the place designated. Whether this building was ever used as a place of worship is not now known. When Rev. John Henry Gerhart, the first minister of the Reformed church, came here in 1812, the old log building was still standing under a good roof, but without a floor. Its general appearance was such as to indicate that it had never been finished or occupied, and at the date last named it served as a homely gymnasium for the boys of the town. There is a legend, also, that it was a retreat for the celebrated highwayman, David Lewis, whose name is romantically and feloniously linked with our county history.

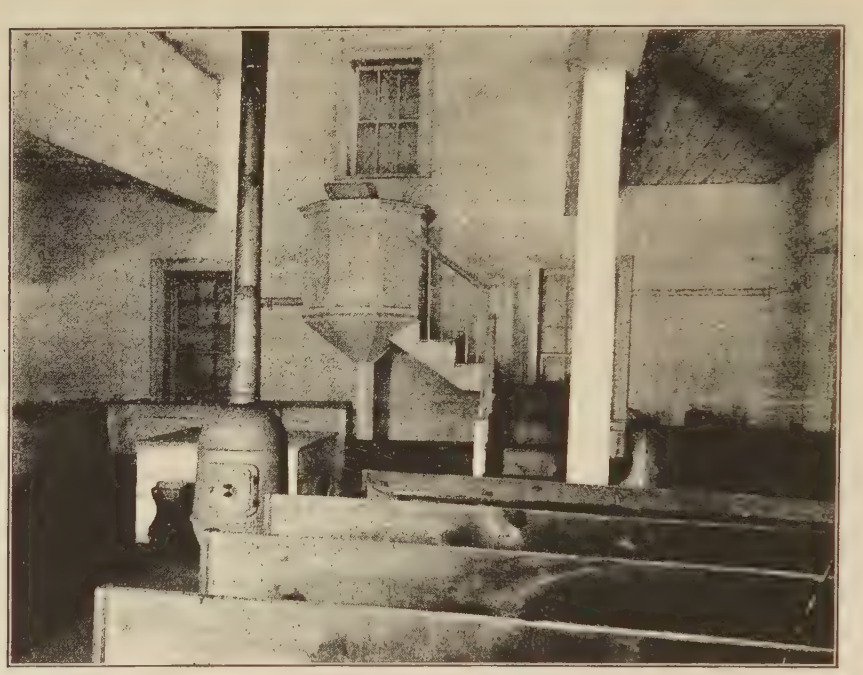
In 1823 a brick building with a central spire was erected by the united congregations, which served its useful purpose until 1850, when the separation of the churches took place, and the Lutherans sold their interest in the old house of worship to the Reforms for three hundred dollars, and at once began the erection of a new structure of their own. In this new abode they continued their devotions until 1871, when the present building, on the west side of the public square was constructed at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. This is one of the largest and handsomest church buildings in the county, conveniently located for its large membership, and well furnished and arranged for the various uses of the several departments of the church work.

The congregation composing the Messiah Lutheran church, of Bedford township, was another of the early church organizations of the county; its date is about 1790. A log building, thirty by fifty feet, was erected soon after this time, which was replaced in 1838 by a stone structure thirty-eight by fifty-two feet in size, which in 1867 gave place to a still larger frame building forty by sixty feet in size. The St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, at Schellsburg, was organized, as nearly as we can now learn, about 1800. Its early records are lost. The first church in which the congregation worshiped was built jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in 1806. The building is still standing in the old cemetery, one-fourth mile west of Schellsburg, and is doubtless the oldest church edifice in the county. It is a two-story building, twenty-five by thirty feet in size, originally constructed of logs, and afterward weather-boarded and painted. The building faces the south, with a double door, whose lock is operated by a long iron handle which screws into the door from either side. At the northern end there is one window, above the pulpit, and on each of the other three sides there are two windows above and two below. The pulpit is very unique in design, being a small octagonal enclosure resting upon a single column. Each of the several sides is seventeen inches in width and forty-three inches in height.

The column upon which the pulpit rests is fifty-three inches high, and the pulpit only large enough for one individual. A flight of seven steps affords entrance thereto, through a little

seventeen-inch door, which constitutes one side of the octagon. This peculiar wine-cup design no doubt came from some old Palatinate church, where it was used to symbolize the Eucharistic Cup. The seats, both on the floor and galleries, are unpainted, straight-back specimens, more remarkable for oddity and substantiality than for comfort.

An old German Bible, printed in 1805, at Halle, and translated by Luther, has been in the church for one hundred years. The building has long since been abandoned for regular serv-



Interior of Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County.

ices, but has, at least until lately, been occasionally used for funeral services. The accompanying illustration of the interior of this interesting old land mark is due to the skill of J. Reed Irvine, of Bedford, as the artist:

Since writing the above the centennial anniversary of the old church has been celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people.

The Lutheran congregation, after abandoning the old log church, erected in 1843 a large brick building near the center of the borough. As early as 1805 the Lutheran and German

Reformed denominations maintained an organization at Will's Creek, in Londonderry township. The old church record contains the following list of communicants present at a communion service held at Henry Lybarger's house, in the year of 1805, the pastor, Rev. Hanker, officiating: Jesse Walker; Henry, Daniel, Adam and Ludwig Lybarger; Joseph, Andrew and Jacob Wolford; Frederick Wolford Sr., Frederick Fait, Peter Cupp, Christopher and Rachel Ball, Barbara Lybarger, Hannah Haines, Charlotte Wolford, Susanna Fait, Catharine Fait, Mary Beam, Mary Wagerman, Mary Crise, Catharine and Mary Wolford, Sarah Smith, Mary Fisher, Elizabeth Cupp, Mary Helmes.

Services were generally held at Henry Lybarger's house until about 1840, when a church was built on a lot donated to the congregation by David and Catharine Moser. The deed was not given until 1845, but the records show the occupancy of the church in 1840, during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Reese. The Reformed congregation gradually diminished until during the Civil war, when it finally disbanded.

The next Lutheran organization of which we have any account was Greenfield, in the northwestern part of the county. Here again the Lutherans and Reformed congregations united in the erection of a log church building, about 1814, and worshiped in the same for about fifty years, when the Lutherans disbanded.

A Lutheran congregation was organized in Monroe township in 1823, and services were held in school-houses and dwellings for several years.

Rays Hill Lutheran church was organized in 1835, and during the twenty years next following a large number of the present day congregations were organized. Our limitations of space will not admit of a separate sketch of each congregation.

From a late synodical report we glean the following data, which may prove of interest: Number of congregations now in the county, 28; total membership now in county, 2,572; estimated value of church property in the county, $145,100; oldest minister in the county, Rev. G. C. Probst. Mr. Probst has probably built up more churches and did a greater amount of pastoral work than any other minister of the past or present, so far as concerns the Lutheran church of Bedford county.

REFORMS.

The early history of the German Reform and Lutheran churches of Bedford county is practically the same, since the two congregations worshiped together and jointly owned and occupied church property up to the year 1850.

The permit referred to under the subject of "Lutherans," as given by Lieutenant-Governor John Penn to Jost Shonewolf, authorizing him to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a church building, reads as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

By the Hon. John Penn, Esquire; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to me, by the Humble Petition of Jost Schonewolf of the Town of Bedford in the County of Cumberland in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, that the protestant reformed Congregation and the protestant evangelic Lutheran Congregation in and near Bedford aforesaid has taken up a Lot of Ground in the said Town, inclosed the same, were desirous thereon to erect a House of worship or church for the joynt Use of the two said Congregations and that there was no House of worship or Church within seventy miles of the said Town of Bedford, & That the said two Congregations were poor and not able, out of their own Means to carry their Pious Intentions into Execution without the Help or Assistance of good People who have the Promotion of Religion at Heart, And it appears to me, that the said Jost Schoenwolff* hath been deputed by thirty-eight of the principal Members of the said two several Congregations to collect the charitable Donations of the good People as were willing to contribute their Mite towards the said Undertaking, And the said two Congregations having humbly prayed me to grant them a Brief to collect Money for the good Purposes aforesaid, And I favoring their Request. These are therefore to permit and license the said Jost Schoenwolff within the Space of three Years from the Date hereof next ensuing to make collection of the good People within my own Government who are willing to contribute toward the building of a Church or House of worship for the said two several Congregations at and near Bedford aforesaid any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding in the whole six hundred Pounds lawful Money of Pennsya.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-first Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixtynine, and in the

ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God, of Great Brittain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr,
Secretary.

In the copy we have preserved the punctuation marks, capital letters and orthography of the original.

We have not been able to learn when the Reformed congregation was first organized in this section, though from the foregoing document, it must have been prior to 1769. From 1790 to 1803 there seems to be no record, except for a short interval between 1790 and 1794. During this period the German churches were ministered to by traveling missionaries, whose labors extended over a large territory. Pious parents received them in their homes, gathered their friends and neighbors together for worship and instruction, and the enjoyment of the sacrament.

In this little army of peripatetic missionaries an occasional "wolf in sheep's clothing" was found. The slow process which then prevailed of gaining information concerning them enabled some veritable and disreputable tramp now and then to gain and hold for a time the confidence of the people and to obtain a living from them while playing missionary. Among this number was one named Spangenburg, who ministered for a short time in Bedford in 1790, and was subsequently executed for murder committed in Berlin, Somerset county.

After this sad experience with Spangenburg the church at Bedford received a true pastor in the person of the Rev. Henry Giesy, a native of Germany, who labored here from 1794 to 1797. His labors were also extended to Somerset county, and continued there for thirty-eight years. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, eleven months and eleven days, and was buried at Berlin. In 1803 John Dietrich Aurandt, a pious and efficient preacher, ministered to the Germans living in what is now Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Somerset counties, Pennsylvania, and in Cumberland, Maryland. He, like Bucher, had, previous to his ministry, seen military service, having enlisted in 1778 in the Pennsylvania regulars,

under the command of General Anthony Wayne, and served until 1781, when he was honorably discharged. His experience in military service was doubtless of great benefit to him in enabling him to brave the dangers and perils incident to traveling through the mountain wilds thereafter on his missionary tours.

In 1812, through the efforts of Elder John Schell, of Schellsburg, Rev. John Henry Gerhart, a licentiate, came to serve on this charge, and thereby became the first regular pastor of the German Reformed church in Bedford county. His license was renewed in 1813 and 1814, and the following year he was ordained by synod which met at Easton. He had preached at Bedford, Schellsburg, Bobb's Creek, Greenfield, Morrison's Cove, Cumberland Valley, Berlin and other places. He died November 11, 1836. While engaged in hitching a horse to a wagon the animal took fright and ran, crushing him against a post, from the effect of which injury he died within an hour. Mr. Gerhart preached in the court house until 1823, when the brick church, already referred to as being built by the united congregations, was completed.

In 1850 the separation of the Lutheran and Reform congregations took place, and the Reforms having purchased the Lutherans' interest in the church property, continued to worship in the little brick church until 1881, when it was removed to give place to the present structure, the dedication of which took place January 20, 1884. The erection of this commodious and comfortable edifice was made possible, or at least less burdensome to the membership, by the liberal Christian spirit of George R. Oster, a prosperous business man of the town. who bequeathed four thousand dollars by his last will and testament toward the undertaking.

A complete list of the pastors who have served this congregation regularly is as follows:

Rev. John Henry Gerhart, beginning 1812.
Rev. Solomon K. Denius, beginning 1831.
Rev. George Leidy, beginning 1835.
Rev. Jacob Zeigler, beginning 1839.
Rev. Henry Heckerman, beginning 1850.
Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, D. D., beginning 1871.
Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart, D. D., beginning 1888.
Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks, beginning 1895.
Rev. A. T. G. Appel, beginning 1903.

Members of the German Reform church were among the very early settlers of Friend's Cove. The aforementioned Rev. Henry Giesy, who moved from Loudon county, Virginia, to Berlin, now in Somerset county, in 1794, and who served as pastor of the churches of both counties for a few years, was in all probability the organizer of the Friends' Cove congregation. In 1798 the Lutheran and Reform congregations purchased a lot of ground and erected thereon a commodious log church building, which served the humble worshippers until 1832 or 1833, when a more modern and pretentious brick building took its place. In its early history this congregation was part of the Bedford charge, but during the pastorate of Rev. George Leidy it was attached to Schellsburg. The congregation grew to tremendous proportions for a country district, but was subsequently very much divided up to establish new churches of more convenient access by the people.

Another very early Reform organization was at Schellsburg, which was brought about by the Rev. John Dietrich Aurandt, while here as a missionary in 1806. The building erected at that time by the Reforms and Lutherans has been fully described in the subject next preceding this. A few other scattered congregations were early organized within the county, but most of those now in existence had their beginning from 1840 to 1870.

Nearly all of Bedford county charges are included in the Juniata Classis; or, more definitely, of the eleven charges within the county, only one is not so included. This one is Hyndman, which belongs to Somerset Classis. The eleven charges comprise twenty-eight congregations, the total membership of which is a little above two thousand.

FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

[Much of the data contained in this article was taken from a historical sketch prepared by the same author in 1903 for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a Monthly Meeting at Dunning's creek. This will account for the style of language employed as to the names of the months and the days of the week, which style is peculiar to this religious society, and by its members very generally used.]

Though a member of this religious society, the author, after diligent research and investigation, has not been able to ascertain when Friends first settled in Bedford county, where they came from, nor what induced them to locate here.

From the numerous family names found in the earliest records, it is evident that a good sized colony of them was established here before the organization of a meeting was attempted, and, from this fact, it would seem that their first coming was prior to 1790. During all these years they have never scattered far beyond the limits of their original settlement in the northwestern part of the county. Though never very strong numerically, they probably outnumbered all other religious denominations in their community for many years after they came here. Many of them came from Adams county prior to 1800, and, when a meeting was established here, it was under the care of Menallen Monthly Meeting of that county.

A Monthly Meeting is one invested with authority to transact its own business affairs, for which purpose it meets once a month, and periodically reports to the Quarterly Meeting, of which it is a constituent branch. A Monthly Meeting sometimes comprises two or more preparative meetings, each of which may also transact business within narrow limitations, but is subordinate to the Monthly Meeting.

The first record we find concerning Bedford Friends is in the minutes of Menallen Monthly and Warrington Quarterly Meetings, to which application had been made for the privilege of holding a meeting for worship in the Friends' settlement in this county, and this is what such records show:

In Sixth month 9th, 1794, the Friends of Bedford requested the privilege of holding a meeting for worship on the fourth-day preceding Menallen preparative meeting in each month, which was granted until further ordered. On Twelfth month 15th, 1794, Friends of Bedford requested to have a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting settled there and Jonathan Wright, Joseph John, Finley McGrew, Benjamin Wright, Elias Pearson, John Griest and Isaac Pearson were appointed to visit them and endeavor to judge of the propriety of granting their request. On First month 12th, 1795, they reported that all except one sat with Bedford Friends at their meeting of conference and thought that their request might be granted,

which Menallen Monthly Meeting united with, and the subject was forwarded to the quarterly meeting for its approbation, which was sanctioned by the quarterly meeting and they were to hold their first preparative meeting on Fourth-day preceding the first First-day in Fifth month. On Twelfth month 15th, 1794, Anthony Blackburn, on behalf of Friends of Bedford, requested that they be indulged with the liberty of holding meetings for worship on First-days, which being considered was thought best to leave under consideration until next month. The subject was then deferred until Third month 9th, 1799, when the minutes show the following:

"The request of the Friends of Bedford being resumed and considered in this meeting, it appears to be the sense thereof to appoint some Friends to visit them and judge of the situation and of the propriety of granting their request. Jonathan Wright, Benjamin Wright, Joseph Griest, William Wierman and Nathan Hendricks are appointed to that service."

On Fourth month 13th, 1799, the said committee reported "that three of them, in company with women Friends, have attended to the service, and had a solid opportunity with them, and do not see any thing on their minds to discourage their request being granted; which being considered in this meeting, it is the sense thereof that liberty be granted of holding meetings for worship on First-days. William Weirman, Jonathan Wright, Joseph Elgar and Thomas Penrose are appointed to visit them at the opening of the first meeting on the third First-day in Sixth month."

The next recorded history of the meeting, which we have found, is the preamble to the minutes of Dunning's Creek Monthly Meeting, which appears in a neat and artistic form and in the clear and expressive language which follows:

"A meeting for worship and a preparative meeting were settled at Dunnings Creek in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and was then a branch of Menallen Monthly Meeting; but being situated about one hundred miles distant therefrom, wherefore the great difficulty of attending that meeting occasioned Dunnings Creek Preparative Meeting, in Second month 1802 to forward a request to Menallen Monthly Meeting, to have a monthly meeting settled here, which request after having been deliberately considered, and a committee appointed, which attended that Preparative Meeting, the proposition in

the Eighth month following, was laid before Warrington Quarterly Meeting, and that meeting also appointed a committee which attended Dunnings Creek Preparative Meeting in order to judge of the propriety of granting the aforesaid request; which committee reporting in favor thereof, in the Second month following, it was granted by the quarterly meeting and a committee appointed to attend the opening of the first monthly meeting. It being also agreed to be held on the first Fourth-day after the second Second-day in each month and called Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting, and the Preparative Meeting on the Fourth-day in the week preceding; accordingly on the thirteenth day of the Fourth month 1803, Friends Assembled and opened said Monthly Meeting."

The minutes which follow, seem to be without break or interruption from that date to the present. Thomas Penrose, who it seems, was a very active and worthy member of the Society at that time, was appointed first clerk of the men's meeting and Abigail Penrose his wife, clerk of the women's meeting. The first matter of business claiming the attention of the monthly meeting was the announcement of John Bateman and Hannah Thomas of their intention of marriage; in pursuance of which, the marriage was solemnized in a public assembly of Friends in their meeting-house on the second-day of Fifth month following, and the certificate thereof is the first recorded marriage certificate of this meeting; and to it are the names of fifty-four subscribing witnesses, representing twenty-three family names. A communication from the Meeting of Sufferings held in Baltimore, relative to Indian affairs, was read and acted upon. Thomas Bowen and Thomas Penrose were appointed overseers, which completed the work of the first monthly meeting.

We might add here, that prior to this time and while yet belonging to Menallen Monthly Meeting, a hundred miles distant, that meeting was rarely, if ever, without a representative from Dunnings Creek, mothers sometimes riding over the distance on horseback with a child on the saddle with her.

The first new member received was James Hancock who came in by certificate from Warrington Monthly Meeting, Sixth month 15th, 1803. The next was Thomas Smith, who came in by convincement First month 2, 1804. The first recorded certificate of removal was that of William Kenworthy and Re-

becca his wife, addressed to Baltimore Monthly Meeting and dated Twelfth month 16th, 1807; other certificates seem, from the minutes, to have been previously issued, but do not appear recorded. Under date of Sixth month 15th, 1808, the following minute appears:

"The paragraph contained in the extracts from our yearly meeting, on the destructive article of spirituous liquors, was twice read and weightily considered, several of the committee from the quarterly meeting being present, it is recommended that Friends unite in discouraging the use of so destructive an article, and for the help of the cause and one another, this meeting appoint John Thomas, William Kenworthy, Jonathan Bowen, and Thomas Penrose to have the matter under their care and extend help where it appears necessary and report their case to this meeting in Eighth month next."

This, together with numerous similar minutes, shows that our early Friends at Dunning's Creek were more actively engaged in the cause of temperance than we have been in later years. This fact is partly due, no doubt, to the greater necessity then than now for active efforts in such direction, and partly due also to the greater diligence and earnestness on the part of our predecessors than we are willing to contribute to such philanthropic measures.

A subject somewhat unpleasant to introduce and unprofitable for discussion, claims a passing observation here, and only because it is part of our history and cannot be avoided. In the early part of the last century, differences —either real or imaginary—on the question of discipline and religious belief, arose amongst Friends, and after violent agitation, through a feeling much more personal than spiritual, the climax was reached in 1828, when a separation was decreed in Baltimore Yearly Meeting, the same edict going forth, about the same time, in other yearly meetings. The separation did not take place at Dunning's Creek, however, until Third month 16th, 1831; but the spirit of disunion was not lessened in its intensity by the three years' delay.

Soon after the establishment of separate meetings at Dunning's Creek, each society seemed to realize the wrong that had been committed against the cause of Christianity and one another, and allowed a more humane and friendly feeling to pos-

sess them, which better feeling has increased and prevailed among them until the present day, with a most wholesome effect upon the social and domestic lives of both, and without leaving a trace of unpleasant memories to interfere with the religious worship of either.

The two branches of the society are now recognized respectively as Orthodox and Hicksites.

Soon after the separation of the society, the Monthly Meetings of both were transferred to Quarterly Meetings not so far

Old Orthodox Friends' Meeting House, near Spring Meadow, erected about 1831.

distant. The Orthodox becoming attached to Bellefonte and the Hicksites to Centre Quarterly, in Centre county.

The first meeting house was a rudely constructed log building located a little below where the remains of the old Orthodox log building now stands, near Spring Meadow. James Blackburn, in an autobiographical sketch, speaks of it as an unfinished building in 1800.

On October 17, 1795, William Kenworthy, Jonathan Bowen and Anthony Blackburn, in trust for the Society of Friends, purchased from William Webb a tract of six acres of land in that vicinity, for the sum of twelve dollars. Some time after the purchase of this lot of ground, a log meeting-house was

erected on the northern end thereof being the most elevated and desirable location on the lot. A little grave yard was opened near by, but was abandoned soon thereafter by reason of the interference of surface rock with grave digging; only a few partially marked graves are still to be found and probably only two containing any legible inscription, one of which is "I. M. B. 1796," the other "J. S. 1795."

The building erected served its useful purpose until the separation of the Society which occurred here in 1831, when this building was torn down and rebuilt on the southern end of the lot, immediately across the road from the large grave yard, and was thenceforth occupied by the Hicksite branch while the Orthodox rebuilt upon and occupied the former site; no other changes occurred until 1867 when the Hicksites built, a few rods distant, a weatherboarded frame house which they used until 1887, when the two-story brick meeting-house and school building which they now occupy was erected at Fishertown, the Orthodox having four years previously erected and moved into a neat frame building in the northern end of the same village.

The two buildings thus abandoned at Spring Meadow remain standing, the one (the Hicksites'), occasionally occupied by another religous society, the other by reason of age and unoccupancy, fast going to decay.

EPISCOPALIANS.

It is claimed, on some degree of authority, that Episcopal church services were held at Raystown by the chaplains of the British troops occupying Fort Bedford, in 1755. There was, however, no organized parish here for more than a century thereafter, when, in 1861, the courts granted a charter constituting the parish of St. James, in the town of Bedford. The vestrymen who constituted the organization, were Hon. Alexander King, Espy L. Anderson, Dr. Charles N. Hickok, Dr. George W. Anderson, William Watson Anderson and John Watson.

A parcel of ground on East Penn street, lots Nos. 130 and 131 on the borough plan, was devised to "The Church" by Governor John Penn, of the Province of Pennsylvania, when the town of Bedford was laid out by his surveyor-general, John Lukens, Esq., in June, 1766, on his private estate—Penn's Manor. The lots were never occupied by the church save as a

burial place, the earliest English settlers and the officers at the fort using it for that purpose. Judges Dougherty and Scott, and Col. Terrence Campbell, of His Majesty's Highlanders, with their families, being among those interred there. At a later day the property fell into private possession, and finally, when the common school law of Pennsylvania went into operation, a brick school-house was erected thereon, by permission of the *quasi* occupant. This building, on the erection of the present public school-house, was used as a private dwelling.

By due process of law, the vestry of St. James church being, as the courts decided, "the successors of the Church of England," obtained possession of the property, and finding the lots unsuitable for church building purposes, and being duly authorized by an enactment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in 1866, they removed the dead to the new cemetery, sold the lots, and purchased the present church site, on the corner of Richard and John streets, and at once proceeded to build the beautiful Gothic stone building now standing there.

The cornerstone of this church was laid in September, 1866, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, of the diocese of Delaware, the bishop of Pennsylvania, Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL.D., being, at the time, in Europe. The Masonic fraternity were present on the occasion and assisted in the ceremonies. Rev. Alfred J. Barrow, the rector of the parish, and Dr. Hickok, of the vestry, being members of the craft. The church building was in due time finished, and being free from debt, as the canons of the Episcopal church require, was consecrated on the 2nd day of October, 1879, by Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in which see the parish of Bedford belonged.

The first rector was Rev. Alfred J. Barrow. The parish has been frequently without a rector of late years, though an organization of a considerable membership is maintained. The only other Episcopal congregation in the county is at Everett, where a mission is supplied by the parish at Bedford.

CHRISTIANS.

The first minister of the Christian church of Bedford county was Rev. William Caldwell, from Kentucky, who came here in the year 1810. He married a Miss Heavener, and

located in Black Valley, near Bloody Run, now Everett. He organized the first Christian church in the county in 1814, on Clear Ridge, where the village of Clearville now stands. The first church building was erected near where the Union church now stands, about a half mile from Clearville. It was built of hewed logs, in rustic style, with a gallery. Rev. Caldwell was succeeded by Rev. William McCauslin and Rev. Jeduthen Williams; both united with the church under the labors of Rev. Caldwell. The first conference was held in Whip's Cove, this county, in May, 1846, in a log church on the farm now owned by Isaiah Layton, which building has been long since torn down. At this conference Rev. Williams was president, and Rev. B. A. Cooper, secretary. The following ministers were enrolled: Revs. John Ramsey, John Smith, James Pennell, Elisha Gardner, B. A. Cooper, F. J. Foor and G. W. Tillett. Visiting brethren were Rev. Joseph T. Robinson and Jonathan Pugh. The following churches reported: Harbour, now Ray's Cove; Clear Ridge, now Clearville; Green Ridge, Milligan's Cove, Wills Creek, Cumberland Valley and Harmon's Bottom; membership, 222; present number of churches in Bedford county, 16; membership, 1,168. Oldest minister living is Rev. Joseph Barney. Oldest minister in active service is Rev. John H. Barney, both of Clearville. Ten ministers are enrolled on conference list, but only seven are in active service.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN.

This religious organization, locally known as "Dunkards," has ever been noted for plainness of dress, simplicity of faith, steadfast piety and frugality.

The Dunkards were among the early settlers of the county, and have always been classed with the county's most substantial citizens. Though quiet and unpretentious in their mode of life, they have figured rather prominently in the history of the county. Having been the objects of many atrocious crimes by the early Indian marauders, they were also, by reason of their noncombative tendencies, the objects of criticism and persecution during the early wars. Jones, in his "History of the Juniata Valley," took occasion to make most unfavorable and unwarranted comments upon them for not taking part in war, such as to his mind seemed proper. By reason of their pecu-

liarity as a people and their prominence as citizens, a much more extended sketch of their history would be pertinent here if the limits of our space would allow the same. Hampered somewhat by this necessity for brevity, the Rev. John B. Fluck, of Loysburg, has furnished us the following concise and comprehensive sketch; and, coming from one so well qualified, both by knowledge and experience, to give it, we take pleasure in making it a part of the religious history of our county:

The sect originated at Schwartznau, in Germany, early in the seventeenth century. The term "Dunkard" is a provincialism, or corruption of "Tunker," which means "to dip," which comes from trine immersion practiced by the church generally. For a full account of their origin the reader is referred to their history by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, published by the Brethren's Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois. Their first introduction into the United States was at Philadelphia, from whence they spread to Lancaster county and to some parts of Virginia.

In 1765 Charles Cox, a French nobleman, took up about six thousand acres of land in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, including the country from Waterside and Loysburg to near New Enterprise, and up Beaver run to Salemville. For a period of about fifteen or twenty years, on account of Indian troubles, very little is known of the early settlers of the cove. About 1780 John Snyder, the man who built the large stone house a mile north of Loysburg, bought from Cox four or five hundred acres of land and located in the cove near where Three Spring run enters Yellow creek, and he was the first member of this sect of whom we have any knowledge within the present limits of Bedford county. In 1785 the Ulrichs and Brumbaughs came from some of the eastern counties and took up large bodies of land adjacent to and including New Enterprise. Samuel Ulrich was the first minister, and Jacob Snyder, who came from Snake Spring valley, was the first deacon. These people were farmers, and, the cove being a rich farming district, this induced settlers from the eastern counties to settle here.

After Samuel Ulrich in the ministry, came Martin Miller, Sr., then Isaac Ritchey, the elder of Snake Spring valley; John Holsinger, Sr., of the cove; Isaac Ritchey, Jr., and Andrew Snowberger, of Snake Spring valley; Jacob Steele, of Hopewell;

Leonard Furry and Daniel Snowberger, Sr., of the cove; and Andrew Miller, of Milligan's Cove.

For a period of nearly forty years there were no church buildings, and the meetings were held at different houses in winter, and during the summer they were held in the barns. Usually something was prepared for the congregation to eat, before the assembly dispersed, as many persons had a great distance to the meeting.

The first church building was located near New Enterprise on the lands of Samuel Brown, a grandson of Samuel Ulrich, in the year 1834, and this was substituted by a large modern building in 1878. The first annual meeting ever held within the present limits of Bedford county, was held in this first building. The building was large; long tables were arranged for the ministers and deacons, and the seats were long and without backs. Some of the ministers traveled a long way on foot to reach these meetings. In 1860 a large church was built in Snake Spring valley and one in Hopewell township, when the congregation was divided, but both of these structures have been replaced by new modern buildings. At present there are eighteen church buildings in Bedford county. The oldest original church standing, is the Holsinger church, in Bloomfield township, built about 1840.

There are at present (1906) six distinct congregations: Woodbury, New Enterprise, Snake Spring Valley, Everett, Artemas and Raven's Run, with Stonerstown as a mission point. There are twenty-three ministers, and about eleven hundred members within the present limits of Bedford county. These people have an old record on temperance.

Two divisions of the church occurred within the last twenty years. One, known as the "Old Order Brethren," of whom there are not more than fifteen in this county, but more numerous in the state of Ohio; the other, known as the "Progressives," number probably three hundred in the county. Those known as the "Old Order Brethren," left the main body of the church on account of a desire for greater plainness in dress and church equipage. The Progressives demanded greater privileges, both as to dress and church equipage, such as steeples and bells on churches, and holding offices in which forms of

oaths would have to be administered, which were not admissible by the primitive church.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The following valued sketch was contributed by Mr. John A. Cuppett, of New Paris, a prominent member of this religious denomination, who has recently come into possession of old church minutes and other documents from which much of this data was obtained. These valued possessions, together with Mr. Cuppett's natural ability in work of this kind, afford the reader an excellent, though brief, narrative of a religious organization whose history, but for the above favorable circumstances, would probably have been destined to oblivion:

This branch of the Christian church, the correct title of which is "United Brethren in Christ," dates in the United States from 1755, when it was introduced at Lancaster, Pa., under the leadership of William Otterbein, a German of the Reformed church.

The first conference was held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1789. The following preachers were present: William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, George A. Geeting, Adam Lehman, John Ernst, Henry Weidner and Christian Newcomer.

In 1839 John R. Sitman was sent as a missionary to Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was successful in effecting organizations in Harmon's Bottom, at Schellsburg, in Bethel Hollow, at Fishertown, in Friend's Cove, at Dry Ridge, at Millertown, at Ryot, at Bloody Run (now Everett), and at Dubbstown (now Pleasantville).

A church was erected at Schellsburg, the stone church near Fishertown, and the union church in Harmon's Bottom, prior to 1845. The field of labor was known as Schellsburg circuit. Churches were erected on Dry Ridge, near West End, in 1852, near Claysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1855, at Pleasantville in 1855, and since 1860 in Bethel Hollow, at Ryot, at New Paris, at Helixville, and at Ogletown and Crumb, Somerset county. The work has been divided. For some years past the northern part has been added to East Freedom circuit, the southern part to Berlin circuit, and the central part is known as New Paris circuit. At present there are six churches and six appointments—at New Paris, Ryot, Helixville, the one near Fishertown, Crumb and Ogletown.

The following ministers served on the work: 1839, John R. Sitman; 1840, Jacob Resler; 1841 and 1842, William Beighel; 1843, ——— Harnden; 1844, John Rider; 1845, Jacob Ritter;

1846-47, John R. Evens; 1848, Chas. Crowel; 1849, Henry Lovell; 1850-51, C. F. Bowers; 1852-53, John R. Sitman; 1854, John W. Bonewell; 1855, James Norton; 1856, David Speck; 1857, John L. Baker; 1858, Ben. F. Noon; 1859, John F. Tallhelm; 1860, John L. Baker; 1861, Daniel Shank; 1862, Martin P. Doyle; 1863, James M. Smith; 1864-65, W. R. Shimp, 1866-67-68, John F. Tallhelm; 1869-70-71, W. A. Jackson; 1872, A. H. Spangler; 1873-74-75-76, J. E. McClay; 1877, D. R. Ellis; 1878, John Felix and J. I. L. Resler; 1879, M. G. Potter; 1880, J. E. McClay and W. A. Jackson; 1881-82, W. A. Jackson; 1883-84, W. H. Mingle; 1886-87, James M. Smith; 1888, C. Wortman and U. S. Drake; 1889-90-91, W. H. Blackburn; 1892, Geo. Noden;

The Oldest United Brethren Church Standing in the County. A Stone Edifice, Near Fishertown.

1893-94, W. A. Jackson; 1895-96-97, W. R. Dillen; 1898-99, A. W. Maxwell; 1900, G. J. Roudabush; 1901, G. J. Roudabush and Martin L. Wilt; 1902-1903, Martin L. Wilt; 1904, James A. Dick and Earnest A. Sharp; 1905, Martin L. Rudisill.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

It seems impossible to determine when Catholicism was first introduced into Bedford county. From the earliest records extant, it would seem that a considerable number had settled here prior to the first effort to effect an organization or to the erection of a church building.

One Thomas Heyden seems to have been one of the leading promoters of a church organization, and an active mover to-

ward the erection of the first place of worship. His son, afterward the Very Rev. Thomas Heyden, became the first pastor of the congregation, which he faithfully served nearly fifty years. In the archives of the church at Bedford is to be found an old subscription list dated February 2, 1816, by which money was raised for the erection of the first church building in the county. This was erected the following year, and remains standing today, occupied as a dwelling, on the northern end of the old Catholic cemetery lot on East street, in said borough. Its cozy

First Catholic Church in Bedford County, East Street, Bedford.

and homelike appearance forms a picture which we regard worthy of reproduction here.

The names of ninety-seven subscribers appear in the above mentioned list, and the sums proffered range from one hundred dollars down to one dollar, John Gorman, Thomas Heyden and Peter Arnold heading the list with subscriptions of one hundred dollars each.

The congregation soon became too large to be accommodated in this little building, and another and larger one was built near by in the year 1833. This one also became too small for the growing congregation, and, its walls not being substantial, a double necessity arose for a greater building. Accordingly, in 1868, a site was selected on the northeast corner of Penn and Richard streets, and an edifice was there reared of

commodious size and substantial structure, the materials of the old building, as far as practicable, entering into the construction of the new. This building has, from time to time, been remodeled and improved, and is today a most comfortable and suitable church home.

The priests who have in their turn served this congregation are as follows: Rev. Thomas Heyden, 1821 to 1870; Rev. A. I. M. Brown, 1870 to 1881; Rev. D. O'Connell, 1881 to 1891; Rev. M. F. D. Foley, 1891 to 1894; and Rev. D. Cashman, 1894 to the present time.

A Catholic congregation was organized many years ago in Bean's Cove, by the Donahoes, and other prominent families there residing. It is not a strong congregation as regards its membership, but its organization has been maintained since its beginning. It does not have a resident pastor, but is supplied by Rev. F. Aloysius, O. M. C., of St. Paul's Capuchin Monastery, Cumberland, Maryland. The third congregation of the county was organized in 1902, at Defiance, Broad Top township, and the church of St. James erected there immediately afterward.

The total Catholic membership of the county is about 1,200 to 1,500, which includes the three above named congregations, and besides a scattered membership in the western part of the county belonging to a congregation at New Baltimore, and a number in the northern end of the county, who attend the churches at Newry, Portage and Hollidaysburg.

The foregoing includes the principal religious bodies represented in Bedford county, or rather the ones most largely represented in the county. The United Evangelical and the Evangelical Association have a following at Bedford, Hyndman, Juniata and Pleasantville. The Baptists have a small congregation at Everett; the Methodist Protestants at Rainsburg, and the Winebrenerians, or Church of God, a few congregations at various places throughout the county. The African Methodist Episcopal church has congregations at Bedford and Everett, and the African Episcopal one at Bedford. Besides all these, there are other branches of the Christian church represented here and there by a single individual, but the above sketch includes all religious societies which are known to have an organization within the county of Bedford.

CHAPTER XX.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The work done and results accomplished by the fraternal and benevolent secret societies have added much of value and interest to Bedford county's history. The quiet manner in which the operations of these organizations are conducted prevents the public mind from obtaining much information concerning them, either as to their past history or present doings. The secrecy which prevails in the work of the lodge room, naturally, though not necessarily, attends the acts of charity, friendship and benevolence rendered among the members outside the lodge room. Therefore, many incidents of historic interest remain unrecorded and their story untold. If the records and archives of these various societies disclosed all that they have accomplished in moral and social reforms and charitable deeds, volumes would be required to contain their history. In our inability, therefore, to furnish such intelligence, we shall devote our efforts to brief sketches of the establishment of the early lodges, and add a few facts and figures concerning them, as to their present condition.

FREE MASONS.

The history of Freemasonry is very old. In common with civil government, its existence is traceable far back of the period of authentic history, into the remote ages of antiquity. For ages past, the date of its origin has not been known. Nor is such information necessary for the purposes of this writing. Our story properly begins with the introduction of Masonry into Bedford county; and on this point we have some data.

Among the very early Scotch-Irish and English settlers there were, in all probability, a number of Masons, but no attempt to organize a lodge took place until 1789. On December 28 of that year, being a little over three years after the date of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Bedford Lodge, No. 48, became the pioneer lodge in the Juniata valley.

The charter of Huntingdon Lodge, No. 55, soon followed, under date of July 12, 1792; Mifflin, No. 68, March 21, 1796, and Alexandria, No. 85, December 1, 1800. By reason of the restless disposition of the settlers and the unfavorable circumstances surrounding them, these lodges were all short lived; and, with the burning of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, on March 9, 1819, all authentic records of them were destroyed.

The warrant for Bedford Bath Lodge, No. 137, Bedford, Pennsylvania, was granted March 20, 1813. In this warrant Samuel Riddle is named as worshipful master; Charles J. Smith, senior warden; and George W. Baker, junior warden; all these men were at the time, or afterward became, prominent citizens in the county. Thomas Hayden, Jacob Fletcher and Patrick McMurray were admitted to membership on the 3rd of the following April, having been previously made Masons elsewhere. During the year Abraham Kerns and George Burd, also very prominent men of the county, were initiated into and instructed in the mysteries of the fraternity. No other record is extant concerning Bedford Bath Lodge, No. 137. Three members were admitted, two initiated. The great wave of anti-Masonic agitation which swept over this country did not occur until some time after this date; and just why this lodge surrendered its charter and closed its doors remains an unexplained mystery to present day Freemasons.

We come now to the third and most successful attempt to establish a Masonic lodge in Bedford. To the late John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., belongs the credit and honor for the success of such movement. While traveling through the western states in the year 1857, Mr. Lingenfelter was made a Mason in a lodge in Iowa City. Upon returning to his native county, Mr. Lingenfelter at once set about making inquiries concerning Masons. The result of his efforts was that a sufficient number of Master Masons was found to justify an application for a charter for a lodge. Application being made in due form, a warrant was issued by Henry M. Phillips, acting grand master, and other grand officers. The charter is dated March 1, 1858, signed by William H. Adams, grand secretary, attested by Peter Williamson, grand treasurer. On Thursday evening, May 27, 1858, Bedford Lodge, No. 320, was constituted under above charter by District Deputy Grand Master Alexander M. Lloyd, in the

Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Pitt and Richard streets, with the presence of thirteen grand officers and members. At this meeting J. W. Lingenfelter was passed to the degree of a Fellowcraft Mason. The lodge has continued in a progressive state since that date, and has conferred the honors of Masonry upon a large army of the best citizens of the town and community. Many of their names have disappeared from the rolls by reason of removal, suspension and death, but the ranks continue to be filled, and the present membership list numbers about 120. The fraternal and financial conditions are in a most healthy state. The only surviving charter member of the lodge, so far as we can learn is Dr. Samuel G. Statter, a physician of long standing prominence, residing in Pleasantville, this county.

Everett Lodge, No. 524, was chartered September 3, 1873, and the lodge instituted October 22, of same year. The charter members were: M. D. Barndollar, John W. Barndollar, Barton A. Cooper, D. Stewart Elliott, James W. Hughes, H. Howard Hill, Oliver L. Lockwood, Joseph C. Long, Benjamin M. Lodge, William Masters, A. J. Nycum, John W. Smith, Jr., James T. Sheeder, Simon States, Samuel D. Williams and Jacob B. Williams, all from Bedford Lodge, No. 320, except Mr. Lockwood, from Kingston Lodge, No. 10, New York. The first officers were: J. W. Hughes, W. M.; M. D. Barndollar, S. W., and B. A. Cooper, J. W. This lodge is also in a flourishing condition, with about 140 of a membership.

Hyndman Lodge, No. 589, instituted a few years ago, has an active membership of about ninety.

Bedford Chapter, No. 255, A. Y. M., was chartered August 3, 1876, with John W. Lingenfelter as most excellent high priest. An Eastern Star Lodge was instituted at Bedford on the evening of March 14, 1906.

ODD FELLOWS.

Whilst the formation of religious societies was given attention early in our county's history, that of secret and benevolent societies is of much more recent date. As already stated, two organizations were effected by the Free Masons long before the same was attempted by other fraternities; but in both instances the interest of the members soon flagged, and in neither case was anything of historic interest accomplished. The first per-

manent organization, therefore, of this character was by the Odd Fellows.

On the evening of October 15, 1846, Bedford Lodge, No. 202, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, was instituted as the pioneer lodge of Bedford county. On the 16th day of the preceding September the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted a charter for this lodge. The charter members were: James Reamer, noble grand; Francis Haley, vice-grand; Solomon Mason, secretary; William C. Reamer, assistant secretary, and Philander J. Daniels, treasurer. All of these men were prominent citizens of the borough of Bedford, except William C. Reamer, who lived at Sideling Hill, seventeen miles distant from Bedford. Mr. Reamer became the third noble grand of the new lodge, and, notwithstanding his remoteness from the place of meeting, he was not absent a single meeting night during his term of office.

On Wednesday evening, October 15, District Deputy Grand Master John Mull, with brothers from Columbus Lodge, No. 75, and Chambersburg Lodge, No. 175, came to Bedford and instituted Lodge No. 202. The place of meeting was in the parlor on the second floor of what was then known as the Riddle House, now called the Corle House. The opposite room across the hall constituted the ante-room. This was a very notable meeting. The individuals comprising it were prominent and popular citizens of the town, but they had launched forth in a most unpopular movement. The organization aroused most bitter censure and criticism. The feeling of opposition was carried into the churches, where the members who were Odd Fellows were looked upon with suspicion and their company shunned. The Rev. Dr. Sample, of the Presbyterian Church, preached a strong sermon in denouncing Odd Fellowship, not knowing that a number of his members were at the time associated with that fraternity. The conduct and deportment of the members of this new and strange organization soon overcame all opposing influences, and the people gradually came to see, what succeeding years emphatically proved, that Bedford Lodge was destined to become a power for good, not only in the town, but to the extent of its influence on every side.

At that time the order comprised five degrees, and all lodge work was done in the first degree, now called the initiatory de-

gree. A change in the order of things was made several years ago, creating three degrees besides the initiatory, and all work and business is now done in the third degree.

The charter members, with but one exception, had taken only the first degree, and, on the night of the institution of the lodge, the other degrees were conferred upon them. Several propositions for membership were presented and considered, six voted upon and applicants elected. All of these men were afterward prominent both in the lodge and in the business affairs of the county. Dr. Charles N. Hickok, whose subsequent record as an Odd Fellow was probably most extensive and illustrious of all this number, is the only survivor of this distinguished group. At the date of this writing he is living a retired life at Everett, and has attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. Some years since he suffered a paralytic stroke which has greatly enfeebled him and affected his speech, and to this continuing affliction was added, some months ago, a severe fall, which caused him much suffering at the time, and rendered him more helpless, no doubt, during the remainder of his life, but he is still cheerful and entertaining in manner, and warmly devoted to the principles of his beloved order. He served many times as representative to the grand lodge of the state, for a long period as district deputy grand master of the district, passed the chairs of the grand lodge, wherein as grand master he served with distinction, and was five times elected as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, which position he resigned in 1879 on account of failing health.

Captain Samuel M. Taylor, prominently mentioned in the chapter on the Mexican war, was the first member whose death is noted on the records of the lodge.

After about three years the place of meeting of the lodge was changed to the room it still occupies, on the third floor of the block situated on the northwest corner of Pitt and Richard streets. This building was then known as the Exchange Hotel. This lodge has passed through many sore trials and difficulties, but is today in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Other lodges were instituted within this county as follows: Cove Lodge, No. 368, at Woodbury, under charter dated August 20, 1849; Allaquippa Lodge, No. 547, at Hopewell, chartered November 16, 1858, instituted January 13, 1859; Six Mile Run

Lodge, No. 588, at Coaldale, chartered September 28, 1866; Saxton Lodge, No. 594, at Saxton, chartered November 20, 1866; Bloody Run Lodge, No. 600, at Everett, instituted May 13, 1867; Rainsburg Lodge, No. 730, at Rainsburg, chartered September 30, 1870; Amicitia Lodge, No. 775, at Pattonville, now Loysburg, chartered May 18, 1871; Rays Hill Lodge, No. 776, at Rays Hill, instituted October 19, 1871; Cumberland Valley Lodge, No. 849, at Centerville, chartered July 12, 1873, instituted October 20, 1873; Pleasantville Lodge, No. 868, at Alum Bank, chartered February 21, 1874, instituted March 19, 1874; Schellsburg Lodge, No. 870, instituted March 20, 1874; St. Clairsville Lodge, No. 922, St. Clairsville, instituted December 4, 1875; Hyndman Lodge, No. 983, Hyndman, chartered in May, 1882; Buffalo Mills Lodge, No. 996, Buffalo Mills, chartered November 20, 1883. It is a singular fact that no subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows in Bedford county has ever surrendered its charter.

Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., was instituted by District Deputy Grand Patriarch Cummins at Bedford, February 24, 1853, in pursuance of charter dated January 10, 1853. Henry Nicodemus was made chief patriarch; Dr. C. N. Hickok, high priest; Andrew C. Middleton, senior warden; Bivin R. Davis, junior warden; Thomas R. Gettys, scribe, and James Strong, treasurer. The first candidate to take the first degree was A. J. Sansom, who was afterward a prominent citizen of Bedford.

Zion Encampment, No. 191, is located at Saxton; C. N. Hickok Encampment, No. 200, at Woodbury; Hyndman Encampment, No. 236, at Hyndman, and John Taylor Encampment, No. 315, at Six Mile Run.

Four lodges of the Rebekah branch of the order have been rather recently established, namely: Agnes Taylor Lodge, No. 77, at Six Mile Run; Sunshine Lodge, No. 273, Bedford; Forget-Me-Not Lodge, No. 274, Hyndman, and Chippewa Lodge, No. 5, at Woodbury.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Two lodges of Knights of Pythias have been instituted in Bedford county, and remain in active service to this date. The first was Bedford Lodge, No. 436, chartered September 24, 1876, with the following members: H. Oscar Kline, Samuel F. Stat-

ler, Isaac Pierson, H. S. Dibert, Joshua Pierson, P. E. Irwin, C. F. Rantenburg, H. B. Cobler, Jacob Wolf and D. S. Griffith. This lodge has prospered greatly in a financial way, and is now one of the most substantial organizations of that kind in the county, though it is not otherwise active at present.

Hyndman Lodge, No. 483, was instituted January 6, 1883, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were; Frank Miller, C. C.; Fred S. Cook, V.-C.; William McNeal, Prel.; S. Barman, M. of F.; G. M. Hoblitzell, M. of E.; George D. Crissman, K. of R. and S.; Calvin May, M. at A.; S. Noel, I. G.; H. E. May, O. G.; Morris Judy, P. C.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

It will be observed that nearly all religious and fraternal organizations of Bedford county had their beginning in the borough of Bedford. The Patriotic Order Sons of America is one of the few exceptions to this rule, Hopewell being the site of the first camp of this order in the county. For some time after the introduction of the order it had a rapid growth in this region, the number of camps soon outnumbering the organizations of any other order in the county, and this distinction was held by it until a few years ago. But the large emigration of our young men to places of greater business activity during the recent prosperous period has necessitated the breaking up of several camps and the surrendering of their charters. At the date of this writing, ten have been reported to us on good authority as still in existence and doing business, the number and location of which are as follows: No. 79, Hopewell; No. 80, Mann Choice; No. 81, Bedford; No. 82, Hyndman; No. 185, Saxton; No. 286, Cumberland Valley; No. 394, St. Clairsville; No. 412, Rainsburg; No. 421, Schellsburg; No. 423, Loysburg.

The county is divided into two districts, Nos. 80, 81, 82, 286, 394 and 421 constituting the Western district, and Nos. 79, 185, 412 and 423 the Eastern district.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

On the 13th of October, 1902, a charter was granted for the institution of Tent No. 381, Knights of Maccabees, at Bedford, the charter members of which were as follows: Frank H. James, John B. Smith, Rudolph Wolff, L. H. Hinkle, C. U. Crouse, A.

C. Wolf, W. A. McNeen, C. D. Cessna, James E. Cleaver, William H. Suter and Harvey Davidson. This Tent still keeps up an organization, though it is not in a growing condition at present. About the same date a tent was instituted at Everett, but no meetings are now being held at that place.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The only data available concerning this order in Bedford county is the names, numbers and location of the various castles as they existed a few years ago. This list was perhaps incomplete when made, and is probably more so now. It is probable that one or two of these have closed out, and a new one or two might be possibly added, were the list complete: Everett Castle, No. 351, at Everett; New Paris Castle, No. 408, at New Paris; Oneida Castle, No. 321, at Saxton; Osterburg Castle, No. 307, at Osterburg; Pleasantville Castle, No. 310, at Pleasantville; Raystown Castle, No. 290, at Hopewell.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Twenty years ago the Grand Army of the Republic was very strong in Bedford county. At that time posts were established in nearly every town and hamlet, and in a number of them the membership was large. The men who comprised these various organizations were necessarily those who had rendered service to their country in the time of the Civil war, and had, in addition to their record for loyalty, a fair reputation as a civil citizen in the time of peace. The Grand Army of the Republic has therefore been always a body of men of mature age, strong character, manly reputation and extended experience in life. But, as an organized body, it is now rapidly declining, and in the general nature of things must so continue until the order becomes extinct.

The first post organized within the county was Lieutenant Josiah Baughman Post, No. 131, at Everett, organized May 22, 1879. Its namesake was a prominent citizen of the place and a brave soldier as well. He was killed while attempting to arrest a deserter from the army. Heffner Post, No. 166, was organized May 4, 1880, at Saxton. Harrison Post, No. 231, organized November 9, 1881, is now disbanded. Major William Watson Post, No. 332, was organized May 9, 1883, at Bedford, and

named in honor of Major Watson, who was a surgeon of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers. This post became quite strong numerically, but its active membership is now reduced to a faithful few. E. S. Wright Post, No. 333, organized 1883, at Pleasantville, was named for a soldier citizen of that place who died in Salisbury prison. Sergeant Justus Gollipher Post, No. 382, organized 1883, at Schellsburg, is now disbanded. Major Watson Anderson Post, No. 418, organized 1884, at Hyndman, now disbanded; Surgeon James D. Noble Post, No. 451, organized 1884, at Woodbury; L. M. Piper Post, No. 454, organized 1884, at Hopewell; David Martin Post, No. 528, organized 1886, at Piney Creek. A few others besides those named have been organized, and after a brief career have been obliged to surrender their charters.

JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

On the introduction of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in this county, some years ago, five councils were organized, namely: Coledale, Saxton, Bedford, Hyndman and Fishertown, the first two of which number are all that are in a state of activity today, Bedford Council, No. 938, being the last to close its doors.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The first grange organized in Bedford county was Pioneer Grange, No. 475, in West Providence township; organized February 6, 1875, during the period of the great Grange boom over the United States. The organization was made by B. C. Downey, of Fannetsburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, with thirty charter members. Since that date about twenty granges have been organized from time to time throughout the county. A number of these have, for various reasons, ceased operations, but seven remain active, and they are in a rather prosperous condition. The names, number and location of these are as follows: Buffalo Grange, No. 531, at Buffalo Mills; Eureka Grange, No. 607, at New Paris; Bedford Grange, No. 619, near Cessna, Bedford township; Osterburg Grange, No. 737, at Osterburg; Loysburg Grange, No. 1,104, at Loysburg; Saxton Grange, No. 1,132, near Saxton, Liberty township; Woodbury Grange, No. 1,309, at Woodbury.

All of these except Loysburg and Woodbury own their own halls. Osterburg Grange, No. 737, owns, in addition to its nicely furnished hall, the picnic farm near Osterburg, containing about seventy acres, and upon which the great annual picnic of Bedford county is held, and which during recent years has been very largely attended. The various buildings and improvements have been made on these grounds, and the picnic has been managed and controlled by this particular grange.

A county organization known as Pomona Grange has been organized and is maintained by the united subordinate granges of the county.

In the early history of Grangerism in Bedford county a large store was established at Bedford, and conducted on the co-operative plan, which did a large business for a time, then, owing to some mismanagement, was compelled to close out. Under the efficient management of Mr. Joseph Evans, during the last few months of business, matters were carefully adjusted and creditors all paid in full. The present membership of the county is about four hundred.

Bedford county is ably represented at this time on the staff of state officials by George W. Oster, Esq., of Osterburg, as secretary of the state executive committee, and Samuel B. Brown, of Buffalo Mills, as a member of the state finance committee.

ROYAL ARCANIANS.

Two Royal Arcanum councils have been established in the county, and are in active working order today. The first was Tussey Council, No. 982, organized at Everett, June 26, 1886, by W. H. Druckamiller, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, with seventeen charter members. The first officers were William Slayman, past regent; James B. Harris, regent; A. B. Bowen, vice-regent; John G. Kirchbaum, secretary; Oliver F. Davis, collector, and William H. Whisel, treasurer. There are now fifty-nine members, well organized under an efficient corps of officers. During its twenty years of existence there has been but one death, and that was a member admitted by card.

Bedford Springs Council, No. 1,935, was organized at Bedford by J. J. Calderwood, of Tyrone, on February 25, 1902, with twenty-six charter members. The officers first occupying the chairs were as follows: Dr. H. B. Strock, past regent; John

Line, regent; Harry E. Miller, vice-regent; H. D. Tate, Esq., secretary; Hon. E. S. Doty, collector; J. Reed Irvine, treasurer; James Covalt, chaplain; John R. Jordan, guide, and Simon H. Sell, orator. The present membership is thirty-six. Dr. H. B. Strock, of this council, is at present district deputy grand regent for the three councils at Huntingdon, Everett and Bedford.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE JUDICIARY.

From the formation of the county, March 9, 1771, until the adoption of the state constitution on September 2, 1790, the courts of Bedford county were not presided over by judges learned in the law, as they are today. At that time the courts were held by justices of the peace, three of whom constituted a quorum, though frequently six or seven of "their worships" were present at the sessions.

At the first session of court held in Bedford, on the 16th day of April, 1771, William Proctor, Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lochrey and William McConnell, Esquires, were present by appointment from the governor as "Justices of our Lord the King to hear and determine divers felonies and misdemeanors committed in said county." The business engaging the attention of the court at its first session has been noted in Chapter IX. After the declaration of American Independence, and until the adoption of the constitution, 1790, James Martin, Barnard Daugherty and George Woods were commissioned as presidents of the county courts, and they served alternately in that capacity. Following is a copy of the commission issued to Judge Woods in 1790:

"Presidency.

[Seal of The State of Penna]

IN THE NAME and by the authority of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth to George Woods, Esq., of the County of Bedford.

WE reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotism, prudence, integrity and Knowledge, have appointed you president of the County Court of Common Pleas, of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and jail delivery, and of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, giving hereby and granting unto you the said George Woods full power and authority to execute and perform all the several acts and things to the said office belonging.

GIVEN under the hand of His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq., President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. Attest,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

The second section of the act of April 13, 1791, provided for the division of the state into *five* judicial districts, and the third section of the same act further provided that a president judge, "learned in the law," should be appointed by the governor for each district, and not less than three nor more than four associate judges should be appointed for each county. Hence, in carrying out the provisions of this act, Governor Mifflin, on August 20, 1791, appointed Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bedford, president judge of the *fourth* judicial district, which was then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin, and on the same day appointed George Woods first associate; James Martin, second associate; Hugh Barclay, third associate, and Peter Hopkins, fourth associate, judges of the county of Bedford.

Judge Smith was a very prominent character in the early history of this county. He was born in October, 1745, at Aldie, in Cruden parish, Scotland, came to America in 1768, his brother William having preceded him hither eleven years or so; became the successful provost of the new college at Philadelphia. Thomas was, soon after his arrival, appointed deputy surveyor general of Pennsylvania; studied law, was admitted to the bar, was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts, appointed justice of the peace, and as such presided over the courts; was made colonel in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776, and of the Continental Congress. He continued to serve as president judge of this district until January 31, 1794, when he was promoted to the state supreme bench. His successor was Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg, who was commissioned February 4, 1794, and who presided first over Bedford courts at April sessions of that year. He served until November sessions, 1804. Then came Hon. Thomas Cooper, who served until the close of November sessions, 1805, the district at that time comprising Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre counties. On March 1, 1806, Hon. Jonathan H. Walker was appointed as successor to Judge Coop-

er. He was the father of Hon. Robert J. Walker, who became a United States senator from Mississippi and secretary of the national treasury under the administration of James K. Polk. Judge Walker resided in the building now known as the Union Hotel, in Bedford borough, and continued on the bench until the close of April term of court, 1818, when he was promoted to the United States district bench, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles Huston was appointed his successor, who presided first at August term, 1818, and continued in faithful service until the end of April term, 1824. A redistricting of the state, near the close of his term of office, placed Bedford county in the Sixteenth Judicial district, which comprised Bedford, Somerset and Franklin counties. Judge Huston was afterward also promoted to the state supreme bench.

Next following Judge Huston was the Honorable John Tod, for many years a distinguished citizen of the town of Bedford. He was born in Connecticut, and became a graduate of Yale college. He came to Bedford in the year 1800, taught school a year or two, admitted to the bar in 1803, was clerk to the county commissioners from 1806 to 1807, was a representative in the state legislature from 1810 to 1813, afterward to the state senate, and also to the national house of representatives. While serving in the legislature he was made speaker of the house in 1812, and speaker pro tem. in the senate in 1815. His commission as president judge of the courts of the county bears date of June 8, 1824; he continued to preside in this position until the close of April sessions, 1827, when he, too, received the appointment of associate justice to the supreme bench. He died in March, 1830, and his remains rest in the cemetery at Bedford.

Judge Tod was succeeded by the Honorable Alexander Thompson. Judge Thompson had been a teacher in the Bedford Academy, studied law in the office of Samuel Riddle, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at October term, 1816. His first term of court as president judge was in August, 1827, and he continued in service until January term, 1842.

By the provisions of the constitution of 1838 the terms of the judges then commissioned were all shortened, and thereafter the president judges were nominated by the governor, with the consent of the senate, to hold for ten years and the associate judges to hold for five years.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset county, came next, and served until the end of November term, 1851. He was also promoted afterward to the bench of the supreme court. No history of this judicial district would be complete without a much more extended sketch of this learned gentleman, and we trust that in the history of Somerset county, accompanying this work, a biography will be found worthy of its illustrious subject as well as creditable of the learned author.

By an amendment to the constitution in 1850, the office of all judges was made elective; consequently those following Judge Black were chosen by the electors throughout the district.

The erection of Fulton county in 1850 added the fourth court to the Sixteenth district as it then existed. Honorable Francis M. Kimmell, of Somerset, was elected president judge of the district in 1851, and held his first court at Bedford in February, 1852. He served out his full term of office, closing with November sessions, 1861. Judge James Nill, of Chambersburg, Franklin county, succeeded Kimmell, and served until the date of his death, May 27, 1864. On June 4, 1864, Honorable Alexander King, of Bedford, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill. In October of same year he was elected, and on December 3rd commissioned for a term of ten years. He died in office, however, January 10, 1871, when Hon. William M. Hall, of Bedford, was appointed to fill the vacancy, the date of his appointment being February 1, 1871. In October following he was elected, and served out his ten year term.

In 1873 Franklin county became a separate district, to which Fulton was soon after attached, and from this date Bedford and Somerset comprised the Sixteenth district. Honorable William J. Baer, of Somerset, was elected at the November election of 1881 as president judge, and served the full term of ten years.

The election of 1891 made Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker successor to Judge Baer. His term, beginning January, 1892, continued until July 18, 1901, when, by the judicial apportionment act of that date, Bedford county was placed with Huntingdon and Mifflin in the Twentieth district, of which Hon. John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, was then president judge. Judge Longenecker served out the few remaining months of his term in the Sixteenth district, which was thereafter restricted to Somerset

PROTHONOTARIES
Bedford County.

county. His record as a citizen, soldier and official will be treated more fully in the volume of biographies. Judge Bailey, therefore, presided over the Bedford county courts until his death, September 26, 1903. This period, though brief, was long enough for all members of the bar and others having business before the court to become impressed with the manhood, dignity, learning and unquestionable fairness of the president judge, and his untimely death will long be remembered by them. On the death of Judge Bailey, Honorable Joseph M. Woods, of Lewistown, was appointed to fill the vacancy, who was afterward elected without opposition, and is now serving in the important station of president of the several courts of Bedford county, meting out justice alike to all who have business before him.

PROTHONOTARIES OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Finding it impossible to furnish a complete list of the civil officers of Bedford county, and considering that a partial or incomplete list would unduly consume space, we shall attempt nothing further along this line than a reproduction of a chart of the prothonotaries and clerks of the courts of Bedford county, which was compiled a few years ago by the gentleman last named on the list, who is also author of this work. The list of names and dates of service are full and complete, though portraits were not, in all instances, to be found. Many of the gentlemen named in this list were otherwise prominent in the history of the county, and have been mentioned elsewhere in this book. John P. Reed, Esq. (Nos. 14 and 19) is the only survivor at this date of the first twenty named.

CHAPTER XXII.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Perhaps no feature of Bedford county's history has been dealt with less extensively by former writers than that of her schools and education. This fact is certainly true with reference to the more important subjects of history among which this one should be classed. That our county should have developed from a wild, unbroken wilderness inhabited only by savages, to its present state of fertility, prosperity and enlightenment, is overwhelming evidence that the processes of education have been at work within our borders during the period of such development. It is passingly strange, therefore, that a matter so vitally important to every community, state or nation, has left so little of its history upon the printed pages of our county's record.

Besides some brief sketches found here and there, nothing of special interest upon this subject has come beneath the author's notice except two well prepared and valuable articles found in the reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the first of which is by the Hon. J. W. Hughes, now of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in his report of the year ending June 1, 1877, he then being superintendent of the common schools of this county; and the second is a similar report by Professor J. Anson Wright, in his report of the year ending June 1, 1900, he at that time, as well as at the present, holding the same important and honorable position. These reports having been prepared with the characteristic carefulness and correctness of both authors, constitute the main source from which the following facts have been gleaned; and these facts, with such additional ones as we have discovered, will, we believe, furnish a very comprehensive account of our schools and educational institutions generally.

Fully a quarter of a century had elapsed after the erection of our county before any considerable attention was given to the school education of children. But, after the dark days of the

Revolutionary war had ended, and the inhabitants had in some measure recovered from the hard times which succeeded, earnest and thoughtful men began to exert themselves in behalf of the rising generation. Here and there schools were organized, generally during the winter months, and placed in charge of the best informed men whose services could be obtained as teachers. Not infrequently schools were organized by peripatetic "schoolmasters," who tramped from place to place, teaching a term in any neighborhood where a subscription sufficient to pay their moderate wages could be secured. Some of these traveling teachers were fine scholars for that day, while others were broken-down soldiers and sailors densely ignorant, and ofttimes of intemperate habits.

The earliest schools were held in private dwellings and such other rooms as could be obtained for the purpose. Few if any schoolhouses were erected prior to 1800, and they were of the rudest and most inexpensive kind of structures, and, as it is to be reasonably presumed, that there was striking similarity in their architectural design, a description of one will serve to furnish a good general idea of all. We shall therefore furnish such description as given by James Blackburn (the author's paternal grandfather), in an article published in *Friends' Intelligence* in the year 1855, entitled "Fifty Years Ago," which, as will be observed, relates to the very early years of last century. After some description of the condition of the country as it appeared when the writer came here from Adams county in 1801, he proceeds as follows:

"Give me leave to relate how and by what means we obtained the small portion of literary education that we received at that time; and, in so doing, I shall not exaggerate in order to surprise the youth of the present day. A general system of education by common schools, such as is now in force in Pennsylvania, I suppose was not thought of then. All schools then had to be started by subscription; and, owing to the fewness of the inhabitants, this was often difficult to do; I have known scholars obliged to travel three or four miles to attend school; and I have known parents to subscribe for more pupils than they could send, in order to establish a school.

"And now for a description of the school house in which I received the greater part of my education. It was built in the woods and surrounded by woods, no habitation nor cleared land in sight of it, although the place where it stood is now the cen-

ter of a small village. (Pleasantville.—Ed.) The walls were of round logs, notched together at the ends and not even the slanting butts cut off; the roof was composed of clapboards, confined on with press poles.

"The loft, or upper floor (as there must be one to make the house warm and comfortable) was constructed by laying two round poles for joists, and slabs laid across; these, with the rounding sides up, as close together as the inequalities of their edges would admit, and the interstices daubed with mud. There was neither stove nor a pane of glass about the establishment.

"To supply the absence of a stove (as they were very scarce with us at that day, being several years old before I saw one), one end of the house was built so as to represent three angles of an octagonal figure. Against the middle angle a rude wall of stone was erected on the inside, about six or eight feet high, and from this, to a little above the top of the house, a wide flue was built of wood, and plastered on the inside with mud; this served as a chimney, in which, on a cold day, we often built a log heap eight or ten feet in length, and some of the logs as large as three or four young men could carry in. This, when in blast, and benches placed in front and along the other two angles, kept the *spellers* quite comfortable.

"The *writers* and *cypherers* did not fare quite so well, for when the house was built, and before the cracks between the logs were stopped with 'chunks and mud' (to use the language of that day), a log was cut out on each side, and small laths or sticks set in this opening, nearly perpendicular and about five or six inches apart; against these, on the outside, paper of any kind we could get, was pasted; and, to make it more brilliant, we oiled it with some kind of soft grease, and this was our source of light. But the oil made the paper very tender, and the wind and mice often tore large holes in our windows. Often have I, with other pupils, sat beside those open windows, writing, when the ink would freeze on our pens; we would then hold them in our mouths, blow a warm breath or two on them, and then proceed for a few words, when the same process would have to be repeated. Holes bored in the logs directly under the paper windows, large wooden pins driven in somewhat slanting, and rough boards nailed on them, constituted our writing desks.

"Our under floor consisted of rough boards laid in loosely, neither jointed nor nailed; so that when a pen-knife or pencil fell from the hand it would make its escape under the floor; but by raising a board of the floor it was easily recovered.

"Our assortment of books was very limited. Dillworth's Spelling Book, Testament and Bible were the only school books we had at first, but after some time "Murray's Introduction and

Reader'' were introduced. I think there could not have been over one-twentieth of the books in circulation that now are, or if they were, they did not reach us. Spelling, reading and writing, and a small portion of arithmetic, completed our studies, as it was the general opinion that one who could write a tolerably fair hand, and was perfect in arithmetic as far as through the 'Single Rule of Three,' was fully competent for a teacher. English grammar, geography, etc., were not talked of.

"We were not sensible of the difficulties we were then passing through, for we appeared as hearty, happy and cheerful as the young people of the present day, many of whom are now acquiring their education in ceiled houses, and have almost every other convenience they could desire." * * * * * *

All schools were conducted on the tuition plan until 1834. In that year a state law was passed for the establishment of free schools, the adoption or rejection of the system to be decided by vote in each election district. In many townships the law was severely denounced, and several years elapsed before its provisions were carried into effect.

The first established school in Bedford borough was the Bedford Academy, incorporated by act of the legislature, March 20, 1810. The management was vested in eight trustees. Those named in the charter or act were: Jonathan Walker, Rev. Alexander Boyd, Jacob Bonnett, John Moore, John Anderson, Josiah Espy, George Funk and Joseph S. Morrison. The school received two thousand dollars from the state, one-half to be applied in erecting buildings and purchasing apparatus, and the remainder to be held as a permanent fund, the income of which should be devoted to the education of poor children. Rev. James Wilson, a fine English and classical scholar, was the first principal. The school became widely celebrated and attracted pupils from several neighboring counties and from Maryland. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, afterward president of Oakland College, Mississippi, was the next principal. (While at Oakland he was stabbed and killed by one of the students.) He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Boyd, Mr. Omrod and Mr. Kinmont. Mr. Kinmont was the last classical teacher who had charge of the institution. Samuel Brown, a popular teacher, next taught a grammar school for several years. In 1835 the academy was sold by the sheriff to Samuel Brown. The insti-

tution then became one of a private character and so continued until it closed.

Dr. William Watson, Dr. John Anderson, James M. Russell, Hon. Jonathan Walker, Samuel Riddle and George Burd were active friends of education in the early history of the borough. About 1835 Rev. B. B. Hall opened a classical school, with a military department. He taught four or five years and was highly esteemed. During his term the public school system was adopted. Charles McDowell, James M. Russell, David Mann, D. Washabaugh, John G. Martin and William Woodcock

Bedford Borough Union School Building.

were the first directors elected. Thomas J. Harris was one of the prominent teachers under the present system, and among the first to introduce a thorough classification in the school. He instructed and sent out some of the best teachers in the county.

Thomas Jordan, George Hall and Rev. John Lyon taught select schools at different times. Bedford has always evinced a lively interest in education. It has at present the largest and one of the best school buildings in the county.

In Bedford township, among the first teachers were Samuel Clendenin, John Montgomery, A. J. Howlett, John Bartell, John R. Reed, Anthony Sloan, Thomas Allison and John R. Anderson. The township adopted the public school system at the first

election held for that purpose. In 1859 the directors began building new schoolhouses at the rate of two a year, until they had all new houses.

In Broad Top township, a select school was taught prior to the public school act of 1834, by John Griffith. The tuition was fifty cents per pupil a month, provided the teacher boarded with the pupils; or seventy-five cents a month if he boarded himself.

Mr. Griffith was succeeded by James Frazier, a severe disciplinarian who had forty rules for the government of the school, all numbered with relation to the grade of the offense, and the number of each rule represented the number of lashes in the penalty attached.

Samuel Kreiger was the first teacher in the new schoolhouse in 1859. He adopted the unique plan of having pupils study aloud.

Broad Top has always taken an active interest in educational work. The township has recently erected, at the village of Defiance, what is admitted to be the largest and best equipped township school building in the county. It is a two-story brick, slate-roof structure, with steam heat, improved ventilating system, closets, lavatories, water supply, etc. In addition to the district schools here provided for, a township high school has been established and supported chiefly by state appropriation under the act of 1895. The laying out and beautifying of the school grounds and surroundings are further evidences of good taste and commendable pride on part of the school authorities of this district.

In Colerain township a few select schools were kept open regularly during the winter after 1818. This township accepted the new act in 1836. The first directors of the township proceeded at once to erect new schoolhouses, the price for each being $60 to $135, which corresponded to the sample already described. Among the early teachers of the district, George H. Tower is mentioned as a classical scholar and a most successful teacher.

In Cumberland Valley township, Michael Boor is named as a teacher as early as 1816, also Joseph E. Colter, who was a good instructor and excellent penman. Here the free school system met with strong opposition, but was accepted in March, 1838. In 1843 an election was held to determine whether the

free school system should be continued, and it was decided affirmatively by a majority of twenty-five.

The first school in Everett borough of which any account is given was by John Padan, in 1814. It was a primary school. His fourth successor was Mr. Abraham, who was the first to decorate his school-room with pictures, wreaths, etc. The first schoolhouse was built in 1836 or 1838. It was used for twenty years, when the Methodist Episcopal church was occupied for school purposes until a new building was erected. Another building replaced this one in 1866, and still another a few years ago, so that at present Everett is well supplied with modern rooms and school facilities.

When Harrison township was cut off from Napier in 1842 it contained six schools. Some of the teachers then had taught as far back as 1812. In 1857 township institutes were held and were kept up for several years with beneficial results.

In 1790 Thomas Nixon is supposed to have taught the first school in Hopewell township. He was an excellent teacher and fine mathematician. Nicholas Bollman began teaching in 1810 and continued at the profession for ten years. Richard Harwood began teaching in 1827, and was the first to teach grammar. In 1820 George Moreland opened a school and was noted for taking his gun and fiddle to school. It is said that the gun was intended to intimidate pupils and promote good order, and we would logically conclude that the fiddle was to reward the faithful with an occasional strain of "Old Zeb Coon," "Old Rosin the Bow" or "Rory O'Moore."

Among the several good teachers of those early days Professor John Miller is specially mentioned as having revolutionized the whole system of teaching, of having taught a normal school, and by his ability generally leaving a marked impression for good in the community.

Juniata township's early school history is embodied in the history of Napier and Harrison, from which it was cut off in 1853. Its first directors and teachers were energetic and aggressive school men, though its first buildings were very inadequate for the purpose intended, having neither desks nor seats.

The early school history of Liberty township is included in that of Hopewell township, above given. One of the first directors, Mr. Shoupp, was a director for sixteen years, and never

missed either a regular or special meeting of the board. In 1848 there were three schools; wages were eleven dollars and twelve dollars a month. There are now nine schools and salaries average from thirty-five to forty-five dollars per month.

In the village of Stonerstown, within this township, is to be found the most striking illustration in the county of the progress which has been made in the line of school buildings during the rather brief period of education which this subject covers. The three buildings which have served this district during different periods remain standing but a short distance apart. The original log building, as shown in the accompanying illustration, was enlarged at some period in its history, but was first constructed about 1858. It is now occupied as an outhouse for general storage. The next, a frame structure, was built 1876, and now serves as a private dwelling. The present school building was erected in 1899, at a cost of about $4,000, and is a most substantial structure, modern and complete in its design and various appointments. A township high school has been established here and is most comfortably provided for in the new building.

In Londonderry township, in 1820, Michael Porter taught a select school at Cook's Mills; he had no classification except in reading. Here also was strong opposition to the public school system, and, when adopted, the majority in its favor was very small. Cornelius Devore was its principal advocate. James C. Devore was one of its first teachers. The greatest progress in this district dates from the time the county superintendency was established.

Monroe township formed a part of Providence and Southampton until 1840. It has made great progress in education. It has supported several select and local normal schools for some time past, and has turned out many excellent teachers.

In Napier township, John Friend taught a school as early as 1813. Joseph Potts and Lewis Writer were also early teachers and probably cotemporaries of Mr. Friend. Schools were then held in private houses. The first schoolhouse was built in 1825. From 1825 to 1835 teachers' wages were from seven to twelve dollars per month, and the teacher "boarded around." On the adoption of the public school system in 1834, sixteen log schoolhouses were built, and poorly furnished. After estab-

1. School House Built 1858.
2. School House Built 1876.
3. School House Built 1899.

lishing uniformity of text books in 1857, schools made much more rapid progress. Institutes were occasionally held, though they were generally opposed by the citizens.

In Providence township Francis Wilkins and John Wilkins taught schools before 1813. In 1815 John McLaughlin taught a subscription school. About 1814 Master Jaques took up school for twelve months; tuition, fifty cents a month. He is represented as a man of rare qualifications for the time and was highly esteemed as a teacher and penman. As to the want of comfort, convenience and general facilities, about the same conditions prevailed here as in the districts already mentioned. In 1844 the township was divided into East and West Providence.

Pleasantville borough was formed in 1871. The first directors were Adam Ickes, A. J. Kegg, Isaac Bowen, Amos Harbaugh, Daniel Price and Joseph B. Smith. The first teacher was Theodore B. Potts; wages, thirty-five dollars per month. A very inferior house was then in use, but a more commodious one has long since been erected. The borough has for many years supported a local normal school for a few months each year, and some excellent school work has been accomplished.

By act of legislature of March 26, 1853, the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary was incorporated at Rainsburg. It was a stock company. The trustees were Samuel Williams, Jacob Barndollar, Sr., J. W. Crawford, A. C. James, George Sliger, William S. Cunningham, George Bortz, Elias Gump and Rev. Cambridge Graham. It was under control of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. School opened August 7, 1855, with Professor John Pollock as principal and Mrs. Pollock preceptress. The school became very popular and exerted a wide influence throughout the county. Some of the brainest men in our county today were students of that institution during the period of its activity. Other schools of similar grade and of more convenient access generally drew away the patronage of the school, until the property was finally sold by the sheriff. The building is now owned and occupied on the second floor by Rainsburg Lodge, No. 730, I. O. O. F., and is occupied on the first floor for public school purposes.

Saxton borough and St. Clairsville borough were incorporated the same year, 1867; both have made commendable prog-

ress in the work of education, and each is now supplied with a good and substantial school building.

Snake Spring township was taken from West Providence and Colerain in 1857. Among the early school men were the Lutzes, Hartleys, Ashcoms, Hershbergers and Ritcheys, the descendants of which families are still among the leading citizens of the district.

St. Clair township, which comprised what is now East and West St. Clair, was cut off from Napier in 1814. In 1820 there were four schoolhouses in the township; the same territory now contains eighteen. The present school system was not adopt-

The Old Eight-Square School House, East St. Clair Township.

ed here until 1846. John B. Potts, James and John Blackburn, Eli Miller, J. Gordon and Thomas McCoy constituted the first board of directors. The so-called "Eight Square" schoolhouse was one of the first erected, and is at present probably the oldest schoolhouse in the county occupied for school purposes. It was built in 1851 by Hiram Way as contracting mechanic. Robert McCoy, a progressive citizen of the district at that time, was one of the strong advocates of the plan of the building. It is octagonal in shape and was provided originally with a raised platform, and desks around the walls, where the more advanced pupils or writers sat with their backs toward the center of the room, whilst the primary pupils occupied a sort of box bench on the floor below. The platforms have

been recently removed to accommodate modern furniture. The building, with some improvements outside as well as those above noted, is still standing in fair condition and may continue to do duty for years to come.

Henry Whitaker, Jennings Oldham, Aaron Frazier, Thomas Schooley and others were among the early teachers. In 1858-59-60 great advancement was made in the work and system of teaching by John Guyer, Daniel M. Wonders, Miss Elizabeth P. Blackburn, J. Porter, J. A. Livingston, Adam Ickes and Austin Wright as teachers. Local institutes were a profitable feature of educational work until their abandonment in 1867.

In Southampton township prior to 1836 there were three schoolhouses, two of which were used for public worship. There was a strong opposition in this township to the public school system insomuch that the directors elected in 1857 refused to serve, and as a consequence there were no schools. This state of affairs continued until 1866, when the court appointed a new board, consisting of Israel M. Bennett, Amos Robinett, James Northcraft, G. W. Buxton, George Potts and Denton Stevens, under whose supervision the schools reopened and made good progress. The same territory, now comprising Southampton and Mann townships, contains nineteen schools in good working order.

The borough of Schellsburg was incorporated in 1838, the town having been laid out thirty years prior thereto. This place has always taken a most active interest in educational matters, as the high grade of intelligence of its present day citizens attests. Its first school was taught by Patricia Grant; term, nine months; wages, thirty dollars per month for four months and forty-five dollars per month for five months; the principal to supply the assistant teacher. In 1841 uniformity of text books was adopted. A brick schoolhouse was erected by private contributors in 1825, and a graded school established. This building served its purpose for many years, when a new and larger one was built on the north side of the town on as fine a location as the county affords. This district for many years supported a local normal school of one or two terms each year, under very able principals. In 1904 an academy was established, which is now in progress, and doing good work under the principalship of Edgar F. Johnson, D. D. A comfortable

and commodious building has been fitted up for it in a beautiful location, and it is to be hoped that the institution will continue its usefulness for many years to come.

Union township, which when taken from St. Clair in 1834, comprised most of the territory now within the limits of Union, Liberty, King and Kimmell townships. But little interest was taken in the early subscription schools, and the free schools were not endorsed until January 11, 1843. After this period the number of pupils soon doubled and even trebled, pupils of twenty-five years of age attending school. One teacher reported that of sixty pupils in his school, twenty-three were above twenty-one years old. Wages paid in 1843 were twelve dollars per month, and term of school two months. A local institute was kept up from 1858 to 1864. This section now, under various names as above stated, is quite progressive along educational lines, and has furnished many excellent teachers to the county.

Woodbury borough, incorporated in 1868, elected William Pearson, William Simpson, D. R. P. Sweeny, C. W. Allen, Dr. C. F. Oelig, Samuel Bramer and Jacob Brenneman as directors. David Price (afterward sheriff of the county) was the first teacher. The borough is now supplied with a large brick schoolhouse and well graded schools, fairly well equipped for school work.

In Woodbury township, German and English were both taught in the schools prior to 1834. The citizens were opposed to free schools. Jacob Long, Leonard Furry, Samuel Brown and a few others were earnest advocates in their favor. In 1844 the township was divided into Middle and South Woodbury. In 1849 the first institute was held in the township, which was probably the first local institute in the county. Adam Haderman and Joseph B. Noble, men who became prominent in the affairs of the county, were earnest advocates of good schools.

By the erection of new townships and boroughs during the past twenty-five years a number of new school districts have been formed which are not named in the foregoing list, but whose early history is largely the same as that of above-named districts from which they were formed.

It will be observed that comparatively little progress was

made in educational work until after the adoption of the public school law in 1834. The buildings up to this period continued to be of about the same rude and rustic character as the one described in the first part of this chapter. Stoves were not introduced into schoolhouses until 1820. From the sources of information to which we have had access, we would be able to furnish a partial list of names, or at least many more names than we have furnished, of the early teachers and school directors; but in doing so we would have largely extended this article and still have an incomplete roll, and therefore have rendered the work of but little additional value; for that reason we deemed it best to not add the same.

Another very advanced step as to classification and systematic work along educational lines was taken by the passage of the act of 1854, creating the office of the county superintendency, and permitting the holding of county institutes. Under this law the following named learned gentlemen have held the office of county superintendent for the period named, all of whom have left commendable records for faithfulness and efficiency: Thomas R. Gettys, 1854 to 1857; Rev. Henry Heckerman, 1857 to 1860; George Sigafoos, 1860 to 1863; J. W. Dickerson, 1863 to 1866; H. W. Fisher, 1866 to 1875; J. W. Hughes, 1875 to 1881; J. H. Cessna, 1881 to 1890; C. J. Potts, 1890 to 1899; J. Anson Wright, 1899 to the present time.

During the past twenty-five years the number of school districts has increased from 28 to 41; the number of schools from 226½ to 336; the number of pupils from 9,143 to 10,840. Total expenditures for school purposes during the year 1905 were $131,078.35. That schools and education have made exceptional progress along all lines of work during the past few years must be obvious to all who have given the subject any thought or observation. The decided improvement in the character of school buildings, the marked increase in the number of schools, the lengthening of the school term, the increase of teachers' salaries (now fixed by law at not less than thirty-five dollars per month), the replacing of old, rude and rough furniture by new, substantial and comfortable patent furniture, the establishment of school libraries, the increase in the quantity and quality of school supplies, the higher standard of qualification on the

part of teachers, the addition of new branches to the school curriculum, the establishment of township high schools, the organization of directors' conventions and the increased vigilance on the part of the county superintendent and his little army of teachers, constitute at least some of the causes that have brought about present prosperous conditions, or, as may be the case, they are themselves the rich results of indefinable agencies which have been ceaselessly at work for the upbuilding of human character.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Perhaps in no other feature of our educational progress has advancement been more marked than in the character of the County Institute.

The first session of the County Institute of which we have any account was held at New Enterprise, about 1854. The minutes of this session cannot now be found, but a letter from John B. Fluck, Esq., to Superintendent C. J. Potts, under date of May 24, 1898, is conclusive evidence that at the aforementioned place and time the County Institute had its beginning. This letter reads as follows:

"Yours of 20th inst. duly here. In reply I have only to say that I have somewhere a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the first Teachers' Institute held in Bedford county. If I can find the original, I will send it to you. It is printed with a pen and was done by William B. Noble, who was then a pupil in my school. This institute was held the first winter that T. R. Gettys was county superintendent. Adam Haderman was the oldest and was made president for a certain number of meetings." * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The next information on this subject is to be found in an old book in the office of the county superintendent, containing the constitution, by-laws and minutes of the "Teachers' Association," organized in Bedford September 1, 1856, and the minutes of many succeeding sessions. This is a valuable and interesting record, neatly executed as to penmanship and full of historic information. The constitution and by-laws being brief and comprehensive, we deem it fitting to devote space here to their publication:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Art. I.

This organization shall be called the Teachers' Association of Bedford County.

Art. II.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Committee of five who shall be elected by a majority of votes. The voting shall be done *viva voce.*

Art. III.

The officers shall perform the duties usually understood to pertain to their offices. The Business Committee shall have the direction of the exercises, and the organization of all business. They shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are appointed.

Art. IV.

Any teacher, or friend of education, may become a member of this association by subscribing to this constitution and paying an initiation fee of twenty-five cents.

Art. V.

Public meetings of this association shall be held twice yearly: a semi-annual session in the Spring and an annual session in the Fall, at such times as the association shall determine; and with the annual meeting there shall be connected a Teachers' Institute.

Art. VI.

This constitution may be altered and amended with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members in regular attendance at any annual meeting.

By-Laws.

1. The sessions of this association shall be opened with singing or prayer, or both, at the discretion of the chairman.

2. The place and hour of meeting shall from time to time be determined by the association.

3. At the regular meetings of the association the following shall be the order of business: 1, Reading of Journal; 2, Reception of Communications; 3, Literary exercises; 4, Reports of Committees (not included in the above); 5, Motions and Resolutions; 6, General Business.

4. The Literary exercises of the Association shall be: 1, Lectures or addresses; 2, Essays; 3, Review of Books; 4, Reports on specified topics; 5, Relation of facts, views, observations and experiences, bearing upon education; 6, Statistics; 7, Discussions.

5. The proceedings of this association shall be conducted according to the ordinary parliamentary rules.

6. * * * * * * * * *

7. No person shall speak longer than ten minutes on any subject of discussion, or more than once (except for purposes of explanation) until opportunity shall have been extended to all others desirous of speaking.

8. These rules may at any regular meeting be altered at the will of the association.

Space cannot be given here for the numerous names subscribed as members of the association, but it is an interesting list, and well worthy of perusal by the older teachers and school workers of the present day. No mere reference to the minutes of the various sessions of this institute could do justice to the interest they contain, and we shall here quote them in full:

Minutes.

Bedford, Sept. 1, 1856.

A number of gentlemen interested in Common School Education met in the basement of the Lutheran Church this afternoon and proceeded to organize a Teachers' Association by calling Mr. James Allison to the chair and T. R. Vickroy, Secretary.

On motion the Secretary read the Constitution which was drafted last April a year together with the By-Laws. After being taken up separately, the Constitution and By-Laws recorded in the first part of this book, were, upon free discussion and amending, adopted.

On motion, T. R. Gettys, George Sigafoos, T. C. Schooley, Samuel Longenecker and James Allison, were appointed a committee to present the names of gentlemen as officers for the Association.

On motion, T. R. Gettys, James Allison and T. R. Vickroy were appointed a committee to present business for to-morrow's meeting.

On motion, Mr. Henry B. Mock was appointed to have our meeting to-morrow morning published at the Democratic Meeting to-night.

On motion, adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THOS. REES VICKROY,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

Morning Session, Sept. 2, 1856.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Association met this morning, and, on motion, the same officers were requested to act.

The Committee appointed for the purpose reported the fol-

lowing officers: President, Rev. H. Heckerman, Bedford; Vice President, Rev. Mr. Giles, St. Clair; Secretary, Jas. S. Tussey, Mid. Woodbury; Treasurer, Jno. Mower, Esq., Bedford. Business Committee: Thomas C. Schooley, St. Clair; James Allison, Napier; George Sigafoos, Bedford; C. M. Barton, East Providence; and John Tomlinson, Bedford Township.

On motion, the following persons signed the Constitution and complied with Art. 4.

Mr. Gettys, Supt., made some remarks which were practical in their *notion* and were received with favor. Mr. Patton, book agent, made some remarks in regard to the uniform use of books.

On motion, the members present proceeded in a familiar way to give their views, experiences, which proved interesting to all present and elicited much satisfaction.

On motion, adjournment until half-past one o'clock.

THOS. REES VICKROY,
Secy. Pro Tem.

Afternoon Session.

On motion, Mr. Pollock, principal of Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, was called upon to deliver an address on the subject of Education. He complied and proceeded to give his experience in teaching, which proved very satisfactory and interesting as well as beneficial and instructive.

Mr. Gettys now proceeded to make some remarks on reading, after which the members formed themselves into a reading class.

Mr. Sigafoos then explained his method of teaching the alphabet, and Mr. Pollock did the same on inflections.

On motion, Messrs. George Sigafoos, T. R. Gettys and Saml. Lonegneceker were appointed a committee on Business.

On motion, adjourned to 8½ o'clock to-morrow.

THOS. REES VICKROY,
Secy. Pro Tem.

Morning Session, Sept. 3, 1856.

Agreeably to adjournment the Association met this morning, and the President, Mr. Heckerman, being present, proceeded to make some appropriate remarks, after which the minutes were read and adopted.

The President then addressed the throne of grace in prayer.

The Committee on Business now reported the following: From 9 to 9½: Classification of Schools and School Government. From 9½ to 10: Writing. From 10 to 10½: Fundamental rules of Arithmetic. From 10½ to 11: Geography. From 11 to 11¾: Grammar. Adjournment.

Afternoon Session.—From 1 to 2: Reading. From 2 to

3, Fractions. From 3 to 3½: Grammar. From 3½ to 4: Geography. From 4 to 5: General Remarks & Resolutions.

Afternoon Session, Sept. 3, 1856.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Examples of Fractions on the Blackboard by the Superintendent & others; George Sagafoos, Rev. Mr. Heckerman obtained leave of absence from the Association for the evening. Voted to dispense with Grammar and Geography, to employ ½ an hour in general observations. Mr. Tussey made some pertinent remarks.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Gettys was requested to prepare an abstract from the minutes and have it published in the county papers.

The minutes immediately following the above show the next institute as being held in St. Clairsville schoolhouse, November 10th and 11th of the same year, from which place they adjourned to meet at Woodbury, on the second Thursday of February following, to continue in session three days. For some cause this meeting was held at Enterprise instead of Woodbury. At the first session the secretary explained why the change had been made, but the reasons which he assigned are not contained in the minutes.

The next institute was held at Bloody Run, in December, 1857. There were twenty-six teachers in attendance at the meeting last mentioned, representing six nearby townships. In the early sixties semi-annual meetings were held, usually at Bedford. The number of the teachers in attendance was never large, and not all who did attend were members of the organization.

The annual institute for the year 1875 was held in Nicodemus Hall, Bedford, during the week beginning September 3, Superintendent J. W. Hughes, acting as president; Professor H. G. Weimer, of Bedford, being chosen vice-president; Maggie E. Mower, recording secretary, and Professor J. H. Cessna, treasurer. Able assistance was given by the principals of the local normal schools as instructors, and by Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburg, as lecturer, and Mrs. Anna R. Diehl, of New York, as elocutionist. In succeeding annual institutes the number of instructors procured from institutions outside the county gradually increased, and the evening sessions developed by degrees to a higher standard of entertainment and culture. Since 1890

a special musical director has been engaged each year to conduct the music of the institute, and every teacher is supplied with a song book. The attendance at the various sessions of the institute for some years past has become so great that Assembly Hall, of the Union School Building, though probably the largest room in the town of Bedford, is insufficient to accommodate all who would attend.

The fiftieth annual session, held in December, 1905, seems to have more nearly approached the highest attainable standard than any previous session. But five teachers out of a total of 351 were absent, and all these presented valid excuses for not being present.

Instructors of highest grade only in their respective lines are secured for institute work, and lecturers and entertainment companies of national reputation have for some years furnished entertainment for the evening sessions.

Reviewing the history of our educational institutions along these various lines of progress during the century past, we find cause for gratification and material for instruction. As already indicated, the most progressive steps have ever been met with opposition; and this opposition had to be overcome by pioneers in thought and action. The public mind was thus brought up step by step to higher conception of personal liberty, and made to realize the higher purposes of life, and the greater possibilities yet before us. Through no other agency, so much as education, can we attribute the improvement of our social, financial, intellectual and spiritual condition over that of our savage aborigines.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

As this subject has not heretofore been dealt with in any local history coming under our observation, we deem it proper to devote a few pages to the subject in this work, and we do so in the hope that future writers may be able to add much to the sketch here given. A majority of the people now living having been born since the close of the great civil war, and the Underground Railroad business having terminated with the close of said war, it is to be reasonably presumed that but comparatively few persons now living know what the term "Underground Railroad" implies.

During the long period of slavery which existed in this country prior to the war, efforts were continuously being made by the slaves of Maryland, Virginia, and other northern slave states, to escape northward into Canada, and to thereby gain their freedom. This sort of emigration naturally adjusted itself along certain lines, and, like Nature's physical forces, it sought the lines of least resistance. Liberal rewards were generally offered for the capture and detention of runaway slaves, and there were to be found men in this section, as well as others north of Mason and Dixon's line, who became traffickers in human lives by arresting these negroes and restoring them to their masters for the prize money which the debasing business yielded them.

There was, however, in this county, as well as in many eastern and a few western ones, a pretty well defined line of travel, which gave aid and assistance to fugitive slaves in their efforts to secure their freedom beyond the Canadian line. Such line, in this county, extended through Cumberland Valley, Bedford borough, and thence northward to the Quaker settlement (now Fishertown), from there to Pleasantville, and thence across the mountain toward Johnstown. There were no stations along the route through Cumberland Valley, but there were several colored families scattered throughout the valley

who frequently gave assistance to fellow negroes in their flight toward the land of freedom. Slave travel, however, through the valley was somewhat hazardous, as the slave catcher kept an open eye on this particular section, and it was necessary for the runaways to leave the road and skirt the mountain on one side or the other in order to land safely at Bedford. At Bedford, help, aid and directions were given by John Fiddler, Elias Rouse or Joseph Crawley, the principal colored agents of the railroad business in the town, who would arrange for the safe transport of such passengers to the Quaker settlement, where they were taken in charge by the Penroses, Ways or Millers, who would either forward them along the usual line to Benjamin Walker's, near the mountain, or, as they occasionally did, take them directly to the Blair county line by way of Claysburg and East Freedom. From Walker's they were generally taken across the mountain to the home of William Sleek, near Geistown, Cambria county, and from there advanced through other trusty hands to Clearfield county and on northward. The persons most actively engaged in this business along the line were John Fiddler, Elias Rouse and Joseph Crawley of Bedford, Amos, Samuel, William and Josiah Penrose, Eli Miller, Samuel Way, William Kirk, Samuel K. Miller, John Albaugh, Nathan Hammond and others, of Fishertown, and Benjamin H. Walker, Samuel Hess, George Harbaugh, George Hess and John Hess of Pleasantville.

It scarcely becomes us at this distant period from those times and circumstances to either criticise or commend the methods employed by these well-meaning people in this practice. From a legal point of view we should not consider them warranted in endeavoring to deprive the slave owner of his property; but, from the standpoint of human rights, they were justified in expressing their sentiments in this manner on the accursed business of slavery. Whether or not their business was right or wrong, there can be no doubt as to the motive which prompted their actions; and that they learned to understand their business was evidenced by the fact that few if any slaves who once got into their hands were ever retaken by the slave catchers of the same community.

The following sketches from the reliable sources to which they are accredited, will serve not only to show the skill and

determination of the agents of the railroad system, but will also show something of the spirit of opposition with which they had to deal, on the part of those who either favored the slave business on general principles or were lost to all sense of manhood in their greed for gain.

(Contributed by Mark Miller, of Pleasantville, only surviving son of Eli Miller above named):

At the time referred to in this sketch, Eli Miller lived upon what is now known as the Claycomb farm, on Dunning's Creek, in East St. Clair township, on the road leading from Fishertown to Osterburg. On a Sunday evening in about the year 1840, Thomas Miller, then a lad about twelve years old, was watering horses at the creek, when he discovered four colored men sitting on the foot-log which crossed the creek near the watering place. They made inquiry as to their whereabouts, when Thomas told them to remain where they were until he had sent his father down to see them. Mr. Miller then went down, and after a short interview took them in charge, gave them something to eat, and furnished them appropriate shelter for the night. The next morning, fearing that their captors might come upon them before he could arrange for their removal to a more advanced station, he secluded them in a dense wood or thicket back of "Mount Miserable Hill," an abrupt elevation above the present county bridge. This was a rather secure fortress, as their position was accessible from the main road only on foot, and the elevation such as to afford them a good view of surroundings. Here they were kept for three or four days and nights, when, by the assistance of John Albaugh, they were transferred under cover to Benjamin Walker's, who took them afoot across the mountain, Benjamin riding a white horse along the road, and the darkeys taking to the woods for safety, being guided in their course by keeping an open eye on the white horse. On landing at William Sleek's they were soon forwarded to Johnstown, and probably got into the friendly hands of Mr. Cover, Mr. Helsop or Avery Allen. We should have noted in passing, that, in fifteen minutes after leaving Miller's, the pursuers of these poor fellows passed by the place from which they had so recently started, and two boys, Thomas Miller and Hiram Way, being in a shed by the roadside, heard them discussing the subject of capturing these slaves.

(By Thomas G. Walker, son of Benjamin, of Pleasantville):

In 1848 or '49 four negroes from the state of Alabama arrived along the underground railroad at a point in the moun-

tain below Bedford Springs. It was a rare occurrence that fugitives from such great distance succeeded in making their way to the north. Soon after they started from their master they found themselves pursued by bloodhounds, a mother dog and three pups. One of the negroes knew the old dog very well, and, calling her to him, he stuffed the bell which she had on her neck with moss, so as to prevent its ringing, and the pups, being unable to follow their mother, became scattered and returned home; besides this, the negroes, on crossing a stream, followed down the same some distance before coming out on the other side, so as to defeat further pursuit of hounds. From their mountain retreat they pressed on toward Pleasantville, evading the main road and guided by the north star. On arriving at Benjamin Walker's they were conducted by him to the top of the mountain, and were there directed to William Sleek's, as many others had previously been. Their would-be captors were in close pursuit, as they were met by Mr. Walker on his return down the mountain. As their capture was not heard of afterward, it is to be presumed that they finally escaped into Canada.

(By Morris Walker, brother of Thomas, above named):

On the day of General Taylor's election as president of the United States, or possibly the day following, a giant negro slave came to Walker's by some route unknown to informant, and remained there several days. At one time during his stay he was secluded in the haymow, concealing himself underneath the hay. Some children playing in the barn at the time were jumping from the upper logs of the building down upon the hay, and repeatedly landed upon the spot underneath which he was located. This sport was much less entertaining to him than to the children, and he was finally obliged to reveal his hiding place, much to the surprise of the youngsters, as can be readily imagined. On looking out of the gable of the barn he spied his master passing near by on an old bald-faced horse which had long been a great favorite of his on the old plantation, and it required the exercise of all his courage to keep from calling out and giving himself up to his owner. Suppressing this feeling, however, he kept in seclusion for a day or so, and then, in order to evade capture by pursuing that course, he was brought back under cover of darkness by Josiah Penrose and Eli Miller to the Quaker Settlement, whence he was afterward taken on another route to Hollidaysburg. Here were parties, also, by name of Low, Showmo and Cypher, who were friends to such fugitives, and who doubtless advanced him to Center county for still further guidance.

[The following sketch is taken from the diary of James Blackburn (the author's grandfather) under date of May 14, 1837.]

About the beginning of the year 1837 two runaway slaves from Virginia, aged respectively twenty and twenty-one years, being brothers, and the property of one master, accompanied by two others whose residence was unknown, arrived at Bloody Run and took lodging for the night at a private house.

Their pursuers came upon them during the night and threatened violence upon them if they did not surrender. The negroes resolved to fight for their liberty, and gave terrific battle, which was of short duration. The last named two, making least resistance, were taken, and not heard of afterward. The former made their escape, after one receiving a pistol shot wound on his cheek. They made their way to Bucks Town (St. Clairsville), where they stopped at the house of a man of their own color; but they were pursued by a recruited force and were there, in a manner, taken, but they again resisted, and after another pitched battle escaped without much injury to themselves, but having wounded one of their pursuers in the hand with a hatchet—this man, J—— G——, being a citizen of the place, and having taken active part in the effort of capturing.

They then took what is called the "Johnstown" road, still pursued by eight or ten men, but were not overtaken until they reached one Heltzel's, in the mountain, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles from the scene of their last engagement. Here they remained for a night, or part of a night, but on arising in the morning, and before they were dressed, they saw their pursuers approaching the house. They hurried into their clothes and met them at the door, where another encounter was had, in which the man of the house assisted the pursuers, one of whom, of brutal nature, seized a small ax and struck one of the blacks several blows, one of which was on the head, which at length brought him to the ground, when some of them were about to lay hold upon him and bind him; his brother, seeing this, rushed in and pulled them away from him, and by violent exertions kept them from their purpose until the brother arose, and they together again succeeded in making their escape, but were followed with increased vigilance for some distance, when they were met by two young men who had been hunting and had guns with them. These hunters were pressed into service by the would-be captors, with orders that if the negroes could not be taken otherwise to shoot them, which they did, wounding one of them in the shoulder, the ball lodging in his chest, and the other receiving a wound in his knee, severely injuring him. This cruel treatment retarded their progress, and their pur-

suers again advanced upon them and no doubt thought their prize was won, for, one of the blacks having fallen to the ground from the effects of his wounds, the aforementioned J. G. (the man who had gotten hurt in the hand) was about to spring upon him, and called for one of his accomplices to cut his (G.'s) bridle rein with which to tie the captive. The other black suggested not to cut the bridle, "for," says he, "you don't have us yet," and, accompanying his suggestion with the throwing of a stone, Mr. G. received the missile on his breast and dropped to the ground. The prostrate slave, seeing this ray of hope for his escape, arose, and, while the pursuers' attention was turned to G., their comrade, the fugitives moved forward as rapidly as they could go. They next arrived at the home of William Sleek, who was much alarmed to see their condition, and earnestly inquired what was the matter, or whether they had murdered some one. They replied that they had not, nor did not mean to kill any one; and they briefly told him their tragic story. He said that if that was the case they might come in, and he would protect them from further assaults; but in a few minutes their pursuers arrived, and Mr. G. was so infuriated that he went on like a madman. He told Sleek that he was a sworn officer and had authority to take the negroes (he being a constable), and threatened what he would do if they were not given up. Sleek coolly told him that he disregarded his authority, for he had no legal process to take them, his warrant not being renewed in this state; and that if they proceeded further they must go legally about it.

In the meantime Sleek sent word to Johnstown, from which a number of blacks issued and came to Sleek's, which alarmed some of the pursuers, and especially the overseers, who suspected a massacre, but Sleek calmed their apprehension and told them they would not injured, nor were they. They withdrew, however, from further pursuit.

The blacks had their wounds dressed, and were soon conveyed on a sled to Johnstown, where some individuals espousing their cause took them in charge, and issued out warrants for their assailants, whereupon some fled the country, others gave bail, etc. Two hundred dollars reward was offered for G. The master of the slaves offered three hundred dollars reward for their capture, and a few hard-hearted wretches made further effort to reclaim them, when it became necessary to remove them to greater safety, and they were transferred to the Quaker settlement in St. Clair township (when the author of the story (J. B.) talked with them afterward), and from there they were conveyed to Center county, thence to Clearfield county, and finally on toward Canada, where they probably ar-

rived without further molestation, and remained free from the accursed state of human bondage.

At the time of the writing of the story, some of the parties arrested had compromised their case, and it was thought that none would have to face a trial.

The sketch with which we shall conclude this chapter relates to two runaways who were less fortunate in their efforts to escape than those above mentioned.

It was a short time prior to the Civil war when two slaves found their way into the so-called Quaker settlement, with the

Old School House Near Alum Bank, Where Two Runaway Slaves Were Penned Up and Held for Ransom.

evident hope of procuring assistance in their journey northward. Somewhere in the vicinity named they met two men by name of Mock and Crissman, who, it seems, knew of a reward being offered for the capture of a certain two slaves, and who, under the pretense of being friendly to their interests, induced the negroes to be locked up in an old school-house near by, while arrangements would be made for their conveyance to some northward station. The captors at once went to Bedford and got into communication with their master, who promptly came on, identified his property, paid the prize money to the captors and returned home with his possession of human souls.

This was one of the few instances, if not the only one, of like character which occurred in the neighborhood of the underground railway people of this section.

To the sore disappointment of the poor slaves, we can well imagine, there would be added the oppression and vengeance of a tyrannical master when back on the old plantation. On the other hand, to the treachery and deception of the captors there was added the contempt and reproach of every good citizen of the community in which they lived. Neither of them prospered after this event. Mr. Mock soon afterward came to an untimely death by being shot at Alum Bank while attempting to escape from the custody of a squad of soldiers who had been detailed to preserve order at an election in St. Clair township, and who had him under arrest for disturbing the peace. Numerous afflictions and misfortunes followed Mr. Crissman during the several years which he lived afterward, and whilst he, no doubt, ofttimes regretted his conduct and would have undone the deed if such were possible, he never regained the confidence or respect of the people.

The school-house in which the slaves were imprisoned or detained is located on the road leading from Osterburg to Alum Bank, and about a half mile distant from the latter place. We refer now to the original Alum Bank, or Rinniger's farm, not Pleasantville, where the postoffice is of that name. The building is now owned by Henry Geible and is occupied by a tenant as a residence.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE LOST CHILDREN.

Pioneer life in the early days of our county's history was full of tragic experience. Privations, hardships, Indian atrocities and war were such common experiences along the frontier as to render a history of that period a sad and plaintive tale.

But there probably never occurred a single incident in our county which so greatly aroused the tender sympathies of the inhabitants as that which involved the lives and welfare of two helpless children who became lost in the wilds of the Allegheny mountains. There is no emotion of the human heart so strong or irrepressible as the love which goes out to little children, the most helpless objects of God's creation; and the knowledge that any such should be straying away from parental care and protection into the pathless wilds of the mountain excites everything in human energy to reclaim and restore them to the parental fold. These statements were proven and emphasized in the sad story we are about to tell.

Fifty years ago there lived in a little cabin in one of the great ravines of the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, known as Spruce Hollow, and located in the northwestern part of this county, a family by name of Cox. The family consisted of Samuel Cox, his wife and two little sons, aged respectively seven and five years. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were natives of this section of the county, were married on the 30th of December, 1847, and took up the labor of life with amiable purposes and sterling characters as their richest and nearly their only heritage. Entering upon married life in Johnstown, they remained there until after the birth of the two sons already mentioned, when, in 1851, they removed to the state of Indiana. But, having unfortunately settled where malarial fever prevailed, their little family becoming prostrated with the disease and lingering for many weeks between life and death, they returned as soon as circumstances would permit them to their native hills in

Pennsylvania. Soon after returning they settled in the lonely spot in Spruce Hollow, where they continued to make their home. They evidently sought contentment and health rather than riches, else some more cheerful and less lonely habitation would have been chosen for their abode. But the invigorating mountain air seemed to bring back health and strength to the little ones, and the parents doubtless looked forward, as parents fondly do, to the companionship and support these children would afford them in future years; and, in this prospect, were contented and happy, never dreaming of the unutterable sorrow so soon to be laid at their door.

On the 24th day of April, 1856, Samuel Cox, while at breakfast, heard his dog barking in the woods, about one-eighth of a mile from his cabin, and, the bark indicating that a squirrel was treed, Mr. Cox hastily finished his meal, shouldered his gun and set out in the direction of the dog and game, leaving the two little boys with their mother at the table. Failing to find the squirrel, he returned to his cabin by a different route from the one taken in going out, and, after attending to some morning chores, and not noticing the children about, inquired of his wife where they were. She told him she had not seen them since breakfast, and supposed that they had followed him into the woods. The mother, becoming quickly alarmed, ran to the nearest eminence and called loudly for the little ones (George and Joseph), but all in vain, there being no reply but the echo of her own voice. Both parents then ran into the mountain and encircled as much territory as they thought possible for the boys to cover in so short a time, but still without avail. They then returned to their home, thinking the children might have returned in their absence, but again were doomed to disappointment.

The parents, now almost distracted, made their troubles known to their nearest neighbors. The news spread like wildfire, and, whilst many hastened to join in the search, others went from house to house and from hamlet to village to spread the news. All who heard it seemed to realize that prompt and concerted action was absolutely necessary if success was to be achieved. With one accord the neighborhood was aroused. The plow of the farmer was stopped in the field, the door of the merchant was closed, the tools of the mechanic were laid aside,

and all joined in the general search. Until the close of the day, probably two hundred voices rang along the mountain side calling out for the priceless objects of their pursuit. As evening shades stole on, the parents' dismay was intensified at the indication of a dark and stormy night, and thinking that their babes were destined to spend such night in the wilds of the mountain, exposed to the elements and wild beasts.

With brave hearts many searchers remained in the mountains all night long, keeping up fires at different points, in the hope of attracting the children by the light thereof, while others returned to the lonely cabin home to offer words of comfort and sympathy to the grief-stricken parents. A long and gloomy night passed away, and the morning brought no tidings of the lost children. Large reinforcements were added to the army of searchers, and another day of most diligent and persistent endeavor was devoted to the righteous cause of seeking after "that which was lost." Another long and wearisome night bore down upon the bereaved parents, and another bleak and dreary morning followed. By ten o'clock at least one thousand people were eagerly pushing forward in the search, scanning every nook and glen and climbing every elevation within or upon which it was thought the children might have strayed. For several days this search continued, and each day closed with similar disappointing results. The most remarkable feature of the affair was the persistence with which the noble-hearted citizens prosecuted the undertaking. Each day's failure seemed to lend zest to the next day's endeavor, and the number of searchers was increased to probably two thousand souls. Some five or six nights after they were lost a woman living near the foot of the mountain heard a cry which was in all probability that of one of the lost children; at another time footprints were seen which were taken to be traces of the missing ones, but neither clew brought to light the secret of the mountain fastness.

Superstition played its part in bringing from Morrison's Cove a colored man to point out the direction in which the children were to be found, by use of a forked peach limb held in the hands in such a manner as to turn down and point out the direction of the object of search. An old conjurer or enchantress also was brought from Somerset county, who de-

luded a number of persons into following her, who, by some mysterious guidance, was to lead them to a remote spot, where they were assured the children would be found. It is needless, however, to add that both expeditions were failures, and both wizard and witch would have been lost themselves had it not been for the parties that accompanied them; as it was, the former soon realized that his personal safety required him to leave for parts unknown.

To aid, assist and console bereaved parents at such time would seem to be the only thought that could possess the mind of any one who knew the circumstances; but the crowning weight of their affliction was yet to be added, when the already overburdened parents were accused of being the author of their own babes' destruction. Among the many thousand hearts which everywhere beat in touching sympathy with the afflicted ones there was one permitted to throb in the bosom of a fiend which it seems the warmth of human feeling had never penetrated. It was the heart of him who expressed the belief that these parents had murdered their children for the purpose of getting money through the compassion of the people. By him and the few others who were induced to entertain the same evil impression the floor of the cabin was taken up, and other similar search made about the premises for the bodies, with no other result, of course, than to multiply the sorrow of the parents and arouse the burning indignation of the populace. That such one should have been permitted to flee from the community without meeting violence at the hands of an outraged people was due rather to their mercy than to his undeservedness of such fate.

Avoiding further details of the long and fruitless search for the lost children, we shall hasten to the concluding portion of our story.

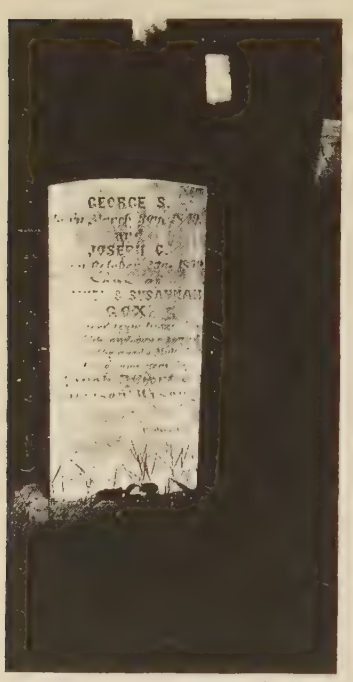
Ten long days had passed away in persistent searching, and ten long sleepless nights had been endured by the disconsolate parents of the lost children. To have learned by this time that the children were dead and at rest would have been some relief, but even this consolation was denied them. On the tenth night after the children were lost, a man by name of Jacob Dibert, living some twelve or thirteen miles distant from the place where the children were lost, who up to this time had

taken no part in the search, and who was not at all familiar with that part of the mountain, dreamed that he was out alone searching for them. In his wandering he came across a dead deer. Further on he found a little shoe. Next he came to a large stream, the name of which he did not know (it proved afterwards to be Bobb's creek). He crossed this stream at one of its narrowest places on a beech log. Then, in his dream, he traveled over what is known as Blue Ridge, and entered a ravine, through which flowed a small brook that came out of the mountain gorges. Following this stream a short distance, he came to a birch tree, the roots of which formed a semi-circle, and in this little enclosure, on the very margin of the stream, lay the lost children dead. At this point he awoke, and so strong was the impression made upon his mind that he could scarcely believe that is was not a reality.

Mr. Dibert was an intelligent man, and was in no way superstitious. He had no faith in omens or dreams, and, in reality, had no reason to believe in them, as none of his dreams, up to this time, had come true. This one, however, was not to be banished from his mind. He frequently talked to his wife about it during the day, and asked her, as she had been brought up near this part of the Alleghenys, whether there was such a place on that part of the mountain as had been indicated in his dream. She told him that there was just such a location. On the second night he had the same dream over again. This impressed him more fully that his dream was true; yet he hesitated to tell his neighbors about it, fearing they might call him crazy. He would willingly have gone out himself to test the truthfulness of his dream, but he had no knowledge of the forest, and feared he might himself become lost. The third night his dream was again repeated; he came up the same hollow, passed the same dead deer, saw the same little shoe which the little wanderer had put off for the last time, crossed the stream as he had done before, passed down the Blue Ridge, and up again through the ravine to where the old birch tree by the rivulet side held out its branches in protecting attitude over the dead bodies of the worn-out little ones.

Feeling assurance now of the truthfulness of his dream, Mr. Dibert started on the following day to see his wife's brother Harrison Wysong, who lived some ten miles away and

near the place about which he dreamed. When he told the brother-in-law of his experience, Mr. Wysong thought him insane, and told him that the place described was five or six miles away, too far for the children to have traveled, and beyond Bobb's creek, which they could not have crossed without being drowned. But no argument or philosophy on the part of Mr. Wysong was sufficient to dissuade Mr. Dibert now from his purpose, and he replied: "If you will not accompany me, I will go alone; I am going, at any rate." Mr. Wysong then agreed to go with him, as he knew that Mr. Dibert was unfamiliar with the mountain and liable to become lost.



The Lost Children's Tomb, Mt. Union Cemetery.

Going in the direction indicated by Mr. Dibert, they presently passed a dead deer, appearing just as it had in the dream; then they came to the little shoe which had been worn by the smaller of the two children, and next they approached Bobb's creek. "Here," said Mr. Dibert, "is the beech log where I crossed the creek." As they passed along, the route seemed as familiar to Mr. Dibert as if he had been over it many times before, though he had never been there except in his dream. Passing over Blue Ridge, and to the ravine down which the mountain stream flowed, and moving along the stream, they soon came to where the woods were more open, and they were enabled to see some distance ahead. Mr. Dibert then asked his companion: "Do you see that tree with a broken top on the edge of the stream? If my dream is true, that is a birch tree, and the boys are lying at the root of it." On arriving at the place, this tree was found to be a birch, and there at its base lay the lifeless and emaciated forms of the two lost children.

It was now the morning of the fifteenth day after the children became lost, and nearly all the male population of the

neighborhood, as well as strangers from a distance, were still conducting a vigilant search of the mountains, when the news of the discovery of the children became known. The glad tidings were heralded from one person to another until the mountain side rang out, as in a wild chorus, the pleasing news, and the great scattered crowd began at once to gather in from every side and from miles around to the spot which kindly nature furnished as a death bed to the weary worn-out babes. The father was brought to witness the sad scene, and then a sled was soon procured, and on it was placed the bodies, which were conducted to the desolate cabin home; and from this place, on the following Sabbath morning they were buried amid, perhaps, the greatest throng that ever attended a funeral in Bedford county. A most touching and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Long, from Revelations, 7th chapter and 9th verse, after which the two little bodies, reposing in one coffin, were buried in Mount Union Cemetery. The inscription on the headstone which marks their grave reads as follows:

George S.,
Born March 30th, 1849,
and
Joseph C.,
Born Oct. 29th, 1850,
Sons of Samuel and Susannah Cox, wandered from home April 24, 1856, and were found dead in the woods May 8th of the same year by Jacob Dibert and Harrison Wysong.

Mr. Dibert afterward entered the army during the Civil war, and died at Point of Rocks, Virginia, October 26, 1864. Mr. Cox lived to a ripe old age, dying July 29, 1896, at the age of eighty-four years, two months and ten days, and his remains rest beside those of the "lost children," in Mount Union Cemetery.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared the fiftieth anniversary of the finding of the lost children has been celebrated on the spot by appropriate solemn ceremonies. When this event took place, fifty years ago, the place where the children were found was far remote from any settlement or improvement, and for many years thereafter it remained a secluded and lonely spot in the wilds of the mountain, frequented only

by an occasional traveler who journeyed thither out of sad and curious interest.

The sweeping tide of commercialism of recent years has cleared away the forest round and about the historic mound, and a railroad has been extended into the mountain near by the place where the children were found. On the occasion of the celebration referred to, May 8, 1906, special passenger trains brought hundreds of people from Altoona, Johnstown, Windber and other towns to the place of meeting; and carriages and wagons brought a great throng from all other surrounding neighborhoods, until nearly two thousand people assembled, representing Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria counties. A monument was erected upon the ground, the expense of which was met by a public subscription. It was formally dedicated by Rev. J. D. Hunsicker, and an address befitting the occasion was made by Frank E. Colvin, Esq., of Bedford. The plot of ground upon which the monument rests was deeded by A. P. Perley to the "Lost Cox Children Memorial Association," of which J. M. Imler, Esq., of Pavia, is permanent chairman, and T. F. Lundey permanent secretary.

Besides the exercises above named, short addresses were made by Rev. Joseph Sell and others. Suitable music was furnished by Osterburg and Beaverdale bands. Altogether the exercises were most interesting and appropriate.

CHAPTER XXV.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES.

Much interesting and valuable history of Bedford county is to be found in sketches written by local historians, and published from time to time in our county newspapers. The writers in these instances were, very generally, men of learning and experience who dealt either with personal recollections or with facts along special lines upon which they were well informed. And whilst we have drawn liberally from such sources in the compilation of this work, it would be impracticable as well as impossible, in a topically arranged history like this, to go into the various details which render these sketches so interesting and entertaining. We deem it proper, therefore, to devote at least one chapter of the work to the reproduction of some of the choicest of these sketches, as well as of those to be found elsewhere, in order to give them due publicity among the reading public, and to furnish the reader of this work more comprehensive data on some of the subjects already treated.

In making this quotation, literally as we do, neither credit nor responsibility is assumed on our part; but, as already intimated, only what we consider good and authentic history will be given.

BROAD TOP IN YE OLDEN TIMES.

[By William Foster, a time honored citizen of Broad Top township, born December 2, 1818, and died September 3, 1902, in a letter addressed to the late Hon. William M. Hall, and published in one of the county papers in 1895.]

In response to your request I send you some recollections of the past. It is true as you say that I belong to a generation that will soon all be gone. There are but few of us left. I was born on Broad Top seventy-seven years ago today, so that my memory stretches back nearly three-quarters of a century. I have lived here all my life and have seen great changes. The first church on Broad Top was a log structure. We regarded it as a grand affair in those days. It was a Methodist church

and old Mr. Jeremiah Duvall was the preacher. He was the first man I ever saw that wore knee buckles. The church was built opposite the Duvall graveyard. Miss Shrieves was the first person interred there; she came from near Baltimore and was taken sick directly after she got to the house of her brother, Barton Shrieves. Grandfather Foster told me that there was no sawmill and no roads and that they split puncheons out of trees and set them up around her in the grave and covered her up the best they could. The folks nowadays would think that rather a rough way to dispose of the dead.

In my childhood salt was quite an item. We had to go to Entriken's, near where Rough and Ready now stands, for it, and pay a dollar a bushel, and coarse at that. When my mother first married and lived on Broad Top she emptied out a chaff tick and filled it with oats and packed it on a horse to McConnellsburg and traded it for salt, which she brought home by the way of the Packers' Path. There was no wagon road at that day. Powder and lead were articles of prime necessity and very scarce. John Lane, the first settler in Groundhog Valley, used to manufacture gunpowder. He could not supply the demand. It sold for fifty cents a pound. He got his sulphur and saltpeter at McConnellsburg and packed it to his home over the mountains on horseback. He pounded it in a mortar the shape of an iron kettle, worked it up like dough and laid it out on puncheons to dry. When it was dry enough he worked it up by hand. He raised a large family of stout boys and girls, and owned a large body of the best land in the valley, and was a great hunter and always wore moccasins summer and winter. He lived to be quite an old man, and his bones are resting in the upper end of the valley. One of his children died. My father made the coffin out of puncheons. The pay for it was five pounds of powder, which I went for and took home. I was a boy then of ten or twelve. On my way home I went round by the barrens, which I now own, and shot a wild turkey. Game was plenty in those days. All the men and boys were hunters and good marksmen, and skilled in the art. They knew the habits of game. We lived pretty much on meat. To this day I am a great meat eater and can live on meat and apples. Times have greatly changed, and yet as I think back those were happy days. Most of the early settlers on Broad Top were from the neighborhood of Baltimore. They were a simple, honest, kind-hearted people.

A QUAINT OLD LANDMARK.

[By Abram E. Schell, of Schellsburg, already referred to as being probably the only surviving Mexican soldier of Bedford county.]

Far back in the century the White Horse tavern recalls many interesting incident of ye olden time country inn. Located, as it was, abruptly on the eastern crest of the Allegheny mountains, the site was certainly bold, picturesque and romantic, affording a charming view. The high altitude of the great mountain, with the supreme area of hills and vales, spreads out as far as the eye can carry until lost in the blue mist. Indeed, the view is supremely grand. Far off, the great monarch, Wills mountain (Kinton's Knob), hoary with age, rises up in grand sublimity and boldly presses south until abruptly lost in the Potomac. Over there your eye fairly catches the borders of Maryland, and turning east and north, Evitt's and Dunning's mountains loom up in the blue maze, and still farther distant to the north Blue Knob frowns down in her majesty, the peer of the mountains, and your view is lost in the grand scenery, surrounding country, hamlet and farm. The mountain slopes, the Horse Shoe Bend and bold curves at this point of the old turnpike, in ascending and descending the mountain at the old White Horse tavern, certainly rival the grand view above Altoona on the Pennsylvania railroad at Kittanning Point, or Horse Shoe Bend, so famous the country over. While the old White Horse tavern, in its ruins, is lost sight of, I briefly recall its history, incidents and traditions.

From tradition it was said that the Indian trail emerging from the banks of the Juniata and Shawnee Cabin creek, a well beaten path, crossed the range at this point, and far back in the seventeenth century a rude cabin marked the site of the old tavern, but I have not been able to trace back and recall the name of the bold adventurer, though from traditional and circumstantial facts incident to the quaint old tavern, the ancient structure carries with it reminiscences of a very remote character.

Prior to the charter of the Chambersburg and Somerset Turnpike Company, in 1806, and before its construction and the completion of the enterprise, I made inquiry to ascertain by whom the old tavern was conducted in its primitive days, but failed. Consequently I shall speak of one Glessner, the proprietor, who presided over the old tavern over sixty years ago, when the public highway was in the zenith of its glory and every farm house along the road was a public inn and hung out a sign, "Tavern." I can very vividly recall and go back to the palmy days of the old Somerset pike when the Troy coach and four horses, the Conestoga wagon, horsemen and footmen, droves of horses and cattle lined the grand old pike, and Mr. Glessner, proprietor of the old tavern, did a thriving business, and it was a cold day if the house was not filled with guests and the stables crowded with horses and the pasture with

droves of cattle. Practically it was an era of prosperity, and the farmers had a market for their products, and Mr. Glessner and many other inn-keepers came down with their four and six horse teams in the settlement for corn, oats, etc., and thousands of bushels were utilized by the hotel men in feeding stage and wagon horses and droves. Hence for a time we seemingly were prosperous, but too slow. Then came the Pennsylvania canal in the thirties, but still too slow for the progressive age. The Pennsylvania railroad was conceived, and with its gigantic capital swept from our doors the last vestige of traffic, and the old historic turnpike was doomed and forever discarded, and today remains but a memento of past generations. Casually we are the greatest nation on earth, with our railroads sweeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and our commerce on every ocean, and our cannon booming over the Antilles.

THE FAMOUS MINERAL SPRINGS.

[By H. M. Foulke, in an article published in one of the county papers a few years ago.]

My father, George D. Foulke, M. D., born in Pennsylvania, 1780, received his schooling in boyhood in Carlisle; after that at Dickinson College; graduated in 1800, went to Baltimore, Maryland, studied medicine with Dr. Potter, of much reputation, graduated, received diploma, and went to Bedford, Pennsylvania, and hung out his shingle to practice, with good prospect for success. He returned to Carlisle in April, 1803. On May 1, 1804, he was married to Mary Steel, and at once returned to Bedford to practice. They started a small grocery and candy store, the wife attending it, as she wanted to help support the family. From the exposure while practicing his profession in a new region of the country he contracted a severe illness of rheumatism. For a time he was near to death. The doctor's wife stood by the bed, when she said, "Oh, bleed him." When this was done he said, "Oh, what a relief!" He got well, but all his life was a sufferer, and finally died from this disease in 1849, practicing to almost the last. He had a large and successful practice.

In 1809 father decided to go back to the home at Carlisle, much against my mother's objections. I was born May 16, 1805. In February he took me in a sleigh (I was not quite four years old) to Carlisle, and left me with mother's parents while he returned to Bedford and made ready for moving to Carlisle. When all was ready he, mother and infant son, with the household goods, left Bedford and settled in Carlisle. Father early made the acquaintance of George Anderson, M. D., and a strong, lasting friendship was the result. In the fall of 1803

they went for game, became thirsty, looked for a stream. They discovered one and drank. They found the water strongly impregnated medicinally. The place was marked by placing a gum in it—the Bedford springs of widespread reputation. A ball was given in honor of the discovery. Dr. Anderson and Mrs. Foulke and Dr. Foulke and Mrs. Anderson opened it as partners. Mother often told me about it, and no doubt father did also, but I remembered better from mother telling me.

I visited the place of my nativity a few years past. I left on the train, and sat in the seat with a stranger, Weis, or Weiser, going to his home near by. In the brief time we drifted to talking of the origin of the springs. I told him of what my mother told me, but he claimed the discovery. When getting off the train he said he would like to meet me again; have not heard from him since. I have a hope of being able to make a short visit the last of June or first of July, and would like to meet some one and have a talk on the origin of the springs.

THE PACKER'S PATH AND AN OLD INDIAN TRADER'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

[From "Sketches and Reminiscences," by the late Hon. William M. Hall, published in 1890.]

From the north fork of the Potomac river, south of Cumberland, Maryland, Will's mountain stretches with an even top straight as a ruler, N. 25 degrees E., a distance of about forty miles to where the Juniata skirts the base of its terminal point, called Kinton's Knob, three miles west of Bedford, Pennsylvania. The upheaving power which raised the white sandstone that constitutes the well defined backbone of the mountain seems to have here spent its force, and the mountain disappears, submerged beneath the rolling farm country that lies northwest of Bedford.

The mountain takes its name from an Indian chief of the Shawnese tribe, whom the earliest white settlers called Will. Tradition says he was a man of great stature and of advanced age when the first white man came into the region. When his tribe was driven westward by the advancing tide of civilization he remained behind, under the care of a few of his relatives, to die and be buried on the summit of the mountain that bears his name, at a point overlooking the hunting grounds of his youth. About seventy years ago the grave was violated by a physician from Baltimore, who carried away the bones. An old citizen who witnessed the sacrilegious act says the chief was buried in a sitting posture, and that the thigh bones were well preserved and of unusual size.

Over the north end of Kinton's Knob there passes a well-

worn path. It is used occasionally by travelers on foot and on horseback from Milliken's Cove to Bedford, and by persons who go up the knob for the view. On a clear October day this view is very extended. You can see into three states and over parts of several counties. Bedford, the county seat of Bedford county, and the villages of Schellsburg and Buena Vista are seen with great distinctness close below, and the main Allegheny mountain, with its parallel ridges, and the different gaps through which the Juniata breaks, are in full view within a circuit of forty miles. You may travel far, over different continents, without finding a view more productive of delight.

This path has a history. One wonders at the existence of a way so well worn, with the tread of many an ancient hoof, over a rugged mountain, where the travel is now so infrequent and where a comparatively level and smooth route can be found around the base of the knob. For its origin we must look quite far back into the times of the early settlement of the country.

Railroad traveling is wonderfully convenient. If we had to resume the methods of locomotion of our immediate fathers we would feel that they were intolerably irksome. And yet the ancient methods had some attractive features which the modern do not possess. Not long ago I met in a railroad car a distinguished lawyer, formerly chief justice of Pennsylvania. When we got out at the Market street depot, in Philadelphia, I was about to take a street car. "No," said he, "let us take the Girard house coach, with its swinging, leathern springs. I like it. It reminds me of the time when I was president-judge of your judicial district, and of the wonderfully pleasant stage-coach rides over the beautiful mountains, with their changing views, of the pleasant personal acquaintances one made in the compelled intimacy of a stage ride, and of the delightful old country inns where we stopped to eat."

When the macadamized road, known in common parlance as the turnpike, was first made, in 1817, and Troy coaches and relays of horses were introduced, and a speed of eight miles an hour was attained and the travel continued all night, our fathers thought it the *ne plus ultra* of traveling. Before that time they had what was known as the mudpike, with a two-horse stage, which made about thirty or forty miles a day and stopped at night; and a journey from Pittsburg to Philadelphia occupied eight or ten days. But the road of which I speak antedates all these. It is a remaining section of the old "Packer's Path."

The avant couriers of the line of advancing settlements more than a century ago were men who subsisted for the most part by hunting. They depended for salt, iron, steel, lead, powder and whisky upon the older settlements. Winchester,

Virginia; Hagerstown, Maryland, and Carlisle and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, were thriving villages, carrying on a considerable trade with the frontier, receiving peltry in return for the goods and wares sent out. As the border extended, Fort Bedford and Fort Cumberland became advanced trading forts. There was no money. Peltry and furs were the only resources of the early settlers for making payments for the purchases of their very few necessaries. In the pleasant weather of the fall a train of pack-horses went out from each little neighborhood. The pack-saddle was a cumbrous carved tree of wood, made with a high pommel and cantel. Each horse wore a little bell, and the bridle of each was tied to the tail of its predecessor. The bags provided for the return of salt and wares were filled with corn to feed the horses, some of which was left here and there, at suitable stages, for feed on the return trip. At night the horses were hobbled with hickory withes and turned out to browse on the underbrush and pick the scanty grasses that the forests afforded.

The object of taking the path over the high ground of Kinton's Knob was probably twofold. Mainly, doubtless, it was because the little canoe-shaped valley of Milliken's Cove was good grazing land, and its rim of mountains operated as a sort of enclosure to keep the horses from wandering far. A second object, probably, may have been the extensive view, exhibiting to the vision of the traveler the rising smoke from any camp of hostile savages; for these early journeyings were full of peril in times when the savages were on the warpath making incursions upon the borders.

The Packer's Path from Frederick, Hagerstown and Winchester ascended the Tuscarora, or Cove mountain, by the gap west of Mercersburg. In a log cabin just within the gap, and about three miles from Mercersburg, the father of James Buchanan kept a small store and tavern, and it was there that the future president was born. The ruins of a stone chimney mark the spot, and the path, which is much steeper and shorter than the wagon road, is still trodden by footmen as a near cut.

I have before me an account-book, of the date of 14th of November, 1737, showing "Partnership goods of Thomas Kinton and David Priest, divided between Thomas Kinton and John Walker, in Alaganie, as equal as could be; the said John Walker acts and does for David Priest, and receives David Priest's part of the goods for said David's use, viz: 2 strouds, 2 Cresco shirts, 4 handkerchiefs, 13 pounds of powder, 66 pounds weight of lead, 1 blanket, 3 lucking glasses, 5 dozen rings, 3½ bunches of beads, 15 knives, big and little, 3 dozen of needles, 4 fadems of green bed leas, 3 yards of flowered ribin-

ing, 4 fadems of blue bed leas, three yards of green ribining, 4½ yards of yellow ribining, 8½ yards of narrow ribining, a remnant of brass wire, 34 beaver skins, 5 wolf skins, 6 cat skins, 21 fox skins, 6 otter skins, 15 fisher skins, 3 martins, 45 raccoons, and 9 parchment skins."

These men were Indian traders. The place called "Alaganie" is not Allegheny City, but an ancient trading post on the Allegheny river, at or near where Kittanning now stands. The Packer's Path, or trail, to reach this place crossed the Allegheny mountain near Altoona, at the point where the celebrated horseshoe curve on the Pennsylvania railroad is located, that part of the mountain having long been known as Kittanning Point.

This book shows that the Indians were sold goods on credit, to be paid for in peltries. The standard of value seems to have been buck and doe skins. The account runs:

"Trusted by John Walker.

To Perkines' wife,	1	Doe	Skin.
" His daughter, Caughcaline	½	"	"
" Luthemah	½	"	"
To Kiscomanetoe	5	Buck	Skins.
" Beat-to-Peices	5	"	"
" His wife	1	"	"
" Wapietomah	2	"	"
" Little-White-Man	3½	"	"
" Toietel-Back	1	"	"
" Manawallico	½	"	"

"Trusted out by Thomas Kinton, at Winango.

To the Pirate	8	Buck	Skins.
" Kakias	2	"	"
" Pamanie	2	"	"
" Injen Jim	1	Doe	Skin.
" Herican Tom	4	Buck	Skins.
" Dologas	1	"	"
" The Guse	4	"	"
" Tomulack	2½	"	"
" The Beaver	1	Doe	Skin.
" Alamacopa	1	Doe	Skin.

One of these Indians, Kiscomanetoe, seems to have been named from, or having given his name to, the river Kiskiminitis, a confluent of the Allegheny, somewhat noted of late days as the proposed object of congressional bounty under the especial patronage of Congressman White. The Indian trader, Thomas Kinton, afterward settled near Bedford, and gave name to the knob of Will's mountain, over which the Packer's Path crosses.

To the credit of the aborigines it should be chronicled that the accounts are crossed out and marked paid.

The packing business seems in time to have assumed considerable proportions and to have resulted in an organized company or association for the general transportation of goods, with a large number of horses and drivers. There is among the papers handed to me by Thomas Kinton's descendants "A list or roll of pack-horses and drivers mustered into his majesty's service, under command of Thomas Kinton, horse master, York county, October 9, 1758." "A list of pack-horses lost at the battle with Major Grant, September 14, 1758." "A list of pack-horses and drivers entered into his majesty's service under command of Thomas Kinton, horse master, Carlisle, 1764."

The expedition of 1758 was under command of General John Forbes, that of 1764 under Colonel Henry Boquet. Both these expeditions marched through Fort Bedford to Fort Pitt.

Times have vastly changed. The Allegheny mountain is no longer the western frontier. On and on the frontier has receded, until there is no longer a frontier left. The continent is traversed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in less time than the packers took to travel the wilderness from Winchester to "Alaganie." Yet such is the adaptability of human nature to its surroundings and the capacity for pleasure bestowed by a beneficent Creator upon His creatures, that the enjoyment of life may have been, and doubtless was, as earnest and hearty and full of incident and zest to the hunters and packers and early settlers of 1737 as it is to their descendants of this generation. We would be loath to undertake their mode of life. Without our railroads and telegraphs and daily newspapers we would scarcely think it worth while to live. It is possible that if they were suddenly reintroduced upon the scene of life they would be as uncomfortable with as we would be without these appliances. The bears, and panthers, and wolves, and catamounts, and beaver, and deer are gone from their forests. The very forests have disappeared. And our life to them would be a dull monotony.

When the Whig convention which nominated Henry Clay for president sat in Baltimore, in 1844, an ardent admirer of the great Kentucky orator and statesman, a plain farmer, whose life had heretofore been bounded by the mountains that surrounded the valley in which he was born, impelled by his enthusiasm for "Harry of the West," journeyed one hundred and fifty miles to Baltimore to be present at the convention. Long before the rest of the delegation returned he came back to his country home. His neighbors asked him why he did so. "Oh," said he, "I staid but half a day; I couldn't stand it in Baltimore; it was so lonesome." Deprived of his contact with

nature, to which from childhood he had been accustomed, the throng and bustle and excitement of the crowded city failed to satisfy his tastes and inclinations. He used the true word, eloquently expressive of his feelings, with a volume of meaning in it. It was intolerable lonesomeness.

The little faded account-book of 1737 carries us back to a different world. The century and a half which have rolled away into the past have not only been big with great events to the race, but have brought an entire change in the habits, and customs, and manners, and modes of life of the people of this land. It is well to recall the past. It excites our pride and admiration for the sturdy pioneers of the last century who, with wonderful courage and self-reliance and skill in adapting themselves to their surroundings, pushed out into a trackless wilderness, filled with wild beasts and savage Indians, and reared themselves homes where they could enjoy the glorious privilege of being independent. Whatever other changes come to us, we may well emulate their self-reliant manhood and love of freedom, and learn the lesson that the true happiness of life comes greatly from the man's inner consciousness and not alone from luxurious surroundings.

THE OLD MILLS OF BROAD TOP.

[Another sketch by William Foster, aforementioned, from a letter to Hon. William M. Hall, dated March 17, 1896.]

Dear Sir: In reply to your last letter I would say the old tub-mill was one of the first, if not the first, water-power ever built in Broad Top township. It was located on a small stream that empties into Sidling Hill creek, near where the town of New Granada now stands, in Wells township, Fulton county. From what I have been told from Grandfather Foster, it must have been a very queerly constructed affair. There were but two pieces of iron about it, viz: the gudgeon and the spindle. The house was built of poles covered with clapboards. The husk was two poles laid side by side. The shaft was upright. The buckets were made wedge fashion, and were driven in the shaft all around. The meal chest was made of split puncheons. The hopper and shoe were made of clapboards. Every time the wheel made one round it struck the shoe, which rattled the corn in the choppers. The hoop was made out of a hollow tree. The man's name I have forgotten. I think there was nothing ground on it but corn, and but little of that, as it was of short duration, as grandfather said the first flood took it down the creek.

The first grist-mill ever built on Broad Top mountain was erected near where Coaldale now is, and was built by Thornhill

and Putt, and I think it, too, must have been of short life, as I never heard much said about it except that Thornhill and Putt got at variance, and Putt broke up the mill. It must have been put there about 1818, the year I was born, for when I can first mind the timbers were about all rotten and gone.

Mr. Jacob Moyers built a new mill below the mouth of Six Mile run, about twenty rods below Mr. Aschom's store, on the same side of the river that Riddlesburg is. It was driven by the waters of the Raystown branch. I would think it was built about 1810. I can mind it in 1826 very well, and it was quite old looking then. There was a saw-mill at the north end of the mill house, run by the same water. The dam was of stone, hauled in. It answered a double purpose. The township road from Yellow creek forded the river on the dam, and there was a bridge over the race just above the mill. The mill house was built of logs and was quite a large one, all under roof, the wheel and saw-mill also. The mill house was one-story, with basement. The water wheel was twenty feet in diameter, with an undershot with four feet head. The grain was put in the hopper on the upper floor and came through to the basement, then carried to the upper floor again and dumped into the bolting chest, and then to the bolting cloth below, where there were two bolting chests, one for wheat, the other for buckwheat flour. The wheat bolt was run by wooden gearing; the buckwheat was turned by hand and the mill boys had that to do. I never liked to turn a grindstone since. The first miller I can mind milled there was Mrs. Katie Moyers. She was quite a stout looking Dutch lady. She and Mr. Jacob Moyers rest their bones in the woods near Carney, on Long's run. Mr. Moyers was quite a land-jobber, and laid warrants all over Round Knob.

Mr. Samuel Anderson built a mill on Six Mile run about the year 1827 or 1830, which did us a good job. Some years after that Mr. James Figard built a mill where Defiance now stands, and ran it, I believe, till his death, and I believe his son, William Figard, ran it till it was worn out.

THE KING'S ORCHARD.

[This is taken from Dr. C. N. Hickok's sketch of Bedford county, published in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," in 1876. The "King's House" is but another name of the "Rising Sun Inn," already referred to under "Fort Bedford" and elsewhere in this work.]

Lying to the eastward of the King's House, and sloping downward to what is now East street, was the "King's Orchard," some fifteen acres, planted in apple trees, the last

one of which was standing as lately as about 1855, having survived its companions many years. This orchard seems to have been used in early times as a burial place for the settlers and soldiers of the fort, the graves being scattered without regard to order all over the space alluded to, some singly, others in small clusters, as evidenced by the frequent exhumation of human remains, from the early years of the borough to the present time, in excavating for buildings and other purposes. These remains are still occasionally brought to the surface in the ordinary work of cultivating the gardens in the compactly built portion of the town which was once the King's orchard. But a dozen years ago, in digging the cellar for the brick house on the north side of Penn street, immediately east of the Presbyterian church, the workmen discovered what were evidently the remains of two adult persons in early manhood and womanhood, probably man and wife, who had, from indications shown by the appearance of the bones, met death by violence. In the forehead of the female skeleton was the perforation made by the leaden bullet which was found in the cavity of the skull. After the town was surveyed in 1766, the interments seem to have been principally confined for some thirty years to the Episcopal burial ground on Penn street, east of Richard, also a part of the King's orchard, which at the laying out of the town, was donated by Governor Penn to "the church for a burial place." In removing the remains of the dead from this old graveyard to the new cemetery, some ten years since, remains of several, supposed to be British officers, were among those taken up. In the grave of one, thought by the old inhabitants to be that of Colonel Campbell, were found, beside the massive coffin handles, a breastpin containing a lady's miniature, and a pair of very rich, old-fashioned, gold-linked sleeve buttons. The remains of Justice Bernard Daugherty, Judge Scott and others of the early pioneers were deposited in this ground.

THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

[By Hon. William P. Schell, taken from "Reminiscences," published in the *Bedford Gazette* of March 9, 1906.]

The land on which these springs flow was taken up by Josiah Shoenfelt, on Shover's run, in 1767. He conveyed the same to Frederick Naugle in 1772. I am of the opinion from the records that the stone mill was built by Frederick Naugle about 1797, for in 1798 the tract of land was sold by Sheriff Bonnett to Robert Spencer, presumably for the debt in erecting the mill. A few months thereafter Spencer sold the same to Dr. John Anderson. In 1804 Nicholas Shauffler discovered the mineral springs. Dr. Anderson then made some improve-

ments. He erected a bathhouse and one or more boarding-houses. In 1816 he sold the two mineral springs on the east bank of Shover's run and the sulphur spring in the mill dam, together with the bathhouse, the walks and certain adjacent land to the managers of the Bedford Mineral Spring Company, reserving the boarding-house and all lands not granted. The managers were Dr. John Anderson, Jonathan Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espy and Samuel Riddle. This company made considerable improvements, and the several subsequent companies made still greater and more costly ones. Mr. Samuel Bancroft has so greatly and extensively improved the buildings and grounds that today there is no more superb, comfortable and delightful watering place in the United States. They have been patronized by presidents of the United States, governors of many states, United States senators and congressmen innumerable, cabinet officers, generals of the army, admirals and commodores of the navy. In fact, the public men of many states, in all callings, with the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the country have met here time and time again; and today as never before do they pay their annual visits.

ANOTHER DREAM.

[The data for this sketch were taken largely from the story of same title published in 1888 by Rev. C. R. McCarthy, in connection with the account of the "Lost Children of the Alleghenies."]

The story of the "Lost Children of Samuel Cox," as related in a previous chapter, suggests another equally true and remarkable in its character, and which concerns a similar experience, though less tragical in its conclusion.

In the month of September, 1887, Miss Cidney Griffith, of Pavia, in the northern part of this county, went with her brother in a buggy about twelve miles over the Allegheny mountain to Portage, a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, in Cambria county, to see her father, who was sick. Her brother left her at her father's on Saturday, and drove back to Pavia, promising to return for her with the buggy on Monday. On Monday morning Miss Griffith, thinking she would save her brother the trouble of driving so far, started on foot early in the morning to meet him, and lost her way in the mountain by mistaking an old log road for the public road. She soon got into what is known in the Alleghenies as the cedar swamps. These swamps are several miles in length and very wide, so that she could not have been more completely lost anywhere in the mountain wilds. She became very much alarmed at her

situation, and was unable to determine what was best to do. She could hear the locomotives whistle at Portage, the place she had left in the morning, but was so much alarmed and bewildered that she had no knowledge what course to take to get there.

In the meantime her brother had gone on to Portage with the buggy, and there learned that his sister had started out on the Allegheny road early in the morning to meet him. He knew then that she must be lost in the mountain, and made the fact known to the people in the neighborhood, and they turned out in great numbers to search for her; but with the most diligent efforts possible night closed in upon them without finding her.

The feelings which came over her as the shades of night began to gather around can scarcely be imagined. She was suffering from hunger, as she had eaten nothing since early morning, and was greatly wearied from wandering through the swamp in search of a way out; besides, there was neither shelter nor pillow to afford her rest or comfort for the approaching night. She thought of the story she had often heard her parents tell during her childhood of the Coxs' lost children, who had wandered astray in the same mountains years before, and had not been found until starved to death, and she had every reason to suppose that she would share a similar fate. She dreaded the wild beasts of the mountain, and soon had cause for her fears, as she presently heard the wild-cat or panther—she knew not which—screaming in the distance, and, as she thought, approaching toward her. They seemed to come very near her during the night, but did her no harm except to frighten her. The night seemed very long, but toward the break of day she slept a little, and when morning came she determined to remain just where she was, thinking that the chances of her being found would be better than if she would wander around. She called repeatedly during the day, at the top of her voice, but received no reply.

As the clouds had the appearance of rain the second day, she fixed up a covering or shelter with bark over some logs, to protect herself from the rain. The rain during the night was quite heavy, and her rustic covering was insufficient to protect her, and she became very wet and could not sleep at all. Again she heard the screaming of wild-cats, and she knew not how soon they might spring upon her. For two long days and nights she remained in this pitiable condition, without a morsel of food, and during which every effort to find her had failed. Mr. Isaac W. Dibert, a young man living near Pavia, a son of Jacob Dibert, who had dreamed of the whereabouts of the Cox children, dreamed that he saw Miss Griffith as she was

lost in the cedar swamps, and the next day, following the course mapped out by his dream, he found her on the very spot in which she had appeared in his dream.

The foregoing narrative is substantially the same as related by Miss Griffith herself, and being a lady of very considerable intelligence and the strictest integrity, it is given with the confidence that it is absolutely correct. Miss Griffith afterward, on June 17, 1891, married Samuel Berkhammer, who died on November 21, 1893, after which she married George W. Shaffer. She died a few years ago, and her late husband has remarried and still resides at Pavia.

AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE AND GRAVEYARD ON BROAD TOP.

HOPEWELL, PA., November 10, 1895.

HON. WM. M. HALL:

DEAR SIR: Yours of recent date is at hand, and in answer I would say the first time I recollect seeing the old Indian graves in Broad Top was in the fall of 1828. At that time there were eight or ten distinct graves or stone heaps. From time to time they were torn down by relic seekers—I for one—but I got nothing. The graveyard is located on the thousand acre tract sloping to the east. About twenty or thirty rods from the summit of Anderson's tract is where the wigwams were situated; that is where the broken pottery and arrow heads are found. I have found and have in my keeping pottery, hatchets, hammers for making darts, spears, etc., and have seen where they sat and made spears on the rock, where spalls or chips were heaped up.

The Indians had a path leading from Bell's Gap over Broad Top, starting at the foot of Terrace mountain near Putt's Mill, below Saxton, across Terrace and near the old graves spoken of, and continuing over Round Top to where John C. Figard now lives. The spring there was known as the Indian watering place. The path went through where Figard's fields are now and crossed Sandy Run near where the corner of your land is, and then to the top of Ray's Hill, sloping down through the upper end of Ground Valley and crossing into Fulton county near Snow's old house on the public road leading from Well's Tannery to Hopewell. When I first knew it, it was quite plain, but now it is dim. When I was a boy I packed grain on it on horseback to Putt's Mill. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOSTER.

Broad Top must have been quite an Indian resort at one time. It was a great place for game and there was an abundance of good water gushing fresh and cool from mountain springs. It is probable that the graveyard and village site

spoken of by Mr. Foster belonged to Indians who preceded the Shawnees as occupiers of this section.

The Shawnees abandoned the upper Potomac and Juniata about the year 1728 and moved to the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. They originally were enemies of the Six Nations and were conquered by them. They had lived west of the mountains, and when subjugated by the Six Nations moved east, probably about the time the Europeans first settled on the Atlantic coast. Their temporary sojourn in these parts did not extend over a century. No mention is made, so far as I have been able to learn, by the early Indian traders of any village on Broad Top. It is probable that the graveyard and village spoken of by Mr. Foster are quite ancient. A number of pieces of broken pottery have been found and still can be found at the site of the village, and there were, when Mr. Foster was a lad, two piles of spalls where the darts were made—perhaps as much as a bushel in each pile. Mr. Foster also found a piece of the flint or agate from which the darts were made, weighing probably five pounds. No such stone exists anywhere in that whole region. It must have been brought there from a distance. From the spalls it would seem some celebrated arrow head maker lived there and had a manufactory, some man of cunning skill. It is difficult to understand how the Indians, with their limited means, could chip off the hard flint and make such perfect arrow and spear heads, some of which are exceedingly shapely and sharp.

Mr. Foster's account of the hospitality and neighborly kindness of the early Broad Top settlers is very interesting. They cultivated small patches of ground and did not seek to raise crops beyond their own immediate wants. There was, in fact, no market for any surplus. If they raised more than they needed, they gave it away. They were expert marksmen and skilled hunters, and their tables were well supplied with deer, turkeys and pheasants, and an occasional bear, and they were a happy people of simple, honest lives.

Mr. Joseph Fisher, who is yet older than Mr. Foster, also remembers the Indian graves and the piles of spalls. These old men (Mr. Fisher is eighty-eight and Mr. Foster is seventy-five) are true specimens of well preserved manhood, with minds unimpaired and excellent memories, whom it is a pleasure and a privilege to meet and converse with.

WILLIAM M. HALL.

A TRIP-HAMMER FORGE.

[By the late Hon. William M. Hall, of Bedford, under date of January 4, 1897.]

Ninety years ago a visitor to the Bedford Springs, then in the infancy of its life as a summer resort, who drove from Hancock, described in the *Bedford Gazette,* which, too, was in its early infancy, in terms of ecstatic fervor, the enchanting view which opened to his delighted vision as he reached the top of Cove mountain, on the mountain road. Away to the northwest was the long line of the Alleghenies, terminating in the Blue Knob, and the widespread intervening country of farm land and timbered ridges. Looking back was the beautiful agricultural region of Friends' Cove, framed in with Tussey's mountain, and the distant Martin Hill. And just below lay Shover's valley and the wooded ridge which bounds it on the west, with glimpses of the Cumberland valley and the symmetrical chain of Will's mountain stretching in the dim distance to the Potomac, with the Bedford Springs hotel and the village of Bedford almost at its feet.

This view might be made at a little expense accessible to Bedford summer visitors, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the place. If the timber was felled at two or three eligible points of the road, and a rustic summer house with seats erected at the top, many a visitor would go there and thus spend an hour pleasantly and give employment to the liverymen. It would soon become the fashion to make this drive, taking the ant-hills en route. And, better yet, if a road was opened on the top of the mountain so as to drive on its very crest northward and descend by "Glen Ida" to the Juniata river at the gap near the toll gate, it would afford a most delightful jaunt, which would soon become celebrated and be an efficient means of advertising Bedford and the Springs.

The mountain top is narrow, not more than a rod or two wide, and the rocks could readily be broken into fragments with dynamite, and the timber cut away so as to give a continuous view the whole distance, without dismounting from the carriage, of the valleys on either side and of the village of Bedford and its beautiful natural surroundings for many miles, with all the mountain ranges within the circuit of the vision of the visitor. It would be a drive worth coming to Bedford to make. It would be, as Jefferson said of the view of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac at Harper's Ferry, "worth a voyage across the Atlantic." It would attract many visitors, and give additional employment to the livery and hack men. And the cost would not be large. I throw out this suggestion to the company owning the Bedford Springs as an efficient means of advertising their property and of adding to its attractiveness.

The traveler refers in his letter to the rhythmical sound of the trip-hammer, which drew his attention as he paused in

his journey on the top of the mountain to enjoy the view. Connected with this is an interesting piece of Bedford county history. William McDermit, who emigrated from Scotland, or the north of Ireland, in the latter part of the last century, a blacksmith and edge-tool maker by vocation, built and operated a small trip-hammer forge, and manufactured axes, hatchets, augers, etc. It was the sound of his hammer which the traveler heard. McDermit made his own steel by converting charcoal iron, probably the product of Hopewell furnace. It is supposed that this was the first manufactory of steel and edge-tools in Pennsylvania. This forge was situated about a mile south of Bedford Springs, and McDermit called his place "Caledonia," which name it bears to this day. The dam for the forge was erected on a small stream which flows from a large spring at the foot of the hill which is one of the supporting ridges of Cove mountain. This spring is known as the "Black Spring." This is not from the color of the water, but from the first settler, whose name was Black, to whom the land was warranted by the commonwealth. There yet remains at a little distance from this spring an apple tree and a few stones, which mark the spot where the original log house stood, and here was born, about the beginning of the century, Josephine McDermit, who afterwards became the wife of Governor David R. Porter, and the mother of Judge William A. Porter, of the supreme bench of Pennsylvania, and of Dr. George W. Porter, of Harrisburg, and of General Horace Porter. McDermit's enterprise not succeeding, he moved to Huntingdon Furnace, on Spruce creek, in Huntingdon county, where David R. Porter was a clerk, who fell in love with the graceful maiden and made her his wife, a position she filled with dignity and attractive amiability, the mother of brainy and manly sons, of whom the state of Pennsylvania is worthily proud.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS TO BEDFORD.

[In the early spring of 1906 the *Bedford Gazette* began the publication of a series of historical reminiscences from the pen of the Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford. The following sketch is taken therefrom, and was selected from many others of historic merit on account of its dealing with a subject which we deem most interesting, and which has heretofore been given little or no publication.]

Five presidents of the United States have been in Bedford at different times, and I have met all except George Washington, and it was not my fault that I failed to see him, for he came too soon for me. Washington came to Bedford during

the French-Indian war in 1758 as senior colonel of the Virginia regiments, Colonel Byrd commanding the other. He remained here probably two weeks, when he marched with General Forbes' army to DuQuesne. His second visit here was on October 19, 1794. He came via Cumberland, Maryland, where he had reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops there assembled. He was accompanied by four dragoons and Henry Knox, secretary of war; Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and Richard Peters, judge of the United States district court. Governor Mifflin also came with him. On his arrival he was saluted with fifteen guns. Here he reviewed the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops. All these troops, numbering 13,000, were under the command of General Henry Lee, of Virginia, father of Robert E. Lee, on their way to suppress the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington remained here two days, having his headquarters in the Espy building, opposite the Bedford House. He returned to Philadelphia, stopping over night with William Hartley at Mt. Dallas. He proceeded from thence through Bloody Run by the old Sproat tavern, the three mountain state road, through Fort Littleton, Burnt Cabins, Fannettsburg, Shippensburg and Carlisle.

There were three memorable presidential campaigns—1840, 1844 and 1848—which I remember very distinctly. In the first and last of these campaigns I had the pleasure and honor of shaking hands with General William H. Harrison and General Zachary Taylor, who were the Whig presidential candidates for the years 1840 and 1848 respectively.

(1840) GENERAL HARRISON.

In the campaign of 1840 General William H. Harrison, of Virginia, the Whig candidate for the presidency, passed through Bedford on his way to Pittsburg. He was cordially received by the citizens of Bedford generally. This campaign was the most wonderful and exciting that I ever witnessed. It was attended with all kinds of spectacular exhibitions which were successfully designed to captivate the popular eye. The Whig party in Bedford provided the following attractions:

(1) A log cabin was erected on the lots on Pitt street, now occupied by Dr. Gump's office and the several shops and stores up to the alley. It was large enough to hold several hundred people, and here nearly every evening mass-meetings of the Whig party were held and bitter partisan harangues delivered. (2) They had a frame of a large ball constructed some fifteen feet in diameter and covered with canvas, containing all manner of political mottoes. Whenever a meeting was held this large ball was rolled along the roads to the place of meeting.

However, it failed to make many trips. (3) A small log cabin was placed in a wagon and hauled from place to place whenever there was a meeting to be held. On the top of the cabin sat a man with a live raccoon on a pole. (4) Wherever there was a meeting to be held it was arranged to have one or more wagons on hand with barrels of hard cider, which was dealt out to all callers free of charge, at the rear end of the wagons.

All the large bills announcing these meetings contained a life size picture of a coon. I remember seeing Joseph E. Brady, a member of congress, of the Franklin district, in Chambersburg in 1840 sitting on the top of a log cabin mounted on a wagon with a live coon, in the great Whig procession. The battle cry was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." These spectacular devices had their effect upon the masses, and General Harrison was elected by a large majority over Martin Van Buren. After his inauguration only a few weeks had transpired when he was taken ill very suddenly, and passed away on April 4, 1841, sorrowfully mourned by the whole nation.

(1844) THE POLK AND DALLAS CAMPAIGN.

James K. Polk was elected to the presidency over Henry Clay under the war cry of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842." The excitement in this campaign lacked all of the spectacular exhibitions which characterized the Harrison campaign of 1840. But both parties held large mass meetings in Bedford and large delegations came to both meetings in wagons, carriages and on horseback from all parts of the county. The young Democrats generally carried poke stalks for canes.

During his term of service as president Job Mann, our congressman, prevailed on him to visit Bedford Springs. He came here with Mr. Mann and spent nearly a week. He was given a cordial reception by the citizens of Bedford without respect to party. Mr. Mann, General Bowman and other prominent Democrats desired to take him to Schellsburg, as old mother Napier gave him upwards of three hundred majority. So a large party of Democrats, including the above named persons and William T. Daugherty, Samuel H. Tate, James Reamer, Joseph F. Loy, Francis C. Reamer, myself and many others whose names I do not remember, accompanied the president to Schellsburg. We stopped at the hostelry of that old Berks county Democrat, Isaac Mengle, who gave us an elegant dinner. The people of Schellsburg and the surrounding country came in troops to welcome him. The president expressed himself highly delighted with the trip, the warm hospitality and cordial reception of the people and the well cooked and plentiful dinner. We returned to Bedford late in the

afternoon, and the carriage in which I rode broke down and our party did not reach Bedford until late that night.

I cast my first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. At the time of the election we had no daily papers nor telegraph wires. We depended altogether on the news brought by the daily stage coaches. I remember for hours and for days the news was very uncertain as to the result of the election. Finally after several days of suspense a great many of us remained up until three o'clock a. m. waiting for the arrival of the mail coach, when Dr. Jonas McClintock, of Pittsburg, jumped from the coach and before we could ask him he announced that New York had gone for Polk and that secured his election. It is unnecessary to relate how some of the waiting party were rejoiced and how some others were dejected. A few days thereafter the Democrats had a barbecue and roasted a whole beef in Major Sellers' meadow near Boydstown.

(1848) THE ELECTION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Soon after the termination of the Mexican war, in which General Zachary Taylor had so gloriously distinguished himself, he was nominated for the presidency by the Whig party. He stopped at Bedford on his way to Pittsburg, and the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, irrespective of party, gave him a warm and cordial reception. They also tendered him a grand ball at the Bedford Springs hotel, and although I was a Democrat, I was appointed on the committee of arrangements, and I accepted the honor with pleasure. His famous command in the hotly contested battle of Buena Vista, "Give them a little more grape, Captain Bragg," won him a victory as triumphant over Lewis Cass as it did over the Mexican army.

He was inaugurated March 4, 1849, and in 1850, a little over one year, the nation was startled with the sorrowing intelligence that the president, in the inscrutable providence of God, was stricken down to the grave.

A short time before the arrival of General Taylor, Vice-President George M. Dallas also stopped at Bedford on his way to Pittsburg. He was cordially received by the citizens of Bedford. He was a candidate for the nomination of the presidency.

(1856) JAMES BUCHANAN.

This distinguished statesman had been a regular attendant at the Bedford Springs since 1840, and in consequence of his frequent visits and his affable and agreeable manners he was well known and had many warm personal friends in Bedford. When he visited Bedford many distinguished statesmen and politicians of all parties and from many sections of the Union came here. In 1856 he was nominated for the presidency by

the Democratic party. In that year the present Republican party was organized in Philadelphia by a fusion of the northern Whigs, the Free Soil Democrats and the Abolition party. They nominated Fremont for president, and the dissatisfied northern and southern Whigs nominated Filmore. Mr. Buchanan was elected. When at Bedford Springs he usually fixed a day to meet his friends at the Bedford House in Bedford. But in the campaign of 1856 he received his friends at my house on Pitt street. Mr. Buchanan continued his visits to Bedford Springs during his occupancy of the presidential chair and afterwards until his death. While here during his presidential term every day he received a special mail pouch with his mail. He signed many official papers at Bedford Springs.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1832.

This campaign made an indelible impression on my boyish mind. In that year, at the age of ten years, I was sent to the Schellsburg Academy for one year. Professor Allen, a graduate of Jefferson College and highly recommended by Dr. Brown, had charge of it. It was an excellent school and was largely attended. Here I learned my first lesson in politics. A few days before the presidential election in 1832, when the candidates were Andrew Jackson, Democrat; Henry Clay, National Republican, and William Wirt, Anti-Mason, a few days before the election an afternoon holiday was given to the schools for the purpose of folding tickets for Jackson. From the fact that the teachers and all the scholars joined cheerfully in folding those tickets (and I remember how long they were) I very naturally supposed that everybody was for Jackson. And this belief was greatly strengthened when I heard that the Democrats of old Berks continued to vote for Jackson long after he was dead. And when I heard Judge Jeremiah S. Black deliver his impressive eulogy on Jackson, in which he said, "The love which other men had for their children Andrew Jackson had for his country," I began to regret that I had not, like my Berks county brethren, continued to vote for Jackson after he was dead.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1808.

[The *Bedford Gazette* of July 5, 1808, gives the following account of the manner in which the anniversay of the nation's birthday was observed at Bedford, ninety-eight years ago.]

"Yesterday the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at this place with unusual demonstrations of joy and enlightened patriotism. At 12 o'clock Captain Lyon's company of infantry paraded and marched out to Davidson's

Spring, a beautiful and romantic spot previously designated as the place for the entertainments of the day. At 1 o'clock a number of citizens, among whom were some of the respectable farmers of the neighborhood, joined them, when a committee from the infantry company waited on Henry Woods, Esq., and requested him to sit as president of the day. At the same time a committee from the citizens informed Captain John Lyon that he had been nominated by them as vice-president. Lieutenant Samuel Davidson, James M. Russell, Esq., and Charles McDowell were appointed a committee to draft or to select from those already furnished a number of patriotic toasts for the occasion, which were reported and adopted by the citizens present. At 2 o'clock (immediately after a discharge of musketry) the whole company sat down to an elegant and well arranged dinner, prepared under the direction of Mr. John Fleming. After the cloth was removed *seventeen* regular toasts were drank with unanimous bursts of applause, intermingled with martial music and a number of patriotic and sentimental songs. The Light Infantry then resumed their arms, and with much order and exactness fired a platoon in honor of each of the above toasts —with reference to the seventeen states of the Union. The company again seated themselves, when, with increased joy, approaching to enthusiasm, they drank several volunteer toasts. The latter were proposed by the president of the day, the vice-president, James M. Russell, Esq., Josiah M. Espy, Esq., Charles McDowell, Dr. John Anderson, Dr. George D. Foulke and Mr. Charles J. Smith. At sundown the company rose from the table and formed themselves into a line, the citizens in the center, the military in the front and rear. In this order, emblematic of the protection which the citizens ought to receive from the soldiers, they marched to the center of the town, where the joyful and interesting scenes were closed by a discharge of musketry. Such is a correct account of this patriotic festival, which, for a display of social harmony, order, friendship, ease and convivial gaiety, has never been in this place surpassed. Every countenance beamed with the joyful feelings of the heart, and each one's sentiment appeared the sentiment of all. In fact, no cause of regret appeared but the absence of a number of citizens, which it had been presumed the spirit of the day would have brought out."

ADAM GARLICK.

[This article, published in the *Bedford Gazette* of January 25, 1901, refers to one who, aside from his own checkered personal experience, did not figure prominently in the history of

the county, and as his sketch will, therefore, not likely appear in the biographical volume, we deem it proper to give it place under this chapter. A relative of Mr. Garlick's, whom we questioned some time ago as to the truthfulness of this sketch, stated that it is all true, except that two or three accidents of minor magnitude have been omitted.]

Adam Garlick, who has probably been the victim of more accidents than any other man in the state, was killed at the first railroad crossing on this side of Tatesville, Saturday night. Mr. Garlick spent the evening with convivial comrades in Everett and was returning to his home near Tatesville on horseback when the fatal accident happened. He was crossing the railway when an engine, running backward to Tatesville, struck his horse, killing it and throwing its rider violently to the ground. Mr. Garlick's head struck the end of a tie and was crushed. Thus the prophecy of this rough, rugged and reckless man, who often boasted that nothing but lightning or a steam engine could kill him, was fulfilled. An authentic list of the important injuries received by Mr. Garlick, not mentioning many minor mishaps, is as follows: Last summer he had two fingers sawed off, leaving only one sound finger on each hand. He served in the Civil war and was shot through the wrist and struck in the left eye by a spent bullet. He also received a cut from a saber over the right eye. He had a leg broken five times; both feet smashed; was cut in the wrist and foot with an ax; dragged down the mountain by the heels by a runaway team, one of his ears being torn off and his jaw broken in three places; was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake whose rattles he was attempting to steal; was run over by a wagon loaded with a ton of coal; was so severely stung by honey bees that he was unconscious for several hours; received a cut in the abdomen with an ax; was knocked down while working at a grindstone and picked up for dead; all of his ribs were broken; one of his ankles was cut while he was peeling bark and a big gash was cut in the other while he was mowing hay. When the next to the last mentioned mishap occurred Mr. Garlick would likely have bled to death if the late Jason Hanks, of Everettt, had not sewed up the wound with thread made of fiber from hickory bark.

Mr. Garlick was about sixty-six years old. For many years he lived at Chaneysville. Some time ago he bought a sawmill and moved to near Tatesville, where he operated it until he met his last injury. His wife and several children survive him.

A MINISTER HANGED.

Reference has already been made in this work to a German by name of Cyriacus Spangenberg, who posed as a German reformed missionary in this region in the early days of the county, and the story of whose career is one of tragic interest in our county's history.

The *Bedford Gazette* of May 4, 1883, quotes from the *Myersdale Commercial* of the previous week a sketch concerning the tragedy referred to, and adds editorially much valuable information on the same topic. From this source we glean the following facts as to the crime perpetrated and the penalty paid therefor by this misguided and pretended defender of the cause of Christianity. And since the event led to the first legal execution in our county, it is deemed proper to give the story a prominent place among "Miscellaneous Sketches." The information upon which his indictment was founded does not bear out the facts in detail as here given, but in a general way it does, and, with the exception, therefore, of the less important particulars, the following account may be considered correct. A copy of the information referred to may be found in Chapter IX of this work.

Spangenberg was a native of Hesse, and came to America with the mercenaries whom the British brought from that country in 1776 to assist in the war against the rebellious colonies. He served under the English flag during the revolutionary war, and unfortunately decided to remain here after the colonies had succeeded in establishing their independence. In 1783 he sought admission to the ministry of the German Reformed church, but the Philadelphia conference, after examining into his case with great care, rejected him. In the following year he renewed his application to the Lancaster conference and was again turned down. His uncle, the Rev. Samuel Dubbendorff, finally recommended him and interceded for his ordination to Rev. Philip Jacob Michael, who admitted Spangenberg to the fold.

The young minister located near Selinsgrove, now in Snyder county, but the flock was not long in discovering his true character. He won the affection of a very respectable young lady, and had proceeded in his courtship so far that the date for the marriage had been fixed. But on the day preceding the day for the marriage a letter was discovered which revealed the fact that he had a wife and family living in Europe. This dis-

covery forced Spangenberg to leave Selinsgrove, and, journeying westward, he halted in the Conocheague valley, near Chambersburg, where he became pastor of a small congregation. His character continued to follow him, and he was again compelled to move on. He preached for a while in Bedford, then in Somerset, and finally located in Berlin of the latter county, then within the boundaries of Bedford county. Here he officiated as a spiritual shepherd for a number of years, during which time the vileness of his nature was revealed on several occasions. His conduct caused much dissatisfaction among his people, but he managed to hold his place, despite complaints and protests. The congregation became divided into two factions, and there was much bitter feeling concerning the conduct of the minister. It was finally agreed that all members should assemble at the church on the 19th day of March, 1795, and then and there settle the matter of his retention by ballot. Spangenberg was present on this occasion and remained in the church during the deliberations. The session was stormy, both sides presenting their claims in strongest colors.

Jacob Glassmore, who was one of the most prominent members of the church, a man of unimpeachable character and possessed of great influence upon his fellow members, remained silent until the vote was about to be taken, when he arose and spoke strongly in favor of a change of ministers, and closed his remarks by saying that he hoped the result of the vote would support his views. When the speaker finished, Spangenberg, livid with rage, sprang to his feet, drew a dirk knife, and, rushing upon the elder, drove the glittering blade into his heart. Glassmore at once expired, and his murderer walked out of the church unmolested, the congregation standing motionless with horror. Spangenberg was arrested, brought to Bedford by officers and lodged in jail.

On the 27th of April, 1795, the jury before whom he was tried brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the court directed him to be taken back to prison, from whence, at such time as the governor should designate, he should be taken "to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until he was dead." Persistent effort was made to secure a pardon from the governor, and, that failing, to secure a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. On the 27th of June the governor transmitted all the papers in the case to the chief justice, requesting his opinion relative to the request for a commutation of sentence. The opinion of the chief justice was against commutation or pardon, and the governor accordingly, on September 11th, issued the warrant for his execution.

On Saturday, October 11, 1795, Jacob Bonnett, sheriff of Bedford county, led Spangenberg from his cell, and the unfortunate man, seated upon his coffin, was driven to the place of execution. By some it is said that he was hanged to the limb of a hickory tree that stood in what was then known as "the commons," about where the Episcopal church now stands. Others say (and this is more likely true) that a scaffold was erected on the commons, and upon it Spangenberg paid the full measure of the penalty for his crime.

MUD TOWN AND TEXAS.

[From Dr. Hickok's lectures on "Bedford in Ye Olden Time," delivered in the court-house in February and March, 1886, we clip the following explanation of the terms "Mud Town" and "Texas," as applied to sections of the town.]

The question has often been asked, Why is the east end of town called "Mud Town" and the west end called "Texas"? I'll tell you. Before the turnpike was made, in 1816, the old provincial road from the east crossed Dunning's creek just where it does now, and came up through Funk's farm, late Chenoweth's (it is the same old road), and entered town over a bridge where is now the fording west of G. M. Anderson's. When the frost came out of the ground in the spring the spouty surface between the bridge and Rush's alley was almost impassable, and it was the custom of the wagoners to "double-team," as it was termed; that is, take the teams from two or three wagons and attach them to one and drag it over the deep mire, then return to bring another up, and so on until they had mutually helped all beyond the slough. This is the origin of the name.

Now as to Texas. During the years in which various tragic events were transpiring in Texas, which culminated in its admission into the Union in 1845, there lived two daughters of Eve in West Pitt street, not over saintly in disposition and decidedly Amazon-like in their "git up," who for unexplained reasons were in constant antagonism. It is Washington Irving who remarks, in speaking of the conversational accomplishments of Mistress Van Winkle, that "a tart temper rarely mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener by constant use." The unruly members of the daughters aforesaid proved the truth of Deidrich Knickerbocker's axiom, and hence they kept the neighborhood in such perpetual turmoil that it became a customary diversion of the boys to rendezvous in West Pitt street to witness the forensic skill of these heroines, or, as the boys expressed it, "to hear them cussing

at mark." On some occasions they came to blows, or rather scratchings and hair-pullings. Finally, as news came from time to time from the Mexican frontier of tragic scenes like that of the Alamo and others, the youngsters, reasoning from analogy, as boys will, associated the then familiar term, "Texas Rangers," with the dove-eyed belligerents of the west end, and, finally, the locality became "Texas," and "remaineth so to this day," not one in a hundred of our present population dreaming of the "cause why."

MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Major General Arthur St. Clair is the most noted historic name connected with Bedford county. Naturally, it is true, he belongs to the nation and not to any particular locality. Nevertheless he lived at Bedford for the greater part of two years and was the first prothonotary, the office being at that time in the basement of the stone building (a large two-story structure) which still stands as a monument to those early days, and in which Washington, St. Clair and many other national characters from time to time stopped when passing through Bedford. This is known as the "Espy house."

He was born at Thurso Castle, in Scotland, and came from one of the most noted British families. His people were of Norman birth, and in the line of his ancestry were knights, earls, lords and dukes, many of whom had battled for English and Scotch supremacy, and whose names have been for centuries embalmed in the poetic and legendary lore of English story.

He was born April 3, 1736, the son of William and Margaret (Belfour) St. Clair, who by reverses of fortune on the part of their forbears had lost most of their ancestral possessions, and were at the time of his birth without great influence at the court of St. James or in their native land. Whatever of the estate which was entailed fell to other than the son Arthur, who was the youngest of his father's children, and he therefore took up the study of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. After the death of his father he removed to London, where he might have the practice of hospital work.

At about that time the war broke out between England and France, the American part being known as the French and Indian war. Murray Monckton and the brave and romantic young Englishman, General James Wolfe, were raising an army

to carry the war against the rock-bound city of Quebec, in Canada, then under the dominion of the French government. Under the new ministry of William Pitt, enthusiastic young men from every calling in life abandoned their pursuits and enlisted in the service of the crown. War was then shaking Europe and America. The streets of London were filled with the sounds of the bugle and the steady tread of grenadiers. St. Clair, like many other talented young men, could not resist. With the assistance of his family he purchased an ensign's commission, dated May 13, 1757, and sailed for America with the fleet which brought to our shores the historic army of General John Forbes. He was in the army of General Jeffrey Amherst, whose object was the capture of the northern forts, and was in the division of this army which was commanded by General James Wolfe. His first experience in arms was therefore in one of the most daring and romantic military expeditions in American history. He was with the army the night when it silently floated down the St. Lawrence and landed under the shadowy Heights of Abraham, since known as Wolfe's Cove. He heard Wolfe repeat the "Elegy in a Country Church Yard," which the poet Gray had just published to the world, and of which Wolfe said he would rather be the author than to take Quebec:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

He was with the army, too, when under the cover of darkness it crawled up the hitherto impassable Heights, and was near the brave young Englishman when he died with the song of battle on his lips, at the very moment of victory.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

He was in the Sixtieth Royal American Regiment, which was organized by the Duke of Cumberland for service in the Colonies, and after taking the city of Quebec from the French it was immediately garrisoned by the English, and St. Clair, among other young officers, remained in the fortress. A part of the Sixtieth Regiment was sent to Boston, which was then the leading city of the colonies after Philadelphia. St. Clair accompanied it, bearing public documents to General Gage,

who was his cousin. While stationed there he met, fell in love with and married Phoebe Bayard. She was a daughter of Balthazar and Mary (Bowdine) Bayard, and was related to the Temples, the Winthrops, and was in every way a woman of patrician birth. They were married in Trinity Chapel, Boston, in May, 1760. With her he received a legacy of fourteen thousand pounds, indeed a princely fortune as fortunes were then. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Bedford, Pennsylvania, having become acquainted with the Penns, who were then proprietors of the province. As agent for them he looked after their possessions in the western part of the province and took up lands for himself. In 1767 he was appointed commander of Fort Ligonier, which position he held for over two years. After the opening of the land office, in 1769, he was closely identified with the formation of new counties and in the sale and settlement of western lands. His brother-in-law, Captain Bayard, also went to Westmoreland county, and they took up large tracts of land in the southwestern part of that county.

In May, 1770, William Crawford, Thomas Gist, Arthur St. Clair and others were appointed justices of the peace for Cumberland county. A year later, upon the erection of Bedford county, he was appointed to the same position, and was moreover appointed its first prothonotary and clerk of the courts. About this date he began to advocate the erection of a new county west of Laurel Hill, and in his correspondence with the proprietaries urged it mainly because of the long distance the settlers had to travel to reach the seat of justice. Finally, when the project materialized in the formation of Westmoreland county (1773) he was appointed justice, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the new county, as he had been in Bedford county.

At the time of the Dunmore war, as a private citizen, he induced many of his neighbors not to leave the county and also organized a body of able-bodied militia for self-defense and later paid the men for such services. A chain of block-houses was then built along the rivers. General Forbes, in his report of 1758, had recommended that a military road be built from Ligonier to Kittanning for frontier protection. At length this road was constructed under direction of St. Clair, and a strong fortress built at Kittanning, which he named Fort Armstrong. Even at this time St. Clair had great power with the Indians, and often held conferences with them, and urged matters with them in plain words which he was ever careful to make good. The Indians and their agents frequently visited with him at Ligonier, and thus he was enabled to do much for peace between the two races.

The impartial reader cannot fail to regard his espousal of the American cause as one of the most independent and manly acts of his entire career. Notwithstanding his veins held centuries of royal blood, and his relations with the Penns and other Tories were most intimately interwoven, yet, when he came to weigh the rights of the oppressed colonies, he championed their cause for liberty and justice.

In 1775 the Indians in the west had been very troublesome. Congress therefore appointed commissioners to meet at Fort Pitt to treat with them, and St. Clair was made secretary of such commission, and raised an army to chastise the Indians in the Detroit region, enlisting five hundred young men. At that time General Benedict Arnold was storming Quebec; his expedition having failed, St. Clair went to Philadelphia to urge his project on the Continental Congress, but instead of sending him and his little army to Detroit, they sent him into the Revolution, where it was thought to be of more immediate need. He was commissioned colonel in the Continental army. His duties were in and around Philadelphia, where he recruited, drilled and provisioned volunteers. Even then he began to advance money which was only paid back to him many years after the war had ended. He was then sent to the vicinity of Quebec and guarded important points there.

St. Clair was next sent to Ticonderoga, and on Sunday, July 28, 1776, he read to his soldiers the Declaration of Independence, which had just reached him. At this, the soldiers threw their hats high in air, and cheered for the cause of the United Colonies.

In August, St. Clair was made a brigadier-general, and was called to Washington's army, then in its well managed retreat from across New Jersey. He was for the first time under the eye of his chief, and was with him and fought under him at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. For his part in this march he was forthwith made a major-general on the recommendation of Washington.

When Arnold turned traitor, Washington scarcely knew which way to turn and whom to trust, but he selected St. Clair to temporarily take comamnd at West Point. On September 29, 1780, he was selected to sit with Greene, Lafayette, Parsons, Clinton, Knox, Huntingdon, Stirling, Stark, Hand, and others, as a member of the most noted council and military jury that ever sat in the country to try the unfortunate Major Andre. By their decision he was put to death as a spy.

At the close of the Revolution, at Yorktown, St. Clair was daily in advice with Washington, and was among the illustrious

men who stood guard at the final moment, when the long contest was decided in favor of the Colonies. He had arisen in the beginning of the conflict faster than any other man. In 1783 he became a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. In 1785 he was elected a member of congress, and two years later became its president. It was this congrss which provided for the Constitution of the United States.

In 1790 St. Clair was the Federalist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, against Thomas Mifflin. In October, 1787, St. Clair was elected governor of the Northwestern Territory, which then embraced all the country west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio river. He located at Marietta, Ohio, the capital of the great territory. Here he was governor, lawgiver, appointed judges, erected counties, held treaties with the Indians, etc. The territory over which he ruled now contains sixteen million people. In June, 1791, he went to Fort Washington and organized a new county and named it Hamilton, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the great Federalist leader. He also named the town of Cincinnati, in honor of the Society of Cincinnati, then a new organization among the officers of the Continental army, of which society St. Clair was a shining light. He was again confronted with Indian hostilites in Ohio, and laid the groundwork for the final victory achieved by General Anthony Wayne in 1794. He led the army against the savages in person at times, and thus protected the whites. St. Clair was retained as governor of the territory until the beginning of Thomas Jefferson's administration, in all about fifteen years, and was removed by Jefferson in 1802 for political differences.

His vast landed estates were all consumed by his donations to the republic, in the way of equipping armies and maintaining the same, all of which came from his pure patriotism, and which should have been repaid him by state and nation, but, through heartlessness, never was adjusted to any considerable sum. His claims before congress were advocated by such men as Clay, the gifted leader from Kentucky. In 1817, a year before his death, Pennsylvania pensioned him to the amount of fifty dollars per month, and congress pensioned him the same year in the sum of sixty dollars a month, dating it back one year. There being no law against it, his creditors attached it all, and he never received one farthing. Soon after the sale of his property, he was turned out of house and home, and was compelled to remove to a tract of land held by his son, Daniel St. Clair. To secure bread for his family, he entertained travelers in his four-room log house in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. January 24, 1818, the record shows he was granted

a tavern license by the Westmoreland county court. The ladies of New York city, hearing of his condition, sent him four hundred dollars, which he acknowledged in grateful terms.

August 30, 1818, General St. Clair had driven to Youngstown, Pennsylvania, and, most likely, sustained a paralytic stroke, for by some means he fell from his wagon and lay unconscious by the roadside. He was soon found by some passersby and taken to his home, where he died the following day without regaining consciousness. Three graves were dug for him—one in Unity Presbyterian graveyard, near the home of Hon. Findlay; one at Ligonier, where he had so long resided, and one at Greensburg, the county seat of Westmoreland county, which was mainly erected through his efforts. The citizens of the last mentioned place requested that his remains be laid to rest at that place, and his daughter, Louisa Robb, consented to the removal. In 1832 an humble monument was erected over his grave, by the Masonic fraternity, and its most appropriate inscription is self-explanatory:

"The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited 'neath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

His wife, Phoebe Bayard, who was born in 1743, survived him but nineteen days, and was then buried by his side. As the first prothonotary of Bedford county, and as a worthy couple, their heroic privations, self-sacrifices and deeds of noble daring should be written on the nation's scroll, and the citizens of this county should ever recall their memory.

GEORGE WILSON,

George Wilson, generally known as Colonel Wilson west of the mountains, was one of the early justices of peace in Bedford county. He was a man not "learned in the law," but was nevertheless a person of much influence. He was at one time a colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in Revolutionary days, and died in New Jersey in 1777.

JOHN FRAZIER.

John Frazier, another early citizen of the county, came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1758. He located at the fort at Raystown, now Bedford, and erected the first house outside the stockade, and his son William was the first white child born outside the fort. This was in 1760. John Frazier was appointed a justice of the peace on March 11, 1771.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

Bernard Dougherty was a prominent citizen of Bedford borough and an early justice of the peace for Cumberland county when that county embraced the territory now included in the county of Bedford. His commission bears date of March 23, 1770. He served as a member of the legislature from Bedford county in 1774-75.

HON. PETER SCHELL.

Among the useful men of his day and generation was Hon. Peter Schell. He represented Bedford county in the state legislature, and was twice appointed associate judge.

He was the second son of John Schell (2), and was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1784. On May 1, 1800, he settled at Schellsburg, Bedford county, having come to that place with his father and mother and the family, consisting of eight children. He was about sixteen years of age at the time he came to Schellsburg. His early education was obtained at Philadelphia. On September 9, 1806, he was married to Eleanor Statler, by whom were born eleven children: 1, Elizabeth, died at the age of five years; 2, Maria Katharine, wife of Dr. Henry V. Bramwell, and died in 1861; 3, Samuel, died in infancy; 4, John S., a merchant, died at Schellsburg, 1890; 5, Charlotte, wife of Dr. William H. Watson; she died in 1860; 6, Ellen, wife of Colonel Michael C. Garber; 7, Ann Rebecca, wife of David M. Loy; 8, William P. Schell, of Bedford; 9, Abraham E., a lieutenant in the Mexican war; 10, Elmira M., who married Colonel William P. Ankeney, who became a famous mill owner at Minneapolis, Minnesota; 11, Louisa J., died in 1857.

The father of this family and the subject of this memoir died October 28, 1862, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died March 26, 1859, aged seventy-one years. They are both buried in the cemetery at Schellsburg.

Mr. Schell began his career as a merchant in Schellsburg in 1810, and was there actively engaged for a number of years. He built the first brick house in the town. He had a natural inclination toward surveying land, and his knowledge in this line proved most useful in this county. He served as a worthy justice of the peace in his township many years. In 1822 he was elected to represent Bedford county in the state legislature. In 1827 he removed to Bedford borough, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about ten years. April 18, 1830, he was appointed associate judge of Bedford county, by Governor

Wolfe, and in 1832 served as burgess of Bedford borough. In 1837 he returned to Schellsburg, where he resided on his farm during the remainder of his life. March 8, 1842, he was again commissioned associate judge by Governor Porter, for a five year term. His mercantile career extended over a long period at Schellsburg and Bedford. He always had a large farming interest as well as being a merchant. His father, John Schell; his eldest brother, John Schell, and he were the chief factors in building the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike through Bedford county, in 1814, it forming one of the links on the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Mr. Schell early took an interest in temperance work, and was fearless and zealous in trying to suppress the drink habit. He was endowed with a judicial mind, and was ever thoughtful and deliberate in his judgment. He never wronged or knowingly oppressed the weak; his nature was frank and open. He passed from earthly scenes in the golden month of October, the highest type of a devout Christian and highly honored citizen.

REV. FATHER HAYDEN.

The Rev. Father Hayden, who labored among the Catholic people at Bedford for more than forty-seven years, is truly entitled to space in the history of Bedford county. The data for this notice was collected by William P. Schell, of Bedford.

Rev. Thomas Hayden is known among men of letters best by his publication, entitled "A Memoir on the Life and Character of the Rev. Prince Demetrius A. de Gallitzin, Founder of Loretto and Catholicity in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, Apostle of the Alleghenies."

Father Hayden was a native of Ireland, born in County Carlow, December 21, 1798, and died August 25, 1870. He accompanied his parents to Bedford, Pennsylvania, when he was but about twelve years of age. His father was one of the wealthy merchants of Bedford at that early day, worth about one hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death, which descended to the son. Father Hayden willed this fortune to his nephews and nieces and the church of his choice. His piety was as unaffected as his faith was simple and undoubting. He was that rare character, "a great man, and did not know it." With many chances for advancement he remained at humble Bedford for over forty-seven years, where he ministered to his flock without salary, and often paid the incidental expenses himself. He refused to accept the high office of bishop. His society was sought after by great men in the church and state.

Ex-President Buchanan and others who came to the Springs visited him annually. He was the welcome guest in the homes of the best Protestant families of the borough. He was Catholic in spirit, yet consistent as a priest in the Roman church. If he took issue with the Protestants in his sermons, he never used harsher language than "dear erring Protestants." If his own people were derelict or tardy in their alms-giving (he required them to give general charities and for church purposes in lieu of the salary not exacted by or paid to him), he would sometimes lose his patience, and say "Really, you must do better; I am afraid I am spoiling you. If you don't give more, I will be obliged to insist on having a salary, so I can give more myself."

His grave is marked by an appropriate monument, surmounted by a chaste marble cross. His memory is a fragrance still, and his influence in the social cordiality between the Catholics and Protestants is yet apparent to all.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

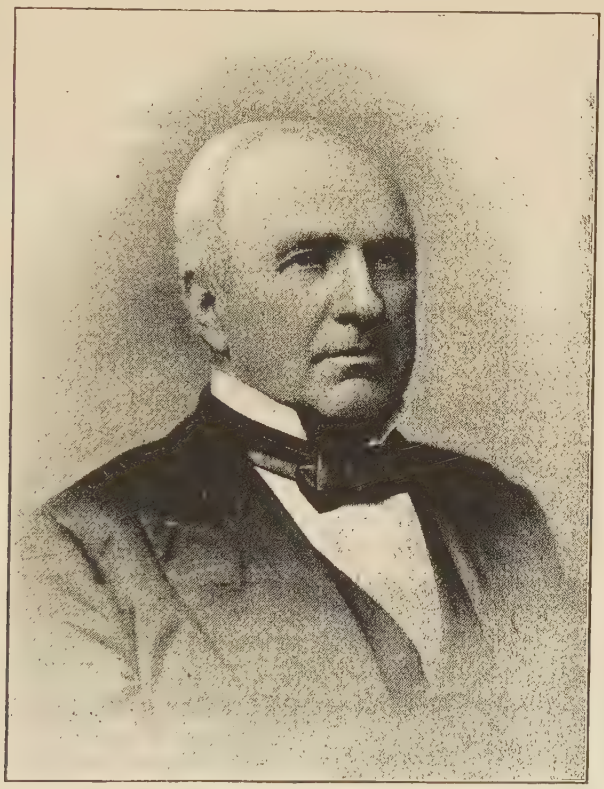
Hon. John Cessna, noted lawyer and statesman, was born in Colerain township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1821. His great-grandfather, whose name was also John Cessna, was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1776; he served three terms of two years each as sheriff of Bedford county, having been chosen to said office in 1779, 1781 and 1783; and likewise served as major of the Bedford county militia troops during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of the latter was also John Cessna, who came to Pennsylvania in 1690, a Huguenot seeking freedom and liberty.

In 1842, John Cessna, the subject of this sketch, graduated from Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he was tutor of the Latin language in his alma mater, and was president of that institution after the resignation of James Buchanan, in 1865. In 1848, he was a member of the revenue board of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Judge Black. He served as a member of the house of representatives in Pennsylvania in 1850, 1851, 1862 and 1863, and was speaker of the same body in 1851 and again in 1863, receiving at the end of each term unanimous thanks for his integrity and fairness.

He was elected to the forty-first congress in 1868, and again in 1872 to the forty-third congress. There he was frequently called upon to preside as speaker, pro tem. On the memorable Civil Rights bill he was called to the chair by Mr. Blaine, and on many other occasions, and his decisions were never once questioned. He was among the great lawyers of the state. After

reading law with Hon. Samuel Barclay, of Bedford, he was admitted to the bar June 25, 1845. The many volumes of State Reports are a monument to his skill and ability as a lawyer.

As a political worker, perhaps with a few exceptions, there was no man who attended more important conventions from Pennsylvania than Mr. Cessna. As a Democrat, he attended the convention in Cincinnati in 1856; at Charleston and Balti-



Hon. John Cessna.

more in 1860; at Chicago, in 1868, as a Republican; at Cincinnati in 1876, and in 1880. He it was who at Charleston introduced the "anti-unit rule," which gave Stephen A. Douglas thirty-six more votes in convention. As soon as the first act of secession was enacted, he commenced making war speeches. Heretofore he had been a Democrat, but when rebellion was seen in the south, he came strongly out as a Republican. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania state convention in 1865,

and succeeded Hon. Simon Cameron as chairman of the state committee. He was again the chairman of the Republican state committee in 1880, during the memorable canvass between Garfield and Hancock. He was on the Republican ticket for membership in the constitutional convention at the election of 1891, and was one of the delegates-at-large, and received the highest vote given any candidate. In 1881 he was defeated, after a bitter contest, for president judge, by Hon. W. J. Baer, by only thirteen votes. In business affairs he stood high. He was a leading spirit in the building of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, of which he was the president. He was a consistent member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Cessna was married, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1844, to Ellen J. Shaffer, daughter of Daniel Shaffer. To them were born these children: Mrs. R. L. Gerhart; Miss M. Etta Cessna; Daniel and Harry. Mr. Cessna passed from earth in December, 1895.

JOHN MOWER.

Among the early members of the legal profession in Bedford county was one who came to be known as the "Father of the Bedford Bar." He was the subject of this notice, John Mower.

He was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808, and died in his seventy-sixth year, the date of his death being November 23, 1883. When quite young he was employed in the family of Rev. D. Chamberlain, who was then the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bedford. When he had finished his education he became a student at law in the office of George Bird, who was at that date a promising lawyer of the place. He was admitted to the Bedford county bar on April 28, 1829, and at once became the partner of his preceptor, the firm being known as Bird & Mower. This relation continued until the death of Mr. Bird. For a time Mr. Mower was the editor of the *Bedford Inquirer*. In 1839 he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of county treasurer of Bedford county. He ran against Captain Samuel Taylor, a Democrat. The Democratic party was the strongest in the county, then, but by his popularity Mr. Mower was elected. Upon the organization of the Republican party he united with that, but never became an active politician, preferring to devote his time and attention to his personal business. About 1874 he took into partnership with himself his son, J. Selby Mower, a promising young attorney. The father withdrew from active practice in 1876.

Mr. Mower never made any pretentions at pleading at the

bar, but was a good councillor and thoroughly reliable. He had a large and paying clientage, and his patrons ever reposed in him the utmost confidence. His private life was beyond reproach, his character unsullied. From his early youth he had been a devout member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a leading elder after 1839, which office he held in the church until his death.

THOMAS McCOY.

Thomas McCoy, deceased, an aged and prominent citizen of St. Clair township, Bedford county, was born December 24, 1813, in a small log house which stood near the banks of Dunning's creek, in West St. Clair township. But little is obtainable of his ancestry further than it is known that he was the son of Hugh McCoy, who early in life became an orphan, and was one of the many children placed under the care and rearing of Thomas Griffith and wife, who had no children of their own. Hugh McCoy was a farmer, and spent most of his life there. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Miller, daughter of Robert and Jane (Williams) Miller, who was one of a family of eleven children. His parents being of frugal habits and persevering dispositions, as well as irreproachable characters, he obtained by natural inheritance the strong, pronounced character and qualities essential to true manhood.

Mr. McCoy's life in youth was not unlike many another boy—he had his hard work to perform, and what schooling he obtained was under great hardships and self-sacrifice. In the early part of 1831 he was "bound out" as an apprentice for the space of three years to John Smith, of Schellsburg, to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1834, after having served his apprenticeship, he went to Bedford for a time with Daniel Shook, who at that time was conducting a large business in the manufacture of stage-coaches and half-patent or bar-shear plows. In 1835 he engaged in the blacksmithing business on the farm which he owned afterward. He sold his business in 1851 to his journeyman, Azariah Blackburn, and afterward followed farming the remainder of his days.

During the more active years of his life he was called upon to settle a large number of estates, in which he showed careful judgment, strict honesty and unusual business qualifications. In the earlier days, when the science of medicine and surgery were practiced without diplomas, he acted as physician and surgeon in his neighborhood.

After the introduction of the public school system in this

state, he was elected on the first board of directors in the township of St. Clair, and was actively engaged in districting the township and contracting for the building of school houses. Aside from this and a few other offices, he never aspired to public life. As a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, he was an active and earnest worker for the good of his church. No one was more true to his convictions of right or more faithful in his attendance at meetings. His regular attendance at the annual meetings at Baltimore, which for many years was an unbroken record, gave him a large and favorable acquaintance among a good class of people in that city.

In 1837, Mr. McCoy was married to Hannah Way, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Way, and their companionship lasted until 1889, when she died. To them was born one son, who died at seven years of age, in 1847. The deceased was therefore the last of his own small family, and, having had but one brother and no sister, his near kindred were few in number. He had accumulated a handsome property, and the same was willed by him. His greatest legacy, however, was his untarnished character.

MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON.

Major John Davidson, deceased, was one of Bedford county's most highly respected citizens, who died February 22, 1903. He was born near Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1815, and resided in the county of his birth all his life, except a few years when he resided in the south.

He was the son of Matthew, and the grandson of Colonel Samuel Davidson, who was one of the pioneer settlers in Bedford county. Colonel Davidson was a tanner by trade, and erected one of the first tanneries in Bedford county, probably as early as 1770. He served as one of the county commissioners, both during and after the Revolutionary war.

Major Davidson's father died in 1825, when the former was but ten years of age, and his mother bound him out as an apprentice to her brother, Solomon Filler, to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he followed until incapacitated by old age. As a contractor and builder he erected many buildings, including the Catholic church; many fine residences, and superintended the construction of the main buildings of the Bedford Springs and Arandale hotels at Bedford.

Major Davidson had a wonderful memory and was an entertaining conversationalist. His narration of incidents of "ye olden time" was most interesting. He frequently described

the old court house and the jail yard at Bedford, in which there was a whipping post and stocks, where men were flogged and had their ears cut off in the reign of King George III. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and a citizen honored by all within the radius of his acquaintance.

In 1840 he was united in marriage to Mary Watters. This wedding was among the most notable of the place, and so popular were the contracting parties that on that occasion all business was suspended in the borough of Bedford. His good wife preceded him in death, the date of her death being February 4, 1894. The children who survived Major Davidson were: Mrs. Ellen R. Horne; John W. Davidson; Harry C. Davidson, and Mrs. John E. Eicholtz.

MAJOR ANDREW JACKSON SANSOM.

Major Andrew Jackson Sansom, who died March 15, 1896, was one of the oldest citizens of Bedford county at that date. He was born in 1824, and when a young man clerked for Thomas B. Miller, and later engaged in the general merchandising business on his own account, with his brother-in-law, Rev. William Gephart, in the old Hayden building, at Bedford. He was afterwards engaged in other pursuits, and became the manager of the Bedford Springs, where he became very popular with the throngs of annual visitors. In 1861 he was elected treasurer of Bedford county, and handled the finances with great honesty and skill. After his term of such office had expired, he was elected a justice of the peace for Bedford borough, and faithfully held such position many years. He was also, at one time, burgess of the borough of Bedford and held sundry other local offices. Under the old military rules, he took much interest in the militia. He was an influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the charter members of the Bedford lodge.

In February, 1850, he was married to Harriet Gephart, of Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, by whom were born Samuel; James; Charles; Mrs. Lillie Hartley; Mrs. Harry C. Davidson, and May Sansom.

At the date of his death his mother still survived him, aged ninety-six years. His was a character well rounded with those graces for which men are long remembered.

HON. WILLIAM R. KING.

Hon. William R. King, deceased, died at Bedford, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1896, in his seventy-third year. He was the last of his generation, and the youngest of a family of ten children. His parents were John and Christine (Berkstrasser)

King. The grandfather, whose name was Alexander King, emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, living many years at Huntingdon; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son John was born on the ocean during the voyage over to America, and was reared in Huntingdon county. He built Bedford Forge, where he resided a number of years, and there William R. King was born, November 8, 1824, and died in the brick house which he built on the turnpike east of Bedford, in 1844.

Hon. William R. King was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with high standing in the autumn of 1848. Among his classmates were Judge Slagle and Colonel Searight. It was his intention to become a minister of the Presbyterian church, but by reason of a cataract on his eye his eyesight failed him. An unsuccessful operation caused the loss of one eye, which impaired the vision of the other. He never married, and spent most of his life at Bedford, where he was elected on the Democratic ticket as associate judge in 1883, serving five years with the respect of all. He was a man of good judgment and inflexible integrity. During the latter years of his life he was a very active member of the Presbyterian church, and it is related of him that he never missed a Sabbath or midweek meeting. His patience under the affliction of the loss of his eyesight, which became almost total, and from which he finally died, was indeed wonderful.

JOHN W. LINGENFELTER.

John W. Lingenfelter, deceased, was one of the best known members of the Bedford county bar at the time of his death, in 1897. Through his efforts the first Masonic lodge was instituted at Bedford.

He was born at Cessna Station, January 5, 1825. In 1846 he was married to Eliza Earnest, and several years later they removed to Bedford. Mr. Lingenfelter had a common school education, was a diligent student, and read extensively. In many matters he was an exceptionally well informed man. He mastered the profession of a land surveyor, and followed it for some time prior to his admission to the bar. He was admitted in 1856, and for many years enjoyed a good practice. He had associated with him up to 1874 ex-Judge Kimmel. During that year he formed a partnership with John H. Jordan, which continued until 1878, when it was dissolved on account of Mr. Lingenfelter's financial failure, caused by reason of his name being on bonds and sureties which failed. During his career he held numerous local offices, including that of justice of the peace, county surveyor, United States commissioner and steward of the Bedford county almshouse.

He was made a Mason in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1857, and upon his return to Bedford county he at once collected together what few members of this fraternity he could find in the county, and they formed Bedford Lodge No. 320, the charter of which was granted March, 1858. December 26, 1860, Mr. Lingenfelter was made worshipful master, he being the first one in Bedford county to hold such position. He became a bright Mason, and held membership in the Royal Arch Chapter at Bedford.

Mr. Lingenfelter was a plain, unassuming man, of remarkable equable temperament. He was generous and charitable, extending his aid to many persons, thus saving but little for himself. He was an exemplary member and an official in the Lutheran church. He was survived by a widow and two daughters, Mary and Elmira Lingenfelter.

HON. JACOB H. LONGENECKER.

Judge J. H. Longenecker, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, comes through the following line of ancestry: The colonial ancestors of the Longenecker family in America were the two brothers, Ulrich and Daniel. Their descendants are very numerous in eastern Pennsylvania, especially in Montgomery, Lancaster and Chester counties. Between 1722 and 1733 they emigrated to this country, and it is probable that members of the family were in and near the city of London about ten years prior to sailing for America. They were Huguenots, and in Europe as well as here were German Quakers, who affiliated and worshiped with the English Quakers. Their ancestors fled from the Spanish Inquisition, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew escaped to Switzerland, settling near Zurich. They were educated and in literary attainments progressive, and fully a century in advance of other European districts. Daniel was a Mennonite preacher, and Christian, a son of Ulrich, also, at the time he emigrated, and both continued their labors after they arrived here. The branch from which came the family now to be treated came through Ulrich Longenecker, who will be known as (I).

(I) Ulrich Longenecker was born in Switzerland in 1664 and emigrated to America in 1733. He was sixty-nine years of age, and with him came his wife and two sons—Ulrich, Jr., aged twenty-two years, and Jacob, aged nineteen years. He located upon a tract of land comprising two hundred and twenty-nine acres, lying upon the west side of the Schuylkill river, now in North Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for which a warrant was issued April 10, 1736, to Ulrich Loninnacre, and a deed of Ulrich Loninnacre and wife, dated May 17, 1749, was executed to John Staner (now Steiner), re-

corded at Philadelphia, in Book of Deeds "A," Vol. 10, page 25.

It is believed by the family that Ulrich was a book printer in Zurich, Switzerland. Three other sons preceded him in coming to this country. David emigrated about 1722 (Rupp says 1719), and it is probable that he sailed on the same vessel with his Uncle Daniel and family. John emigrated in 1727 and Christian in 1729; these sons, except Jacob, settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as did their father at a later period. About 1746, after selling his lands on the Schuylkill river, he went to Lancaster county with his son Ulrich (II). It is not known when he died or where he was buried. Of his five sons four, David, John, Christian and Ulrich, died, possessed largely of real estate, the deeds for which were recorded, as appears subsequently. Jacob, the other son, settled at Parker-Ford.

(II) Jacob Longenecker, son of Ulrich, had a son named Jacob.

(III) Jacob Longenecker, son of Jacob (2), married and was the father of Peter, the great-grandfather of Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker.

(IV) Peter Longenecker was of the Lancaster stock, and it seems quite certain that during the latter part of the eighteenth century he went from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to what is now Washington township, Franklin county. He had five sons: Jacob, David, Daniel, Joseph and Abraham; also two daughters, one married to a Mock and one to Abraham Winters. From Franklin county these children all removed to Huntingdon and Bedford counties, except Daniel and Joseph, who went to Ohio at a very early day.

(V) David Longenecker, grandfather of Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, was born near Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pennsylvania (possibly in Lancaster county), between 1760 and 1765. By occupation he was a carpenter. After removing to Huntingdon county in 1794, as shown by a deed, he resided in Franklin township, on Spruce creek, as the title papers show. Later he moved to Woodbury township, in what is now Huston township, Blair county, where he was living at the date of his death. The first deed to him for land in the last named community was dated February 25, 1812. By a warrant from the commonwealth, dated December 9, 1814, and a patent dated April 10, 1816, he acquired title to twenty-seven acres in the same neighborhood, and by deed dated August 30, 1815, he purchased one hundred and sixteen acres in the same locality. April 25, 1828, he and his wife, Elizabeth, sold to their son, John Longenecker, father of Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, their mansion farm, situated as above, reserving a yearly payment of fifty dollars during life, to begin April 1, 1829. David Long-

enecker died on these premises September 4, 1838, aged about seventy-five years, and was buried in the family graveyard located thereon. Three sons survived him: Jacob, Peter and John.

(VI) Jacob Longenecker, one of the sons just named, lived in the same community until middle life, when he moved to South Woodbury township, Bedford county, near New Enterprise, where he died August 11, 1871, aged seventy-one years, two months and sixteen days. Among his children was a son, Samuel, who moved west, also several daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Dilling; one, Isaac Hoover, who lived and died in Kansas; and one, John Snowberger, of New Enterprise.

(VI) Peter Longenecker, son of David Longenecker (5), died unmarried near Martinsburg, Blair county, in the seventies.

(VI) John Longenecker, son of David (5) and Elizabeth Longenecker, who became the father of Hon. J. H. Longenecker of this memoir, was born May 24, 1804, in Huntingdon county (now Blair), and died July 29, 1876, at his home near Knobnoster, Johnson county, Missouri. He was a lifelong farmer, first owning the farm which his father had conveyed to him in Huston township, Blair county, on April 25, 1828, and which he conveyed in December, 1843, to Jacob Hoover. April 14, 1844, he purchased from Jacob and Peter Longenecker one hundred and fifty-nine acres in Middle Woodbury township, being the mansion farm of Abraham Longenecker, the father of the vendors and uncle of the vendee. He moved to these premises in 1844, and there resided until 1867, when he sold the same and removed to a property which he owned near by, on which stood a gristmill built by his uncle, Abraham Longenecker, early in the last century, which he operated until 1869, when in the spring of that year he disposed of the latter and removed to Johnson county, Missouri.

He was twice married: first, in 1826, to Susan Smith, by whom he had four children: David, born October 4, 1827, settled in Unionville, Appanoose county, Iowa, and died there December 8, 1904. Catherine, born August 22, 1829, living in Johnson county Missouri, unmarried. John S., born December 18, 1831, settled in Kingman county, Kansas, served under two enlistments in the Civil war and died November 21, 1901. Susan died in infancy. David and John were both farmers. The mother died in 1833, and in 1836 the father married Elizabeth Holsinger, born September 6, 1806, in what is now Bloomfield township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and who died in August, 1880, at Pomona, Franklin county, Kansas, at the home of her daughter Nancy. The following was the issue by the

second marriage of John Longenecker: Daniel, Jacob H. (of this notice), Mary, George, Nancy.

(VII) Daniel Longenecker, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Longenecker, was born October 14, 1837, now residing in Miami county, Kansas. In 1866 he married Susan U. Reichard, daughter of Dr. Reichard, near Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. Longenecker was then engaged in the milling business on his father's property, but in 1867 moved to Johnson county, Missouri, and several years later to Kansas. His children are: Oscar M., who was for two terms superintendent of public instruction of Miami county, Kansas, but later a physician in that county; is now practicing his profession in Kansas City. Florence, a successful teacher in the schools of Kansas City, Missouri. Arthur. Charles H., who became a physician in Kingman county, Kansas. Alice Winnefred, who died at the age of eighteen, May 2, 1898. Albert, a graduate of the Paola high school, and in June, 1906, graduated from the University of Kansas.

(VII) Mary Longenecker, daughter of John and Elizabeth Longenecker, born April 13, 1842, attended school at the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. She married Henry Albaugh, resides in Kansas and is the mother of several children, including Nannie, Stanley, Clarence J., Mira and Mattie.

(VII) George Longenecker, son of John and Elizabeth Longenecker, was born February 26, 1844, and died July 17, 1899, at his home in Nelson, Butte county, California. He served in the Union cause during the war of the rebellion, being a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (Sixteenth Cavalry). He taught school, graduated from the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg, went to California and engaged in the drug business. He left a widow and two children, Ada and George, who both graduated from the California State Normal School at Chico.

(VII) Nancy Longenecker, daughter of John and Elizabeth Longenecker, born May 24, 1846, attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania; went west with the family; married Samuel G. Longaker, who engaged in merchandising at Pomona, Kansas, and later removed to Baldwin, of that state, and still later to Kansas City, Missouri.

(VII) Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, son of John and Elizabeth Longenecker, was born near Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1839. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to a farm near Woodbury, Bedford county, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg,

where he took an academic course. While he was acquiring his education he taught school winters for several years. During this period he was the principal of the Woodbury schools for two seasons, and taught other schools in that locality. His instructors were attracted to him by reason of his aptness, and during the latter part of his course at the seminary he held the position of assistant teacher, by which he was enabled to defray his expenses, as well as those of his sister, who was attending school at the same time. Mr. Longenecker followed teaching and at the same time was a student, delving into his books at every possible opportunity, up to the opening of the Civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. January 20, 1862, he was promoted to sergeant-major of his regiment. May 1, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D. July 26, the same year, he was promoted to the rank of adjutant of his regiment. While the army was lying on the Chickahominy, after the battle of Fair Oaks, he contracted a fever, and after the seven days' battles in the retreat of the Union army to the James river he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, New York city. In one month he recovered so as to be able to join his command. He served with them until they were captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 24, 1864. At that date Adjutant Longenecker and other officers of his regiment were removed to the military prison at Andersonville temporarily, then to that at Macon, Georgia, and from thence to Savannah, in July. A month later they were removed to Charlestown, South Carolina, where almost a month they were imprisoned in the jail yard. They were then taken to "Camp Sorghum," south from the city of Columbia, South Carolina. During the winter months they were incarcerated in the asylum prison at Columbia. It was early in the month of February, 1865, when General Sherman was approaching the city, that they were removed to Charlotte, North Carolina, and on the evening of their arrival Adjutant Longenecker made his escape, but, alas, he was still doomed to disappointment, for within two weeks he was recaptured near the mountains of western North Carolina and carried back to Charlotte, and thence to that worst of all, save one, of the rebel prisons—Salisbury, North Carolina. March 2, 1865, he received his liberty by an exchange of prisoners, which took place at Wilmington, North Carolina, and March 14 he was discharged from the service of his country by reason of the great numerical reduction of the command.

At the close of the great civil conflict Mr. Longenecker became a law student in the office of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and in September of that year en-

tered the law department of the Albany (New York) University. May 25, 1866, he graduated from that institution, from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws. May 5, 1866, he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of the state of New York. The following month he entered the office of Hon. S. L. Russell, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, to further prepare for entering the profession by the study of the Pennsylvania statutes and practice. September 3, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Being then fully equipped, he became a partner of Hon. S. L. Russell, whose large practice was then divided between them, thus giving him a quick prominence in his chosen profession.

Politically Judge Longenecker has ever been a supporter of the Republican party. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860, and made his first political speech during the heated campaign of that autumn. In 1866, after having seen much of the hardship of war and rebel prison life, he took an active part in the county campaign and in every political campaign since, except those during his judicial term of office, making speeches in support of the nominees of his party. As a campaign speaker, as well as at the bar, Mr. Longenecker is able, earnest and truly convincing in his manner.

At the annual election of 1868, the "Grant, Colfax and Peace" campaign, he was chosen a representative to the lower house of the state legislature and was re-elected for a scond term. From that time on to 1882 he confined his attention almost entirely to the extensive law practice of the firm of Russell & Longenecker. At the last named date he, at the urgent request of his party, accepted the Republican nomination for the office of state senator, a high tribute to his loyalty and ability. That was the memorable campaign in which the Independent Republican party had a ticket in the field, with the result of electing Hon. Robert E. Pattison for governor over the regular Republican candidate. Mr. Lonegnecker was nominated by what was termed the "Stalwarts," and at the polls he received the votes of nearly all the Independents of his own and Fulton county and was elected, a thing which could not have been accomplished, possibly, by any other man in the district. In the state senate he held important positions on committees where none but the best could accomplish anything of note. Again in the stormy extra session of the legislature he acquitted himself manfully and won the respect and lasting confidence of his party and the people in general. In the regular session he served on the judiciary committee and was chairman of the banking committee. In the extra session he was made chair-

man of the senatorial apportionment committee and prepared the bill supported by the Republican senators.

Again in 1886 he was sought out and presented by the Republican party of his county as nominee for congress from the twentieth district, but after a protracted conference the nomination went to Hon. Edward Cull, of Somerset county.

From January, 1887, to January, 1891, he served in Governor Beaver's cabinet, first as deputy secretary of state and finally as secretary of the commonwealth. At the election in November, 1891, he was elected president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, composed of Bedford and Somerset counties, serving in such capacity for ten years, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession at Bedford. The decade during which he presided as president judge of his district was one of the most important periods of his life and one in which the true traits of his character were brought forth and fully developed. The perplexing questions which arose and the faithful manner in which he discharged his judicial duties during that ten years, he may well look back upon with a just pride and good degree of satisfaction. At the time of his election to the judgeship his district had seventy-six thousand population, one of the largest in the state in point of both territory and business to be presided over by one judge. At the close of his term of office Somerset county alone had reached a population of fully sixty thousand, due largely to the great developments of the coal fields in that section. When he first went on the bench the court business was far behind, but within a few years he had cleared the docket in both counties, besides holding court in outside counties frequently. In most of the many important cases tried before him, during the ten years' term, it is noticeable that he was seldom reversed by the higher courts. While no judge can hope to escape the reversal of some of the opinions handed down by him, he who has as few as did Judge Longenecker during his term of office must needs be a man of superior legal attainments, as well as a person free from personal prejudices. Indeed, his decisions were so well received that upon the vacancy made by the death of one of the state supreme judges his legion of legal friends presented his name for the supreme bench, but another was accorded the high honors. His legal and general knowledge caused him to serve his constituents with acceptability and praise. His rulings were equitable and just, his manners of the gentle and pleasing type, and his courtesy to members of the bar throughout his district made for him a place in the esteem and affections of the fraternity of the bar. It mattered not as to the political or religious creed, the social standing, the wealth, poverty or nationality of the persons with whom his duties as judge

brought him in contact, his rule of decision was ever according to the law and evidence in the case tried as seen by his own mind and conscience. By reason of this he will always be referred to as an able, just judge.

To mention even the titles of the many important cases tried before him would be all too lengthy for space in this connection, but this sketch would, indeed, be incomplete if at least the following were omitted, the same being cases carried up to higher tribunals:

Cypher vs. Railroad Company, 149 Pa., 359; Chamberlain *et al.* vs. Hartley *et al.*, *id.*, 544; Tissue vs. Hanna, 158 *id.*, 384; Young vs. Colvin, 168 *id.*, 449; Eifert vs. Lytle *et al.*, 172 *id.*, 356; Dauler *et al.* vs. Hartley *et al.*, 178 *id.*, 23; Rutherford vs. Railroad Company, *id.*, 38; Fritz *et al.* vs. Menges, 179 *id.*, 122; Mechessny vs. Unity Township, 164 *id.*, 358; Irwin vs. Irwin, 169 *id.*, 529; Frazier vs. Butler Bor., 172 *id.*, 407; Assigned Estate Fair Hope, etc., vs. Fire Brick Company, 183 *id.*, 96; Philson's Use vs. Life Insurance Co., *id.*, 443; Olinger vs. Shultz and Mognet, *id.*, 469; Commonwealth vs. Roddy, 184 *id.*, 274; Estate of S. S. Reighard, 192 *id.*, 108; Commonwealth vs. Sheets, 197 *id.*, 69; Clapper vs. Frederick, 199 *id.*, 609; Gardner's Estate, *id.*, 524. The above were in the supreme court and the following were in the superior court: Commonwealth vs. Dr. Mitchell, 6 Superior Court Reports, 369; Mauk vs. Insurance Company, 7 *id.*, 633; Hillegas vs. Huffman *et al.*, 6 *id.*, 211; Chambersburg and Turnpike Company, 20 *id.*, 173. In Burkhart vs. Insurance Company, 11 *id.*, 280, the judgment was reversed by a divided court and afterward, when the same question came up in the supreme court in 200 Pa., 340, his view of the law was sustained.

These cases included actions which involved large amounts of property and the trials were contested by some of the most talented attorneys of the country. Again there were numerous criminal cases wherein he was called upon during the trials to settle fine legal points, but when reviewed by the higher courts, the judges of which always have more time for thought and deliberation before deciding a case, Judge Longenecker's rulings were usually found correct.

Although a very busy man, yet he found time to fill the lesser, yet in themselves important, positions of school director, town councilman and burgess. In his religious faith Judge Longenecker adheres to that of the Presbyterian church. Among the societies to which he belongs may be named the Masonic fraternity, the Major Watson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion.

Of his domestic life let it be said in this connection that he married N. Rebecca Russell, December 21, 1869. She was

the eldest daughter of Hon. S. L. Russell, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Her education was received in the Oakland Female Institute at Norristown, Pennsylvania, from which she graduated with honor in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Longenecker were born three sons: Samuel Russell, Ralph and Charles. The two older sons entered Yale University in the class of 1890 in the academic department. Russell left in his sophomore year, began the study of law in Bedford, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in his profession. Ralph graduated with his class, well up, in 1894, and at once commenced the study of law with Moses A. Points, Esq., of Bedford. When the Pittsburg Law School opened he became a student there and graduated in its first class and at its head in June, 1897, receiving the award of the class prize. He then began practice in Pittsburg and became instructor in the law school. On October 30, 1902, he was married to Grace Chambers Humbird, daughter of James Humbird and wife, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; two children were born of this marriage, Catherine and Nancy Grace, the latter of whom died January 10, 1906.

Charles Longenecker, youngest son of the judge and his wife, the eighth in genealogical line from Ulrich Longenecker, the American ancestor, took a course in the State College, Center county, Pennsylvania, in mechanical engineering, and accepted a position with the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and continued in its service until June 1, 1906, when he took the position of superintendent of the Colonial Steel Company at Monaca, in the Pittsburg iron manufacturing district. June 21, 1904, he was married to Miss Elda Davis, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. They have a son, Charles, Jr.

RUSSELL FAMILY.

Among the old and time-honored families of Bedford county which naturally find place in a work of this character is that of the Russells, to which belonged the late Samuel L. Russell and his son, James C. Russell, the present United States commissioner for this district, who is also a member of the Bedford county bar. Concerning the ancestry of the Russells it may be stated that the great-great-grandfather of James C. Russell, the attorney, now in practice at Bedford, was James Russell.

(I) James Russell, with his brothers, William and Joshua, in their young manhood, and previous to 1750, came from the north of Ireland. James settled on a farm about four miles northwest of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He married Hannah Blackburn, by whom he had children as follows: Alexander,

John, James, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jane and Mary. The father died about 1804.

(II) Alexander Russell, son of the American ancestor, James Russell, was born February 25, 1758, and died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1836. When the Revolutionary war broke out, 1775, he was a student at Princeton College. His father had intended that he was to study divinity, but when the son saw his young associates, including his brother Samuel and his subsequent brothers-in-law, William and John McPherson, enlist in the American cause, he abandoned his studies and entered the army with a commission as lieutenant in Captain Alexander's company from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served five years and then became a merchant in Philadelphia. In 1784-85 he removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married, May 23, 1785, Mary McPherson, daughter of Robert McPherson, and soon after the birth of their first child moved to a farm on Marsh creek, three miles west from Gettysburg, and in 1796 into the town of Gettysburg, where he died. His wife continued to reside there until her death in 1851, when she had reached her eighty-seventh year. Their children were James McPherson, Nancy, Robert G., Hannah, Alexander, Maria, John, Samuel R., William.

(III) Hon. James McPherson Russell, son of Alexander and Mary (McPherson) Russell, was born November 10, 1786, in the town of York, York county, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education at the Adams county schools and an academy at Chambersburg, taught by James Ross, Esq. He read law in the office of his uncle, Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1807. He became a resident of Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1808, and for a period of more than threescore years thereafter was widely known as one of the most prominent and respected citizens. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county at the first term after his arrival in 1808. He soon acquired a large and lucrative legal practice. He served as a lieutenant in a military company called the "Bedford Fencibles," and as the colonel of a regiment of militia, but was never in active service. He also held a number of civil offices: Trustee of the Bedford Academy, treasurer of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company, at the time that highway was being constructed, in the years 1816-17 and 1818-19. He was the manager of the Bedford Springs and the first chief burgess of the town of Bedford of whom there seems any authentic record. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania which framed the instrument known as the constitution of 1838. In

1840 he was elected a member of the twenty-seventh congress of the United States and served during the years 1841-43. He died in Bedford, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1870. The Russells were related to James Buchanan, president of the United States from 1857 to 1861. Mr. Buchanan frequently visited Mr. Russell at Bedford and was a warm friend until political differences separated them in 1856. Mr. Russell married, February 6, 1812, Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Samuel Lyon, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The issue by this union was: Alexander Lyon, Ellen Blaine, Samuel Lyon, Anne Lyon, John Lyon, James McPherson, Algernon Sidney, William Hoge, Mary McPherson, all of whom attained maturity and many lived to an advanced life.

(IV) Hon. Samuel Lyon Russell, son of Hon. James McPherson Russell, was a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, born July 30, 1816. After attending the schools of Bedford, the Gettysburg Gymnasium and Washington College at Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, he graduated from the latter institution in September, 1834. He soon began the study of law in his father's office, and November 29, 1837, was admitted to practice in the Bedford county courts. He practiced fifty-seven years, always residing at Bedford, his birthplace. Politically he was an ardent Whig. August 27, 1838, he was sworn into office as deputy attorney-general of the county. He held this position, however, but a short time, for Governor Porter, a Democrat, was elected in the autumn of 1838, and owing to their different political views he had to relinquish his position. Prior to 1847 he served as lieutenant of a Bedford military company, called the "Independent Grays." He was also commissioned major of a volunteer battalion. In October, 1852, he was elected a member of the thirty-third congress, serving during the years 1853-55. Twenty years later, 1872, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention which framed the new state constitution of the commonwealth. In local matters he ever took much interest and especially in educational affairs. He held numerous borough and school offices from time to time. As an attorney he ranked among the best of his day and generation. Under his tutorship were trained such attorneys as Messrs. R. D. Barclay, John J. Barclay, Mr. Osterloh, who became a prominent judge in Texas; Hon. J. H. Longenecker, Mr. Bannon, Hon. John W. Dickerson, Thomas K. Boyd, who for several years was his partner and later with the firm of Russell & Longenecker, were instructed in the law; John H. Jordan, James C. Russell, his son; John S. Weller and Mr. Ferry, as well as others whose names have been forgotten with the passing years. Mr. Russell practiced law until a few weeks of his death, which occurred September 27, 1891. He passed

from the scenes of earth within the old mansion house, on the corner of Juliana street and the public square, which had been erected in 1816 by his father.

He married (first) October 14, 1847, Nancy Campbell Reamer, by whom he had two children: Nancy Rebecca, born July 4, 1848, married Hon. John H. Longenecker; James Christian, born January 12, 1850. The mother of these children died March 21, 1851. Mr. Russell married (second) Emily Roberts Montgomery, daughter of William and Eliza (Moorhead) Montgomery. By this union were born six children: Eliza M. and Isabella, who died in infancy; the living are: Dr. Montgomery Russell, now practicing medicine in Seattle, Washington, who married Mary Van Meter, and they have one son, Samuel Lyon; Emily F., Eleanor Lyon, Samuel Moorhead, now residing at Peoria, Illinois, connected with a railroad company; he is married. The widow of Mr. Russell still resides at Bedford in the old home.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Russell was careful, earnest and thoroughly devoted to the cause of his clients. If at any time, through his zeal for his client's cause, he chanced to overstep the line of professional ethics he was prompt to make amends and place himself right with his professional brethren. With a mind well stored with legal knowledge, and possessed of a clear and discriminating judgment, he was a valuable and trusty counselor and strong and able advocate. To the younger members of the bar he was especially kind and courteous, seeming to delight in giving them counsel and in aiding and solving perplexing questions. Among other resolutions passed by the Bedford Bar Association at his death was the following:

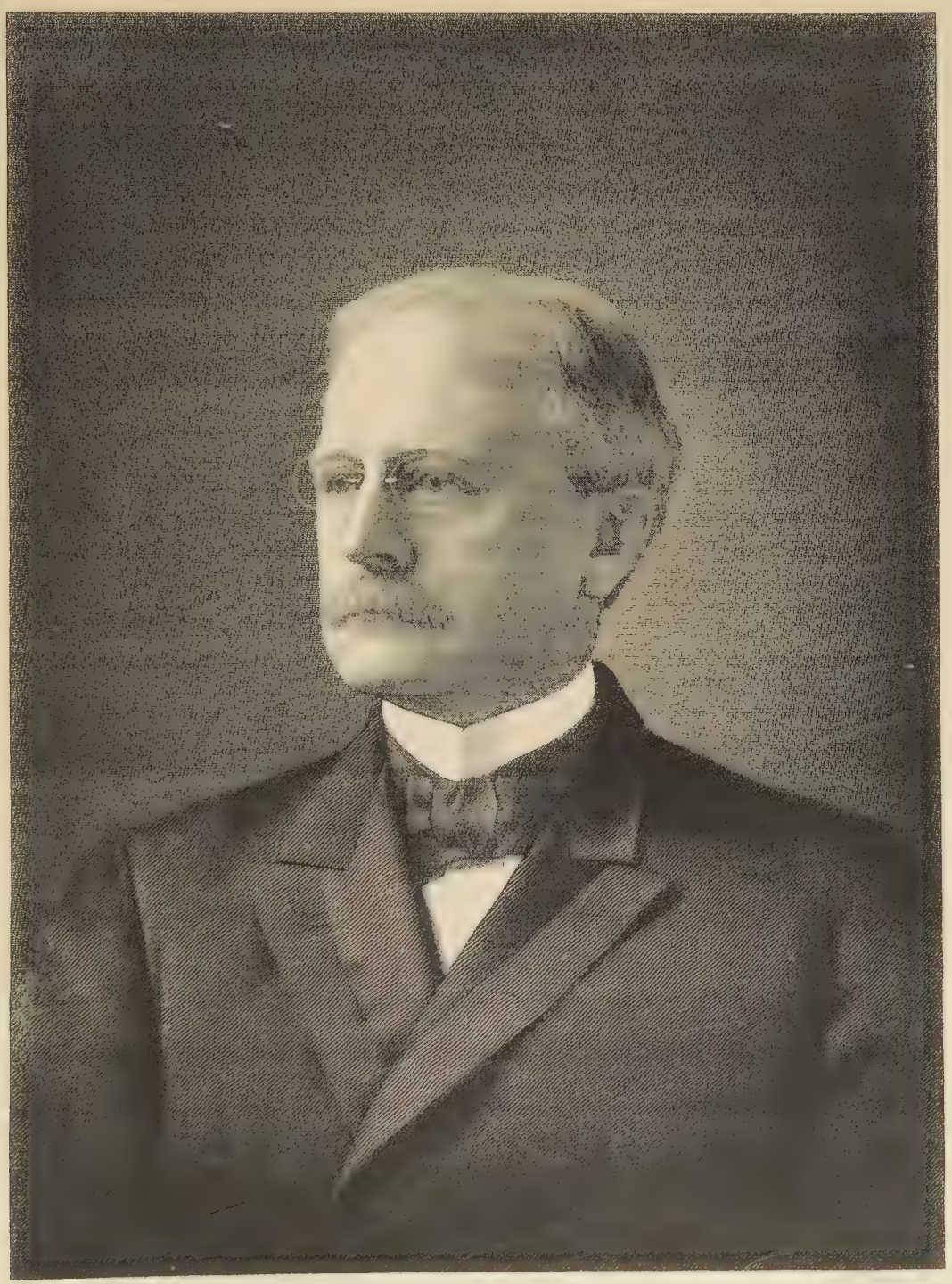
"Samuel L. Russell was liberally endowed by his Maker, and he made use of every talent that had been given him. Whether in subordinate stations or in the affairs of State, or in the Council of the Nation, he discharged every trust confided to him with scrupulous fidelity.

"He was faithful in all things. He was possessed of a critical acumen, a sound judgment and keen powers of analysis. He added to these qualities the culture of a scholar and a love of the classics.

"His lifework, however, was in the noble profession of the law, in which he displayed ripe learning and ability.

"He was uniformly successful in the lower and appellate courts, and of him it can literally and truthfully be said that he never delayed any person's cause for lucre or malice."

(V) James C. Russell, son of Hon. Samuel L. and Nancy Campbell (Reamer) Russell, was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1850, and chiefly educated at the private or select schools taught by Rev. John Lyon, Rev. George W. Aughen-



Thos M Reynolds

baugh, Miss Rebecca Proctor, Mrs. Hickok and Mr. Shoemaker. At the age of fourteen years he entered the academy at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, under Alexander Donaldson, D. D. In the autumn of 1866 he entered Lafayette College as a sophomore, graduating July 30, 1869. He then became a law student with Russell & Longenecker and was admitted to the practice March 31, 1873. Between the date of his graduating and his admission to the bar he was engaged with an engineering corps on the survey of a railroad between Mt. Dallas and Cumberland. Since he began the regular practice of his profession he has been continuously at the same at Bedford, where he is accounted a safe, reliable counsellor. Politically Mr. Russell has generally agreed with the principles of the National Republican party, but reserves the right to cast an independent vote. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1897, reappointed since and is still holding such position. Like most all of the Russell family in generations past, he is of the Presbyterian church faith and profession. He is a member of the Bedford church and has served as its deacon and trustee, also has been connected with the general work of the Sabbath school and has been its superintendent and one of the teachers.

Mr. Russell was united in marriage August 14, 1893, to Clara L. Stile, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Hyde) Stile, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. The children of this union are: Alexander McPherson, born June 15, 1894; Samuel Lyon, December 3, 1896; Margaret Hyde, January 23, 1901.

In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Russell is a cousin of (second removed) Hon. James G. Blaine, of national fame, their fathers being first cousins.

HON. JOHN MERRIMAN REYNOLDS.

The present congressman for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, Hon. John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, Bedford county, was born in Lancaster county, near the borough of Quarryville, twelve miles from the city of Lancaster, March 5, 1848, the son of Patrick H. and Ann (Barnett) Reynolds. Within the past half century but few men in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania have attained to the success and public prominence of Mr. Reynolds, both in a business and legal sense. In the role of a student, lawyer, financier and lawmaker has he achieved unusual success.

Patrick H. Reynolds, the father, was a native of Ireland, and was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to this country. The grandparents settled in Lancaster county, and there established a home. Patrick H. Reynolds married Ann, daughter of Andrew Barnett and Rose (Price) Barnett, of Baltimore county, Maryland, and they became the

parents of eight children: James Hewitt, Barnett, Edward, Emmett D., Martha, Mary, John Merriman, and De Warren H. Of these James, Edward and Emmett are deceased. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and an influential citizen. He dealt extensively in live-stock, and operated a grist mill, which was located on his farm. He was survived by his wife, who died in 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

John Merriman Reynolds attended the public schools for the usual period, then entered the First Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1867, shortly after which he came to Bedford, and became an instructor of teachers in the County Normal School. For the two school years of 1867-68, he was the principal of the Bedford public schools. Having chosen law for his profession, he began the study of the same under the guidance of John W. Dickerson, then a leader of the bar in this part of Pennsylvania. February 15, 1870, Mr. Reynolds was admitted to the Bedford county bar, and at once began the practice of law at Bedford, the county seat. Two years later he acquired an interest in the *Bedford Gazette,* which he retained till 1880, when he disposed of his interest, in order that his whole time might be devoted to the practice of law, which business had greatly increased, and had extended far out into the surrounding counties, and finally embraced every leading civil and criminal case tried at the Bedford bar, or from there to the supreme court, in which latter tribunal for twenty-five years he had not missed a term.

In his earlier years Mr. Reynolds was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and represented the district composed of Bedford and Fulton counties in the state legislature, during the sessions of 1873-74, as the youngest member of that body, and took an active part in framing the necessary legislation to put in force the uew state constitution, adopted in 1873. At the close of his term he declined a renomination, and in the autumn of 1875 was elected district attorney of Bedford county, to which office, after three years' service, he declined a renomination. In 1881 he was the choice of his party in Bedford county for president judge in the Bedford-Somerset district, but withdrew in favor of Hon. W. J. Baer, of Somerset, who was elected. In 1882 he was candidate for state senator from the Bedford-Somerset-Fulton district, but was defeated. Again, in 1891, he was the Democratic candidate for president judge in the Bedford-Somerset district, and though not successful, managed to reduce the party majority in the district each campaign over two thousand.

In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Pattison to be one of the five commissioners to select the site, and to build the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of the State. He was secretary

of the commission during the four year term in such office, performing this and other duties without compensation, except his actual expenses. At Wernersville, Berks county, may be seen a monument to those four years' labor, on his part, in the way of the magnificent buildings, costing half a million dollars, and completed within the original appropriation, in the most superior manner.

Up to 1895 Mr. Reynolds had always affiliated with the Democratic party, but during that year he did his last work with that party organization. He had been secretary and chairman of the county committee for many years, and directed the management of party affairs, as well as making forceful campaign speeches. He had been delegate to many of its state conventions, and to the national convention at St. Louis in 1888, and to that of Chicago in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated. He was of that faction of the Democratic party which was led by Samuel J. Randall, and upheld his views on the tariff, and aided him in his effort to control the state organization in the election of its officers against the friends of Mr. Cleveland, who supported the tariff views of his message to Congress in 1887. In 1892, in the Chicago convention, he voted against the tariff plank of the Democratic platform of that year. For more than a decade Mr. Reynolds has been an earnest advocate of the principles of the National Republican party, supporting them on the stump and in every campaign with great potency. Upon the adoption of the Chicago platform in 1896, finding himself unable to support the principles and theories of Mr. Bryan, which he regarded as dangerous heresies, his voice was heard on the stump in favor of "sound money," and he cast his vote for William McKinley and the full Republican ticket. Having taken a decided stand, he was found to be the choice of the Republican party in Bedford county in 1900 for the nomination for congress, but withdrew in favor of and was a supporter of the Hon. Alvin Evans, and has since been chairman of the Republican county committee. At the Republican primaries in the spring of 1904, in the counties of Bedford, Blair and Cambria, he enjoyed the distinction of receiving the endorsement for congress from the Nineteenth district, as the only candidate in each county, was elected, and has served with much ability and credit to his district. In the summer of 1906 he was renominated for a second term, and was elected to the Sixtieth Congress after one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever conducted in his district, by a large majority over his three opponents.

But few congressmen have accomplished more of importance for the good of their constituents, their first term in congress, than Mr. Reynolds. Among his noted acts was securing for Johnstown an appropriation of $130,000 for the erection

of a Federal public building. He was also zealous and highly successful in the establishment of a complete system of rural mail routes, which now form a network all over his congressional district, and will stand as a monument to his industry in behalf of his rural constituents, to which he has added his interest in the owners of the lands by securing from the Department of Agriculture a soil survey which will prove of inestimable value to the district. He was a member of the committee on territories which reported the bill for the admission of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma as the new state of Oklahoma, and took an active part for the protection of the Indians in having inserted in the bill the clause providing for prohibition for twenty-one years in that part embraced within the Indian territory and the Indian reservations. He was chairman of the sub-committee that reported the bill for the construction of seven hundred miles of road for Alaska's development and conducted the passage of the same successfully through the House. He was specially active in behalf of his soldier constituents, having presented and passed several special and general bills for their relief. His previous experience in various departments at Washington was of great service to him, as was also his wide personal acquaintance as a member of the house of representatives.

Returning to a chapter in the public career of Mr. Reynolds, it should be said, so able and popular was he, in the mind of President Cleveland, that, in 1893, without solicitation on his part, he appointed him to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which appointment was confirmed by the senate and he entered upon his duties April 15, 1893, serving until June 1, 1897, his resignation of March 5, that year, not having been accepted. During the four-year period under such appointment, while devoted to the supervision of Indian affairs and the public lands, he was mainly occupied in the direction of pension affairs, through which there was annually incurred an expenditure of nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars. Mr. Reynolds' leading rulings are contained in Volumes VII and VIII of the Pension Decisions, selected from a mass of about twenty-five thousand cases, passed upon under his direction, and double that passed upon by his predecessors. The pension laws were construed with much liberality, and the soldiers and veterans of the late wars endorsed his action, as well as did their friends, throughout the nation. The soldier, his widow and his helpless ones received at Mr. Reynolds' hands the justice that was theirs under the law, and to effect this end it was necessary for him to reverse many of the previous rulings of the pension office. He also applied himself with the conscientious purpose to see that no wrongful expenditures were made of the public moneys, on the one hand, and that none of the nation's defenders or its helpless ones should be wronged

to the extent of one farthing, on the other. His ruling increased the ratings in many amputation cases, and placed many army nurses, widows, minors, insane, idiotic and helpless children upon the pension rolls, who had been denied recognition by previous rulings of the department. Much important legislation was enacted upon his suggestion, whereby more liberality was extended, especially in case of accrued pension reimbursements. Mr. Reynolds closed the term of his office by directing the publication of a digest in one volume of all the decisions of the various departments of the government and of the courts relating to pensions and bounty lands, a work which consumed many months of labor, and which has been pronounced a model of its kind. The more important of Mr. Reynolds' decisions are on issues relating to "Honorable and Dishonorable Discharge and Desertion," "Effect of Enlistment and Service in the Confederate Army," "Army Nurses," "Rules Governing Ratings in Amputation Cases," "Widows' Pensions," "Commencement of Pensions," "Accrued Pensions and Reimbursement," "Line of Duty," "Pensions to Minors, Insane, Idiotic and Helpless Children," "Dependence," etc.

Some knowledge of Mr. Reynolds' success in his skillful handling of one of the most delicate subjects of Mr. Cleveland's administration—the pension system—the control of which in its legal policy having been directly placed by the president after his being in office but a few months under the immediate supervision of Mr. Reynolds—may be gained from the address of the late Judge J. J. Noah who, on the occasion of his voluntary retirement from his office, presented him the souvenir of a "Loving Cup" from his associates of the department, who said:

"It is the universal expression of the public that whoever might seek your official presence, whether of eminent citizens of all walks of life, representatives of the press, or those whose demands frequently take the shape of importunity, all have received your welcome and painstaking response. You have held yourself the faithful servant of the people, recognizing that you had accepted a sacred trust, and the tradition will remain among the associates of the department that no more acceptable nor efficient assistant secretary has ever graced that eminent position."

Not alone in his legal and political life has the subject been a busy man, but also in other lines has he excelled equally well. The banking interest has been successfully represented by him in the firm of Hartley & Company, the oldest banking house in Bedford county, of which he is the senior member. He is the local solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; vice-president, director and a large stockholder in and solicitor for the Colonial Iron Company, at Riddlesburg, Pennsylvania; a director of the Bedford & Hollidaysburg Railroad Company,

having reorganized the same after sale by judicial proceedings, and was its first president. He is the president of the Penn Coal and Lumber Company, owning and operating an immense body of coal and timber land in east Tennessee. He also owns one of the most extensive farms in Bedford county, known as "Spring Meadow Farm," in East St. Claire township, and a fine orange grove in Redlands, California, where he spends some of his winter seasons. These, with other property interests, make up the valuable estate of him who has ever been an industrious, painstaking citizen, whom his fellow men are pleased to confer honor upon.

Locally, he has ever espoused the cause of education, and served six years as president of the school board, when he was the directing spirit in the erection of the present magnificent school building at Bedford. He took an active part in raising funds for the erection of the monument reared to the honor of the soldier-dead of Bedford county. In religious matters Mr. Reynolds is of the Episcopal faith, and has been identified with that church for more than thirty years, serving during a greater part of that period as vestryman and warden, and for years as Sunday school superintendent. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Elks, and is numbered among the membership of the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C., and the National Geographic Society. In 1895, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Columbia University, Washington, D. C., thus bringing him in close relation to the best thinkers and prominent scientific and literary men of his day.

In summing up the career and character of Mr. Reynolds it cannot be better done than in the language of Moses A. Points, Esq., a leader of the Bedford bar, and one of the foremost citizens and scholars of the county, who, in presenting his name for the unique distinction of a second unanimous nomination for congress, said:

"Dionysius of Halicarnassus has said that 'history is philosophy teaching by example.' This maxim being conceded, what is the personal history, and what has been the example of the distinguished gentleman who, with rare unanimity, has been selected as the standard bearer of the electors of the great Nineteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania?

"Although a native of Lancaster County, he has dwelt nearly two score years in the historic town of Bedford.

"From the academic shades of Millersville he assumed the principalship of our common schools, and proved himself a proficient and successful educator. Many a youth has he led up the steeps of Parnassus, to drink from the Castalian spring. In this we have an example worthy of imitation.

"Subsequently he entered upon the study of the law. Such was his assiduity and critical acumen, that he made a complete analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, which is a model. Thus thoroughly equipped he was admitted to the practice of the law on the 15th day of February, 1870. He soon took high rank at the bar, and has faithfully obeyed the oath which every attorney must take, one of whose requirements is that he will behave himself to the best

of his learning and ability. His was a literal compliance with this test, for he is known throughout the Commonwealth for his erudition, and as a jurisprudent of very high rank. Neither as an attorney nor as a prosecutor of the pleas has he ever used any falsehood, nor delayed 'any man's cause for lucre or malice.' His entire professional career is a bright and shining example. As a member of our general assembly, he was the author of a number of important enactments. During his legislative career, he was industrious and kept himself unspotted from the world. Another wholesome example.

"As Assistant Secretary of the Interior he was noted for his diligence and his learning. His decisions and opinions are luminous expositions of the law, and have had a controlling influence on the subsequent rulings of the Department. There he set a good example for all in official life.

"Need I refer to his service in the National Congress? He has been faithful to the interests of his constituents, has shown a great care for the soldiers of the Republic, and has labored to obtain for them from the government, suitable and substantial recognition for their meritorious and heroic deeds on the field of battle, and is a loyal supporter of the National Administration.

"His incessant labors on important committees, as well as his able and patriotic utterances in the arena of debate, pre-eminently furnish another good example.

"What shall I say of him as a man? For thirty-six years we have labored together in the noble profession of the law. Frequently we have been associate counsel, and sometimes we have been on opposite sides. During all these years our friendship has been firm and uninterrupted. I have admired him for his intellectual abilities, for his honesty, and for his virtue, which is the only amaranthine flower on earth.

"His private reputation is unstained, his life is transparent, and as 'chaste as the icicle that's curded by the frost from purest snow, and hangs on Dian's temple.' What an example and an inspiration to the young men 'who are living, who are moving in this grand eventful time.'

"As one who voted for Abraham Lincoln, and for every other Republican president, permit me to commend to the loyal Republican voters of this district, and to men of every political belief, who love righteousness, and hate iniquity and duplicity, Hon. John M. Reynolds. He occupies no dubious position, but is an earnest advocate of the principles of our great party, and a hearty supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, who earnestly desires his re-election."

Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage, in 1877, to Miss Ella Hartley, daughter of William and Margaret S. (Metzger) Hartley, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. The children by this issue are: William, who attended St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and who is now at the head of one of the departments of the Western Maryland Railroad, at Cumberland, Maryland; Margaret, educated at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, married to Shirley C. Hulse, a civil engineer of New York city; and Judith, now a student in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Concerning the family history of Mrs. Reynolds, it may be said that she comes from the well known and highly respected Hartley and Metzger families, whose talents and industry have left their impress upon the community in which they have lived so long.

REV. CHARLES WHARTON WARLICK.

Rev. Charles Wharton Warlick, who is at present pastor of the Sulphur Springs charge of the Reformed church at Manns Choice, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of German ancestors, being of the fifth generation to live in this country.

The pioneer ancestor of the family in this country, Daniel Wahrlich, as the name was originally spelled, came to Pennsylvania from Germany during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. He settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, but not finding the surroundings congenial, he, in company with a number of other families, moved southward. They crossed the Potomac, Yadkin and Catawba rivers, and settled in what is now Lincoln county, North Carolina. This migration was during the year 1735, and shortly after his arrival in his new location Daniel Wahrlich received a grant of about two thousand acres of land from the king of England. This was in the heart of the virgin forest, and the country was little frequented. Mr. Wahrlich set to work energetically, and in the course of a few years had a small amount of the soil under cultivation. He built a dam of masonry across what is known to the present day as Wahrlick's creek, and this dam is still standing and controls the water supply that runs a roller flouring mill. A small corn mill was installed, about four hundred yards below the present dam, by Daniel Wahrlich. This was destroyed by fire by the soldiers during the war of the revolution, was rebuilt soon after, only to meet a similar fate at the hands of the Cherokee Indians. A few years afterward a larger mill was erected on the site of the old one, part of the original wall being utilized in the new structure. This building has undergone necessary repairs at various times, and is in use as a roller mill at the present time (1906).

Rev. Charles Wharton Warlick was born and reared on what is a part of the original homestead. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on this farm, assisting in the farm labors, working in the sawmill for three winters, with the threshing machine for six weeks for four successive summers, and ginning cotton in the fall for three years. This complete occupation of his time left but few moments in which to acquire an education. He was, however, studious to a degree, and eagerly embraced the few educational advantages which fortune threw in his way, and at the age of eighteen he entered upon the last year of the preparatory work in Catawba College, in Newton, North Carolina, from which he was graduated in May, 1899. The following year was variously occupied—three months in Sunday school mission work in Greensboro, and High Point, North Carolina, and the remainder of the year in life insurance work. He took up his residence in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1900, and after studying the requisite three years in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church at that place, was graduated and elected to a charge in Friend's Cove, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Here he found the work very uncongenial and resigned his pastorate at the

expiration of one year. He was then unanimously elected to his present charge, which includes preaching in the three churches of the Sulphur Springs charge, at Grace, Manns Choice, Trinity, on Dry Ridge, and at Mount Zion, two miles above West End, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. While not taking an active part in political matters, he gives his earnest support to the Democratic party.

During his term of study at Catawba College he made the acquaintance of Mary Etta Michael, who was his classmate in college. This acquaintance ripened into a deep-seated affection, and he married Miss Michael, July 19, 1899, and she has been a faithful and active helper in all the duties of his vocation.

HENRY R. HERSHBERGER.

Henry R. Hershberger, prominently identified with the political and social interests of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, for many years, is descended from one of the old families of the state, who came originally from Germany and brought with them the habits of thrift and industry of that country.

John Hershberger, grandfather of Henry R. Hershberger, came to Bedford county from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1800, while still a very young man. He settled in Wolfsburg, where he was trained in the mercantile business in which he was prominent and actively engaged for many years. He removed to Bedford, Bedford county, and was one of the best known merchants there at the time of his death. He was the owner of an extensive farm which he was very successful in cultivating. He married, and among his children was a son named Deval.

Deval Hershberger, son of John Hershberger, was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1814. His childhood and youth were spent on the farm of his father, of which he took charge and managed alone at the age of eighteen years. It is now known as the old Hershberger homestead and passed into his possession upon the death of his father. Here he resided until his own death, which occurred in 1876, in his seventy-third year. He was a supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Reformed church. He married Margaret Smouse, born in Snake Spring township, near Mount Dallas, April 12, 1820, daughter of Michael Smouse, whose ancestors came to Bedford county at a very early date from Germany. She is still living on the homestead farm, in reasonably good health, although far advanced in years. The children of Deval and Margaret (Smouse) Hershberger were seven in number, six of whom are now (1906) living: David, owner of a planing

mill, resides in Jeannette, Pennsylvania; Samuel resides on the old homestead in Bedford county; William, same as Samuel; Frank, in partnership with his brother David, in Jeannette; Mary, unmarried, resides with her mother; Henry R., of whom later.

Henry R. Hershberger, son of Deval and Margaret (Smouse) Hershberger, was born near Cessna, in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1843. His early years were spent on the home farm and he acquired his education in the public schools of the district. He resided under the parental roof until his thirtieth year, when he came to Bedford and engaged in the livery business with which he has been prominently identified for thirty-two years. He is considered an authority on the details of every branch of this business, and is one of the most successful liverymen of Bedford county. He is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has been a zealous worker in the interests of that party. He has served three terms as a member of the borough council of Bedford, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Bedford Lodge No. 202, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Peach Branch Encampment No. 114, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Bedford Lodge No. 436, Knights of Pythias.

He married (first), December 25, 1873, Margaret Carney, of Bedford township, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Stuckey) Carney, and they had one child, Minnie, engaged in the millinery business in Edgar, Nebraska. Mrs. Hershberger died March 31, 1884. In 1888 he married (second) Margaret Lesseg, daughter of John and Margaret (Rimon) Lesseg, of Bedford borough, and they had five children, of whom three are now living, all at home with their parents: J. Herbert, Mildred, and Paul H.

PATRICK HUGHES.

The name of Hughes is one which is well and widely known throughout the United States as a guarantee of the reliability and purity of the wares manufactured by the Hughes distillery, and the able manager of the business affairs of the distillery which turns out these goods is Patrick Hughes, whose name heads this sketch. He is of the third generation of the Hughes family in this country, the family having held an honored position in Ireland prior to settling in the United States.

Michael Hughes, grandfather of Patrick Hughes, was born in Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1819. He located on a farm in Juniata township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where his entire life was spent, and where his death occurred in the ninety-third year of his age. He married, in

Ireland, Mary McGirr, who died at the age of eighty-four years, and among their children was a son, John J.

John J. Hughes, son of Michael and Mary (McGirr) Hughes, was born in Juniata township, Bedford county, on the farm of his father, June 16, 1829. Many years of his life were passed upon this farm which is now in the possession of Michael Sells, to whom he sold it in 1872. At this time he purchased and removed to what was then known as the John Hull Mill, in Napier township, one mile from Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In the same year he built the John J. Hughes distillery, which has been in continuous operation since that period of time. The products of this distillery have obtained a reputation as being the purest and best of their kind manufactured in the United States. The plant was greatly enlarged and rebuilt in 1890, and since that time the business has been carried on on a more extensive scale than ever before. John J. Hughes married Catherine Dollard, and their children were: Mary married J. B. Gunning, of Cresaptown, Maryland; Patrick, see forward; Margaret, who is a Sister of Mercy at Pittsburg in the Mercy Hospital for over twenty-five years; Michael, deceased; John, a resident of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; William, superintendent of the Hughes Brothers' Distillery; Catherine married John T. Miller, of Bedford, Pennsylvania; Rose, widow of Dennis O'Connor, of Bedford, Pennsylvania; Frank died August 1, 1897.

Patrick Hughes, second child and eldest son of John J. and Catherine (Dollard) Hughes, was born on the homestead farm in Juniata township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1856. He received a good education in the public schools of the district and then entered the distillery of his father. He and his brother Frank acquired sole possession of the distillery in 1878, and upon the death of his brother, in 1897, Patrick Hughes assumed the sole management, and under his capable guidance it has steadily increased in its annual output and general reputation. He has not altered the firm name under which it was known for so many years, but he alone is the leading spirit of the enterprise. His foresight, business tact and energy seem practically inexhaustible, and he has a host of friends in the business as well as the social world. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Bedford. He is a member of the Catholic church and a consistent Christian. He is a member of Elks Lodge No. 976, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

He married, 1895, Anna Keller, of Wilmington, Delaware, and they have six children: Catherine, James, Conrad, Hilda, Edward and Madeline.

JACOB REED IRVINE.

Jacob R. Irvine, a druggist and practical pharmacist, conducting business at Bedford, Pennsylvania, was born March 13, 1869, in Bedford, Pennsylvania, son of Henry F. and Emma (Mann) Irvine.

His grandfather, Rev. Matthew Irvine, was for many years a minister and served the various congregations of the Reformed church in Bedford county at a time when it was necessary to go from place to place on horseback. At one time he had fifteen preaching places on his circuit. He was a devout man, endured many hardships for the cause of religion, and was instrumental in doing much good in the cause of religion in this section of the state. Among his children was Henry F. Irvine, of whom later.

Henry F. Irvine, son of Rev. Matthew Irvine, was born at Everett, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1843. He is the general overseer of the Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, of which institution his eldest son, William Mann Irvine, Ph. D., is the president. He married Emma Mann, born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1844; she is the daughter of John Mann and a granddaughter of Peter Mann, who came to this country when a boy and served in the Revolutionary struggle as a private soldier in Captain Elijah Weed's company of the Second Regiment of foot-men (infantry), commanded by Benjamin E. Eyre, of the second class of Philadelphia militia, for the state of Pennsylvania.

Jacob R. Irvine, son of Henry F. and Emma (Mann) Irvine, obtained his education at the schools of Bedford, Pennsylvania, one year at Philips Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy and took a special course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. September 26, 1883, he entered the drug store of F. W. Jordan, of Bedford, as a drug clerk. June, 1891, he formed a copartnership with Hon. J. C. Wright and conducted a drug business with him until 1899, when he purchased Mr. Wright's interest in the business, since which time he has conducted the business alone. By reason of his business training and ability, he has built up an excellent trade in his line and stands well in the business circles of Bedford county.

In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, but of that independent type which will ever insist on voting for the best man nominated, regardless of party lines. He is the present secretary of the board of health of Bedford and treasurer of the Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Bedford Cemetery Association. He is now the registrar of the Two Hundred and

Fifth District of Vital Statistics, composing the Bedford borough and Bedford and Snake Spring townships.

In religious faith he adheres to the church of his forefathers—the Reformed—and has been secretary of the Bedford congregation since 1893. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Bedford Lodge No. 202; Peach Branch Encampment No. 114; is also identified with the Bedford Spring Council No. 1935, of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is the present treasurer.

Mr. Irvine was united in marriage at Roanoke, Virginia, June 24, 1903, to Miss Nellie M. Reed, a daughter of David Victor and Ozena (Bain) Reed.

HARRY EDGAR MILLER

Harry Edgar Miller, a most enterprising and progressive resident of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, prominently identified for a number of years with the financial and commercial interests of the county, and at present actively engaged in the real estate business, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county.

William Miller, father of Harry Edgar Miller, was born in Clearville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Dr. William Miller, one of the earliest and most prominent physicians of the county, whose excellent reputation was widespread. William Miller married Mary Sheets and they had one child, Harry Edgar, of whom later.

Harry Edgar Miller, son of William and Mary (Sheets) Miller, was born in Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1870. At the age of five years he was taken into the family of Dr. W. R. O'Neil, of Monroe township, and there he lived until he had attained his twentieth year. He obtained a good education in the public schools of Monroe township, and in 1888 began teaching in the public schools of that place, and continued this occupation for a period of two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business and was thus occupied at various places for ten years. During 1901 and the year following he was engaged in a variety of occupations, and in January of 1903 was appointed chief clerk in the office of the county commissioner, in which capacity he served with efficiency and credit until January 1, 1906. At the expiration of his term of office he purchased the insurance business of E. R. Horn & Company, of Bedford, to which he is now devoting his entire time and attention. His executive ability and natural and acquired business tact are making him very successful in his new undertaking. He is a young man of pleasing personality, great energy and determination, and his affable manners have gained for him a host of friends in the most refined circles

of Bedford county. In politics he gives his stanch support to the interests of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Bedford Lodge, No. 436, Knights of Pythias; Huntingdon Lodge, No. 976, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married, May 4, 1892, Jennie M. Smith, daughter of William A. Smith, a well known farmer of Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and they have one child: Arleigh M., born October 17, 1893.

SIMON OPPENHEIMER.

Simon Oppenheimer, a well known citizen and the leading clothing merchant of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is in the truest sense of the word a self-made man. Coming to this country without a knowledge of the language chiefly in use, without a cent to assist him in his business ventures, he, with the force and business acumen which characterizes his race, and with the highest ideals as to business honor and probity, has succeeded by main hard labor, energy and enterprise in gaining his present enviable position in the commercial, political and social world of Bedford county.

His father, Keiwe Oppenheimer, was born in Elmshausen, Germany, 1815, and his entire life was passed in his native land, where he died in November, 1904, aged eighty-nine years. He was successful as a farmer and merchant and was also extensively engaged in the horse and cattle trade. He married Fannie (Oppenheimer) Oppenheimer, and had children: Adolph, a resident of Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Regine, married Marcus Marks, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; William, resides in Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Amelia, married Leopold Mainzer, of Zwingenberg, Germany; Lippman, resides in Elmshausen, Germany, on the homestead farm; Rosa, married in Germany; and Simon, of whom later.

Simon Oppenheimer, son of Keiwe and Fannie (Oppenheimer) Oppenheimer, was born in Elmshausen, near Bensheim, on the Bergstrasse, Germany, February 9, 1866. He resided at home with his parents until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and received his education in the common schools of Germany. He emigrated to the United States in August, 1881, arriving in the city of New York after a voyage which lasted fourteen days. Upon his arrival in New York he had twenty dollars in his possession and he went without any unnecessary delay to Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where his brother Adolph was located. Upon reaching Sunbury he immediately mailed home the change remaining from his twenty dollars and literally started his business career in this country without a cent in

his pocket. His brother Adolph was associated in a business partnership with Julius Simon, and they conducted stores in both Bedford and Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Mr. Simon having charge of the one in Bedford. After one year of work in the store managed by his brother in Sunbury, Simon Oppenheimer was transferred to Bedford to assist Mr. Simon in the conduct of the business at that place. Here he served in a clerical capacity until 1892, when he formed a business partnership with Mr. Simon under the firm name of Simon & Company. Four years later Mr. Simon withdrew from the business and Mr. Oppenheimer became the sole proprietor. Since that time he has had no assistance in the management of his business, which has largely increased in size and patronage, until at the present time (1906) it is the leading men's outfitting establishment in Bedford. Mr. Oppenheimer is a member of the town council, having been elected to office while he was absent from Bedford about three years ago, and he has been repeatedly asked to become a school director, but has not allowed his name to be used in this connection. He devotes time and attention to the advancement and improvement of the interests of his town and is considered one of the most public-spirited citizens of the borough. He is a member of the Reformed Jewish church and affiliates with the following organizations: Bedford Lodge, No. 436, Knights of Pythias; Huntingdon Lodge, No. 976, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Bedford Springs Council, No. 1935, Royal Arcanum.

He married, January 19, 1892, Rose Wolf, daughter of Isaac Wolf, a retired business man of Chicago, Illinois, and they have children: Lawrence G., who is one of the brightest scholars in the schools of Bedford and who will enter Bucknell College during the coming fall, and Fannie E.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH HISSONG.

Captain Josiah Hissong, of Point, Bedford county, was born December 23, 1839, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of Jonas Hissong, Jr., and grandson of Jonas Hissong, Sr., who was born in Germany and when a young man emigrated to the United States. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-14 and before his discharge was called out in the Whiskey Insurrection, participating in the battle near Schellsburg, Bedford county. After the war he worked as a day laborer in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Flenner, of Franklin county, and their three sons were born as follows: Jonas, died in 1900, aged eighty-seven years; David, who was a soldier in the Civil war and died at Columbus, Ohio, aged ninety-one years; George, who now resides in Columbus, Ohio, aged eighty-nine years.

(II) Jonas Hissong, Jr., son of Jonas Hissong, Sr., was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and was a potter by trade, following it at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward in Bedford county, whither he moved in 1857. He continued his vocation until incapacitated by old age. His political support was given to the Whig and latterly to the Republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Nancy Bolden, of Virginia, and the following were their children: Josiah, of whom later; Sarah, died in infancy; Mary J., also died in infancy; Anna Amelia, died at the age of eighteen years; Margaret E., widow of William Bennett; she now resides at America, Alabama; and Maud, wife of Samuel Poorman, of Schellsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hissong, the father, died at Schellsburg in 1900.

(III) Captain Josiah Hissong, son of Jonas, Jr., and Nancy (Bolden) Hissong, who is the subject of this memoir, attended the public schools and early learned the printer's trade, but later of his father learned the trade of a potter. April 23, 1861, the week after Fort Sumter was fired upon by the rebels, he enlisted in First Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a term of three months, and September 23, 1861, re-enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was first made duty sergeant; in 1863 was promoted to orderly sergeant; October 24, 1864, was promoted to second lieutenant; December 11, 1864, was made first lieutenant, and commissioned captain January 15, 1865, holding such rank until discharged on account of disability from wounds received. The date of his discharge was June 7, 1865.

Captain Hissong was in the following engagements: Port Walthroll, Virginia; Swift Creek, Virginia; Drewry's Bluff, Virginia; Proctor Creek, Virginia; Green Plains, Virginia; these were while he was in the Tenth Army Corps. While in the Eighteenth Corps he participated in the following: Cold Harbor and Chapin's Bluff, Virginia; and when in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps he was in the engagements at Signal Hill and Hatch's Run, Virginia. These, with the engagements at Oldtown Creek and Edisto Island and those near Petersburg, Virginia, made up the campaign in which he proved his bravery. It was at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, where he was attacked by three Confederate soldiers, that he shot one of them and was compelled to dash the brains out of the second, and the third shot him in the shoulder, whereupon Captain Hissong, using the last cartridge he had left, shot the third man, blowing his elbow off. He thus made his escape and was sent to the hospital at Point of Rocks, Virginia, whence he was transferred to Hampton and thence to Willet's Point, Long Island, New

York. On September 15 he returned to his regiment and was in the fight at Chapin's Farm, September 29, being wounded in the left wrist. December 15 he was at Signal Hill, and on March 30, 1865, at Hatch's Run, where he received a wound in his right hip, which disabled him for all duty. He rejoined his regiment May 15 and was discharged at Richmond, June 6, 1865. At the close of the war, having served his country bravely for four years and two months, he resumed his work as a potter, in which he continued until 1881.

Politically Mr. Hissong is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and has held the following official positions: Two terms as justice of the peace; fifteen years as junior commission clerk, and was the doorkeeper of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1895. In religion he is of the Protestant faith. He belongs to Major W. Watson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 332, in which he has served as adjutant for thirteen years and is still holding such position. He has served for sixteen years as secretary of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Reunion Association and is a member of the Bedford Veteran Association.

Mr. Hissong married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Amick, and they are the parents of the following children: Anna M., born November 30, 1864, deceased wife of Charles Yarnell, by whom she had four children, William, Lester, Della and Josiah; Jonas W., born June 4, 1867, married Matilda Hancock and had six children, Lucy, Scott, Eva, Frank, Ruth and an infant; Margaret E., born July 15, 1869, wife of William Feight, and they had these children: John, Bernard, Walter and Frederick; Wilson M., born November, 1872, married Mary Bush, had two children, Elizabeth and Margaret; John S., born July 6, 1874, of Canton, Ohio; George P., born November 18, 1876, a bridge builder of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who married Elizabeth Fickes, and they have one child, Kenneth; Nancy J., died in infancy; Zaddie M., born May 14, 1881, wife of Joseph P. Allen, a clerk in Bedford, and they have two children, Beatrice M. and Louisa.

ROBERT C. SMITH.

Robert C. Smith, of Point, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born May 10, 1844, at Allen's Bank, a son of James Smith, Jr., and a grandson of James Smith, Sr., whose father was of Welsh extraction and passed his life in Adams county.

(I) James Smith, Sr., was born about 1778 in Adams county, and about 1800 came to Bedford county and settled on a farm in Quaker Valley, now called Spring Hope. The farm is now owned by Thomas Cleaver. Mr. Smith was a Whig and a member of the Society of Friends. He and his wife had the fol-

lowing children: Jesse, married Catherine Calathan and had eight children; John, never married; James, the father of Robert C.; Mary, wife of John W. Bone; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Hoover; Mahlon, married Christine Lukens; Isaac, married a Miss Riffle; Alice, died in childhood.

(II) James Smith, Jr., son of James Smith, Sr., was born in 1808, in East St. Clair township, where he spent his entire life on the farm. He served as a constable and tax collector, voted with the Whigs and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Reninger) Calathan, and their children were: Nathan, born 1840, married Sarah Darr and had one child, Bertha; Nathan was a member of Company E, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was dispatch bearer for General Meade at the battle of Gettysburg during the Civil war; he was killed at Mine Run, Virginia, 1863, during the month of November. Alice, born 1842, wife of William H. Croyle. Robert C., of whom later. Elizabeth, born 1846, wife of Jonas C. Imber. Emily, born 1848, wife of Martin Croyle. Ellen, born 1850, wife of Lawrence Bowers. Jane, born 1852, wife of Levi Rodgers. Richard, born 1854, died 1881. The death of Mr. Smith, the father, occurred in 1858.

(III) Robert C. Smith, son of James, Jr., and Mary (Calathan) Smith, was reared to agricultural pursuits and in 1876 purchased a small farm at Point, Bedford county. In 1893 he bought the Blackburn farm, which joined his own. Like his father and grandfather, he has made farming his lifework. Although but a youth at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge, August 30, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Edisto Island, South Carolina; Oldtown Creek, Virginia; Bermuda Front, Virginia; Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon's Railroad, Hatch's Run, Signal Hill, Deep Bottom, Wilson Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Port Harrison, Appomattox and several smaller engagements. At Drewry's Bluff his gun was shot out of his hands and at Fort Johnson he was wounded in the left knee. Entering the army as a private, he was discharged as third sergeant. Mr. Smith served seven years on the school board, five years as tax collector, four terms as mercantile appraiser of the county and five years as justice of the peace. In 1902 he was elected county commissioner, but in 1906 refused to be renominated. He belongs to William Watson Post, No. 231, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bedford, and Camp No. 421, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Schellsburg. For eight years he has been secretary of Bedford County Volunteer Association. He is a member of the

Reformed church and has served fifteen years as elder and nine years as deacon. For twenty-one consecutive years he has served as secretary of the joint consistory.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Sarah E., daughter of John and Maria (Miller) Blackburn, and to them have been born the following children: Elizabeth, born November 6, 1867, wife of George C. Claycomb, four children: Roy S., John S., Carrie E. and Lelia G. John I., born September 12, 1869, married Sarah Wolfe, no issue. Mary A., born January 26, 1872, wife of Manford Beckley, and they had two children, Edna G. and Walter S. Carrie J., born May 1, 1873, wife of J. E. Fetter, four children, Robert H., Elder Piper, deceased; Ralph G. and Mabel E. Lucy V., born December 24, 1875, wife of Harry Windess, had one child, Sarah E. Charles P., born August 12, 1879, married Myrtle Ferguson, had one child, Rayford. Grace E., born September 9, 1884, died February 20, 1885.

EDWARD LEO COVENEY.

The beautiful state of Pennsylvania must of necessity have many houses of rest to accommodate the great number of tourists who daily travel along its highways admiring the wonders of nature with which the state is so richly blessed, and among these hotels there is none more completely equipped in every respect, in proportion to its size, than that conducted by Edward Leo Coveney. This gentleman works to further the comfort of his guests and the constantly increasing patronage of his hotel is sufficient testimony to the success attending his efforts in this direction.

Dennis Coveney, father of Edward Leo Coveney, was born in Shokan, New York, February 20, 1868. When a boy he removed with his parents to Flintstone, where he was reared and apprenticed to the trade of tanning. He has been prominently identified with this trade all his life. He became the business manager and superintendent of the Farewell & Ladew tannery in Flintstone, and in June, 1891, he was transferred to the Everett tannery, in Everett, Pennsylvania, this being a much larger and more important plant. He is considered one of the ablest business men of the town. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, where he is possessed of considerable influence, although he has never been an office seeker or holder. He is a consistent member of the Catholic church, and is highly esteemed in the community. He married Rose Bevans, born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 7, 1868, daughter of James H. Bevans. The latter, prior to the Civil war, was an attorney at the Baltimore bar, and was a planter with a large number of slaves. His property was located about twenty-two miles east of Cumberland, on the Baltimore National pike. His

death occurred before the war, and upon the cessation of hostilities it was found that his fortune had become so reduced that the family removed to the farm from which Mrs. Coveney was married. She is a member of the Catholic church, in whose affairs she takes an active part, and is a woman of many accomplishments. The children of Dennis and Rose (Bevans) Coveney were nine in number, of whom eight are now living, all of whom with the exception of the eldest are living at home with their parents: Edward Leo, see forward; James, Rose, Louise, Paul, Dennis J., Helena and Ruth.

Edward Leo Coveney, eldest child of Dennis and Rose (Bevans) Coveney, was born in Flintstone, Allegany county, Maryland, May 27, 1883. He was eight years of age when his parents migrated to Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and there for a short time he attended the public schools. He then entered the Mount Gallitzin Academy, at Ebensburg, in which he remained for six years, and was then graduated with honor. His next step in education was as a student at Holy Ghost College, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but his health becoming impaired from too close application to his studies, he was obliged to return to his home after a few months. The next six years were spent in the tannery of United States Leather Company, learning all the details of the tanning trade under the able tuition of his father, but in October, 1904, he determined to adopt some other line of business. In connection with Mr. Joseph E. Finan he purchased the Hotel Juniata, in Everett, later purchasing Mr. Finan's interest. He has been entirely successful from the very beginning of this undertaking, as he spares neither time, labor nor money to make the hotel the most complete of its kind in the county. He has been constantly engaged in remodeling and rebuilding since taking possession, and as the cuisine is most excellent, there is very little chance for fault finders. The genial manners of Mr. Coveney and his never failing courtesy make friends of all who enjoy his hospitality. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Catholic church.

He married, October 26, 1904, Maud Hixon, daughter of George W. Hixon, for many years proprietor of the Washington House, of Waynesboro, and later owner of Hotel Hixon, of Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Coveney have one child: Marie Elizabeth.

JOHN HOYT HICKOK.

John Hoyt Hickok, or Hiccox, as was the original spelling of the name, was a man noted in his time for the improvements he made in the cause of education in his state. He was of the seventh generation in direct line of descent from William Hic-

cox, one of the original proprietaries of Farmington, Connecticut, who emigrated from Warwickshire, England, about 1633, and from whom all who bear this name in America are descended.

For a time John H. Hickok conducted a school very successfully in Cayuga county, New York, removing to the state of Pennsylvania in 1823. There he taught for a few years in Union county and took charge of the Lewistown Academy, in Mifflin county, in 1828. This institution was widely celebrated for its educational facilities and high literary standing, due in a great measure to the efficient management of Mr. Hickok, and was largely patronized. He married Mary Lockwood, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who was of the seventeenth generation in descent from Roger de Lockwood, of Lockwood, Staffordshire, England, about 1332-40. The sixth in descent from Roger de Lockwood was Rev. Sir Richard Lockwood, Baronet, of Dews Hall, county Essex, and Gayton, Northamptonshire, England, who died in 1548. One of his descendants was Robert Lockwood, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, in an official capacity with Governor Winthrop's fleet, and was habitually designated by the latter as "Goodman Lockwood." The children of John Hoyt and Mary (Lockwood) Hickok were: William Orville, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1891. Hon. Henry Cuyler, born in Cayuga county, New York, April 26, 1818, died December 15, 1898. He took an active part in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, especially in educational matters, in which he formulated the present laws governing the educational system of the state. He was also a brilliant member of the Pennsylvania bar and held a number of official positions. Dr. C. Nelson, of whom later. S. Elizabeth, who married ———— Mann, of Everett, and died in 1889.

Dr. C. Nelson Hickok, the only surviving member of the above mentioned family, is now in his eighty-sixth year. He was never married. He practiced dentistry for fifty years, forty odd years of which time he was at Bedford, Pennsylvania. He has been a prominent member of the Episcopal church for more than fifty years, and during all this time served as an official in the same.

JOSEPH H. EDMONSON.

Joseph H. Edmonson, proprietor of the United States Hotel, in Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, one of the finest hotels of its size in the entire county, is descended from one of the old families of Virginia. He is highly esteemed in the community, having done much to improve the character of hotel life since undertaking this line of business.

Charles R. Edmonson, father of Joseph H. Edmonson, was

born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in 1817, son of Richard Edmonson, one of the prominent and wealthy slave holding planters of Mecklenburg county. Charles R. Edmonson was also an extensive slave holding planter, and for a number of years was the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, in Boydton, Virginia. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war he was sheriff of Mecklenburg county, resigned his office at once, and immediately enlisted in the Confederate army. He was mustered out of service, after having served bravely, in 1862, in accordance with an act exempting men beyond a certain age from active service. Upon the close of the war he was practically ruined financially, and purchased a farm on the Roanoke river, on which he took up his residence and where his death occurred in 1894. He married Ann Elizabeth Arnold and had children: Joseph H., see forward; Pattie V., who married Samuel Gayle, and is now a widow residing in Mecklenburg county, Virginia; and Victoria, who married James Moss, is a widow, and resides in Winona, Mississippi.

Joseph H. Edmonson, son of Charles R. and Ann Elizabeth (Arnold) Edmonson, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, October 27, 1843. His early years were spent in the home of his parents and his education was acquired in a private school in the preparatory school at Randolph, Macon College. He was about to enter college when the Civil war broke out and he abandoned his college career in order to enlist in the Confederate service. He enlisted in Company A, Third Virginia Cavalry, under General Fitzhugh Lee, July 14, 1861, and was in active service until the close of the war. He was wounded in a skirmish two or three days after the battle of Gettysburg, and upon his return from the army settled upon the farm of his father and went to work there, something to which his life had hitherto been unaccustomed. After his marriage he turned his entire attention to farming in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and about 1882 purchased a farm in Chesterfield county, in the same state. To this he removed and was for a time engaged in the buying and shipping of cord wood to New York, which was a profitable undertaking. He removed to Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1885, and for a time was employed at the furnace and engaged in coal mining on Broad Top mountain. He purchased the United States hotel property in 1904. which he has since conducted in such a popular manner that it is one of the best patronized hotels of its size in the county. It is excellently equipped in every respect, the rooms and offices are marvels of neatness and comfort, and the cuisine is unexceptionable. Mr. Edmonson is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married (first) Margaret F. Gayle, of Mecklenburg

county, Virginia, who died in Chesterfield county, in that state, and had children: Richard H., engaged in the hotel business in Clarion, Pennsylvania; Edwin P., a resident of Elkins, West Virginia; Charles C., lives in Hopewell, Pennsylvania; James C., resides in Hopewell, Pennsylvania; and William T., also a resident of Hopewell, Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his first wife he married (second), March, 1888, Margaret F. Fetters, of Everett, Pennsylvania, and had five children, two of whom are now (1906) living: Courtney A. and Oggie P.

BENJAMIN F. GIBBONEY.

Benjamin F. Gibboney, of Saxton, was born in 1868, in Blair county, and is a son of James H. Gibboney and a grandson of Emmanuel Carpenter Free Gibboney, whose father was born in County Cork, Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country.

Emmanuel Carpenter Free Gibboney was born in Virginia, and all his life followed the tailor's trade at Martinsburg. He was thrice married. His first wife was the mother of four children: Margaret, wife of ——— Boughslaw; Benjamin F., Lydia, and James H., of whom later. Lydia married the Rev. J. Benson Ackers, for many years secretary of the Methodist Episcopal conference of central Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Herbert E., who was employed in the office of the Altoona *Tribune,* and enlisted in the Spanish-American war. His company was quartered in Isle of Leight, and he served until the suspension of hostilities. The second wife of Mr. Gibboney died without issue, and his third wife, Maria Bloom, was the mother of one daughter, Jennie. Mr. Gibboney died in 1872, and his widow lives with her daughter in Martinsburg.

James H. Gibboney, son of Emmanuel Carpenter Free and Mary Gibboney, was born in 1831, in Blair county, and in early life was for several years a schoolmaster. He was subsequently employed as a clerk by different iron companies, making his home at Saxton, where for fifteen years he held the office of justice of the peace and for six years that of councilman. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a life member of the State Temperance Society. His political principles were those of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he filled all the offices open to a layman, and was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Gibboney married Lydia, daughter of Adam Heinzey, of Blair county, whose five sons all served in the Civil war: Joseph, of Somerset; Henry and Adam, of Ohio; John, of Blair county; and Valentine, who was killed in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Gibboney were the parents of the following chil-

dren: Harry E., born 1864, chief of police of Deadwood City, South Dakota, married Nellie Reynolds, of Minden City, Nebraska. Benjamin F., of whom later. Etta, born 1870, single, proprietor of restaurant, news stand and confectionery at Saxton. Ida A., born 1871, clerk in store at Saxton. Anna M. and Charles W. (twins), born 1872, former at home, latter in service of Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. William L., born 1874, employed by Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company, married Elizabeth Savits, has one child, Carrie. The death of Mr. Gibboney occurred December 14, 1902, and his widow passed away one year later.

Benjamin F. Gibboney, son of James H. and Lydia (Heinzey) Gibboney, received a good common school education, and from 1886 to 1888 was store manager for R. H. Powell Sons & Company, express agent for Adams Express Company and postmaster at Cove, Huntingdon county. In 1888 the building of the company was destroyed by fire, and he was then employed for one year by S. B. Corn, at Gallitzin. He then entered the service of J. A. & E. Eicheleberger, of Saxton, and for three years had charge of Adams Express office, after which he was employed by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, as clerk in their scale office. He was after a time appointed night weighman and car accountant, which positions he held for fifteen years, when, his outside business demanding his whole attention, he resigned and opened an office. He is now express agent for Adams Express Company, general insurance agent, dealing extensively in real estate and conveyancing, and also notary public. He is interested in several local and foreign industries. He has served as a member of the council of Saxton and is now treasurer of Saxton borough, member of street committee and chairman of finance committee. His political affiliations are with the Democrats. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and secretary of the Sunday school.

Mr. Gibboney married Lucy, daughter of W. I. and Elizabeth (Leonard) Ward, and they are the parents of one son, Orville J., born February 19, 1894.

MILLARD F. KAY.

Millard F. Kay, of Hopewell, was born in 1854, in Bedford county, and is a son of Isaac Kay and a grandson of William Kay, who came from England and settled in Philadelphia. Later he moved to Bedford county, where he made his home on a farm on Yellow creek. Mr. Kay married Rachel Boyd, who bore him the following children: William, John, George, Elizabeth, wife of James Keeley; and Isaac, of whom later. All these children, with the exception of Isaac, settled in the west.

Isaac Kay, son of William and Rachel (Boyd) Kay, was

born in 1805, in Bedford county, and was employed at furnaces to take charge of the teams. Before the railroad to Baltimore was constructed he drew goods with horses from that city. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Kay married Hannah Adams, and the following were their children: William H., born, 1841, enlisted in Company F, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of South Mountain. Jennie, born 1843, deceased, wife of Thomas G. Livingston, had one child, Emma. Elizabeth, born 1845, wife of Austin T. Cartwright, has six children: May, M. F., Harriet, Scott, Clyde and Walter. Emma, born 1847, wife of Samuel Long, who was killed in a railroad wreck, had two children: Samuel and Mollie, both deceased; Mrs. Long married Sydney Leighty, who died August 19, 1906; they had four children: Jennie, Hannah, deceased; Charles and Ray. Mollie, born 1849, died at the age of seventeen. George B., born 1850, married Laura Idel, have eight children: Janerva, William, D. James, Bessie, Cloyd, Raymond and Allen and Irene (twins). James, born 1852, married Ruth Hum, had three children: Harry, Mamie and Jessie. Millard F., of whom later.

Millard F. Kay, son of Isaac and Hannah (Adams) Kay, was reared in Bedford county, where he received his education in the public schools and was for a time employed in different capacities. Later he became a teacher of music and instructed a band. In 1903 he opened a wholesale and retail bakery, which he still conducts at Hopewell, Pennsylvania. He has served as councilman of the borough and now holds the office of tax collector. He affiliates with the Republican party and is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Kay married Jane Lingenfelter, daughter of Henry J. and Mary (Corle) Lingenfelter, and they are the parents of the following children: James, born November 22, 1879, single, at home. Minnie, born November 21, 1880, wife of William T. Edmonson, no issue. Clarence, born August 27, 1882, married Anna Weimer, has two children: Clifford and Iota. John, born June 11, 1889, at home. Morris, born September 22, 1892.

REV. LAWRENCE M. COLFELT.

The Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, of Wolfsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born December 22, 1849, in Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, son of Charles Colfelt, and grandson of John Colfelt, a native of Germany, who migrated to Switzerland, where he worked at tempering steel for watch springs. In 1815 he came to the United States and settled in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. John Colfelt was born in Tubingen, Germany,

and was married in Switzerland to Margurete Boal, a French woman, of Verrieres, France, who bore him a number of sons and daughters. The two eldest sons were in Napoleon's army. The two youngest sons, Charles and John, who died in middle life, leaving no issue, emigrated with their father.

Charles Colfelt, son of John and Margurete (Boal) Colfelt, was born in 1809, in Locle, Switzerland, and was six years old when brought by his father to the United States. He began life as a clerk in the store of Potter & Company, merchants of Centre county, Pennsylvania, by whom he was subsequently taken into partnership. Later he sold his property and mercantile business and moved to Bedford county, being attracted by its mineral waters and its general healthfulness. He bought the Ewalt farm, near Bedford, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but ultimately removed to Virginia, where he spent the last years of his life. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

He married Nancy, daughter of Davis Bates, of Mifflin county, a retired captain of the English navy. The Bates family was conspicuous also in the early Puritan history, as far back as 1662, when the "Silver Tongued William Bates," an eminent Puritan divine, was reckoned the best scholar of the whole body of ministers who retired from the church on the passage of the act of uniformity and formed what was called the "Dissenting Interests." Children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colfelt were as follows: John W., James P., Daniel B., Charles A., Lawrence M., Mary M., Francis W. and William. Mr. Colfelt, the father, died in 1881, a man of noble character. He was survived by his widow, who was born in 1819, and lived to the age of eighty years.

Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, son of Charles and Nancy (Bates) Colfelt, was born at Reedsville, Pennsylvania, and reared in Bedford township, Bedford county, where he attended the "John Lyon Academy." At the age of thirteen years he joined the Presbyterian church, and at seventeen entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1869. In the autumn of that year he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1872. He was installed May 9, 1872, as pastor of Allentown (New Jersey) Presbyterian church, where for two years he labored with great success in a continuous revival. In 1874 he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1881, his health having failed, he was unanimously desired by his congregation to take a vacation of eighteen months. This period he spent in foreign travel, and on his return remained pastor of the First Church until 1884. He was then called to the pastorate of the Oxford church at Philadelphia, which he

filled for seven years. For three years he was an instructor in the Bedford Academy and for another three years professor of ethics in the State College. He then returned to his old church in Philadelphia, of which he is still pastor. He came to Bedford county as an owner of real estate—including farms and a mill—at Wolfsburg, and has since made that place his summer home.

Mr. Colfelt, in 1876, married Rebecca, daughter of James and Catharine McManes, and to them have been born the following children: James H., artillery officer in the Spanish-American war, now in the diplomatic service, Washington, District of Columbia, secretary of state department; married a daughter of Judge Wiltbank, of Philadelphia. Catharine M., a highly educated lady, traveled several years in Europe, was introduced in court circles and much admired by the Prince of Greece; she became the wife of Lieutenant Taylor, of the regular army. Lawrence M., Herbert. The two last named are still students.

HUMPHREY DILLON TATE.

Humphrey D. Tate, the present district attorney for Bedford county, was born December 7, 1848, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel Hamilton and Virginia Barbour (Dillon) Tate. The genealogical line through which he has descended is as follows:

(I) His great-grandfather was Samuel Tate, who, with his family, emigrated from County Carlow, Ireland, and arrived at Philadelphia December 13, 1763. He settled at the Trappe, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county. Some time thereafter he removed to Shippensburg, and from there to Morgantown, North Carolina, where he died in 1816. He had a large family of children. They all settled in North Carolina, except Samuel Tate, who remained in Bloody Run, and Robert Tate, who moved to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and to York county in about 1812. The children of Samuel Tate were: Robert; Samuel (2), who was born on the sea on the voyage to America; David; Hugh; William; John; Catherine, who married William Alexander, of North Carolina, and two daughters, whose names are unknown, but who respectively married George Newlin and Lieutenant Leach.

(II) Samuel Tate, son of the American emigrant, Samuel (1), removed to Bloody Run in 1798, and purchased all the land south of said stream. He kept the first inn in that section of the county. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Alexander. They had a very large family, to-wit: Elizabeth, wife of Dr Samuel Tate; Mary, wife of Israel Baird;

Susan, married to David Tate, all three of North Carolina; John; Nancy; William; David C. and Alexander B.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Tate married Jane M. Cochran, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. By this union were born three children: Jane, married Dr. James Tate, of North Carolina; Colonel J. W. Tate; and Samuel H. Tate, who died in 1862.

(III) Samuel H. Tate, son of Samuel Tate (2), was born in Bloody Run (now Everett), Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1820, and died October 1, 1862. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother, Jane Mary Hamilton, was a daughter of General James Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame. She married for her first husband James Cochran, who was killed at Ft. Erie, in the war of 1812. In 1816 she married Mr. Tate and removed to what is now Everett. The education of Mr. Tate was confined to the village school and Bedford Academy. He then studied law with Alexander Thompson, completing his law course at Chambersburg. In August, 1841, he was admitted to practice, and the same year was appointed district attorney by Governor Porter. In 1857 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and in 1860 was re-elected. Politically, Mr. Tate was a Democrat and in his church faith a Presbyterian. He married Virginia B. Dillon, who died in 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, widow of Hon. E. F. Kerr; Humphrey D., the subject; Samuel Houston; Joseph W.; Martha S., who married Dr. Albert S. Smith, of Philadelphia; and Eliza T., wife of John H. Cowan, of Philadelphia.

(IV) Humphrey D. Tate, son of Samuel H. and Virginia Barbour (Dillon) Tate, was educated at the Classical Institute of Bedford; at Elder Ridge Academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania; and Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. He then took up the study of law under that able attorney, John Mower, Esq., with whom he remained several years. He was admitted to the bar of Bedford county December 14, 1870. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He served as district attorney by his election in 1873. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts; he was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1881. In the autumn of 1905 he was elected to the office of district attorney again. Mr. Tate was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, at Harrisburg, under Governor Pattison's first administration, and was Governor Pattison's private secretary, under his second term as governor.

In his church relations Mr. Tate is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has taken an active part in the Sunday school work of that church. Among the societies to which he

belongs may be named that of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Granger organizations. He also belongs to the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He was lieutenant of Company I, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the commissary and quartermaster on the colonel's staff, with the rank of captain.

Mr. Tate was married, June 29, 1876, to Katharine H. Hopkins, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (List) Hopkins. Mrs. Tate was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and educated at the Washington Female Seminary. Her father was surveyor of the land department in Nebraska, while it was yet a territory. He served under Governor Samuel Black.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tate are as follows: Listie Hopkins, born June 17, 1877, now wife of John McNeal, Jr., who is the city engineer of Easton, Pennsylvania; Virginia Hamilton, born December 19, 1881, single; Katheleen, born October 22, 1895.

AMERICUS ENFIELD, M. D.

Americus Enfield, M. D., is one of the most eminent physicians as well as the most prominent reformers in the medical profession that the state of Pennsylvania has ever had the honor to give birth to. Among his ancestors on both sides of the family are many names well known in the annals of the country.

His paternal ancestors trace their descent to Great Britain, his grandfather having emigrated to the United States about 1700, with other members of the family. The father of Dr. Americus Enfield was George Enfield, the name Enfield still being a rare one in this country. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Findlay, was descended from a noted and distinguished Irish family, many members of which were famous in national affairs. Samuel Findlay married Mary Shockey, daughter of Christian Shockey, a revolutionary soldier, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1800, and subsequently lived in Salisbury. Christian Shockey was in active service during the revolutionary period, being a member of various regiments and companies during that time: The new Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Hartley, and later by Adam Hubley; the Sixth Company, where his enlistment is dated April 7, 1777, and his rank as that of corporal. During all this time his conduct was gallant and heroic, and the life he led a strenuous one. He took an active part in the expedition of General Sullivan through the Wyoming Valley against the Indians in 1779, and was engaged in the battle of the Cowpens, where he was wounded by a British soldier, who, in return, was killed by a bayonet thrust from Shockey. During the siege of Yorktown

he was again wounded, and was active in the battle of Trenton. The exact time of his discharge is not known, but it is unlikely that it was before 1783. He received a pension until his death, which occurred April 29, 1829, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Christian Shockey laid out and platted what may be called the third addition to the town of Salisbury. In 1822 he announced himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The following was his announcement:

"Fellow citizens of Somerset county. Having spent the bloom of my youth in six campaigns, suffering cold and hardships to assist in wresting liberty from a tyrant, and still being willing to serve you, and being solicited by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing general election. I trust a soldier of the Revolution will not appeal to Americans in vain. And should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with generosity and impartiality."

"(Signed) CHRISTIAN SHOCKEY,
"Elk Lick Township, May 15, 1822."

He was defeated by Isaac Ankeny.

Another member of the Findlay family was Governor William Findlay, who was elected governor of Pennsylvania, in 1818, and also at one time served as treasurer of the mints of the United States. An uncle of Dr. Americus Enfield was Hon. Hiram Findlay, who was a member of the state senate from 1870 to 1874, and was prominent and influential in political circles.

Americus Enfield, M. D., was born near the town of Salisbury, Elk Lick township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1837. His parents were consistent Christians, but poor in the goods of this world, and young Americus was able to obtain but very few educational advantages until his twelfth year, owing to the fact of there being no schools in that vicinity at that period. His primary education was received from his mother and he subsequently attended the public schools of the county. Dr. Enfield is in the truest sense of the word a self-made man, having been obliged to earn every dollar which was required to further his education. He early comprehended the necessity of a good education to make progress through the world and to attain this all his energies were directed. He resorted to various methods to acquire the necessary funds, among them being teaching, selling books and sewing machines and similar occupations, in all of which he was very diligent and to which he devoted all his spare time. He attended the

college at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, for four years, where Dr. Higbee, at one time state superintendent of the common schools, was his preceptor in Greek, and Dr. Apple, recently deceased, his tutor in Latin. Under these he made rapid progress and pursued his studies with energy and ambition, but upon the outbreak of the Civil war and the call for men he responded, discarding private interests for the public welfare, and took up arms in defense of the Union. He served with bravery and honor throughout the entire period of dissension, and upon retiring from active service in 1865 located in Cumberland, Maryland, where he read medicine with Dr. George B. Fundenburg, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City. He then began the practice of his profession at Cumberland, Maryland. After a short time he located at Flintstone, Maryland, and from thence to Clearville, Pennsylvania, and finally to Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in successful practice.

He is one of the most prominent physicians in this section of the state and has made discoveries and innovations in the medical profession which have made his name famous. He has made a specialty of treating diseases of the stomach, and his methods have attracted worldwide attention and favorable comment in the leading journals of this and European countries. His discoveries in this direction are an entirely new departure and have made a total change in the treatment of diseases of the stomach. During the early part of his medical career he was especially successful in his treatment of an epidemic of typho-malarial fever which prevailed at Flintstone, Maryland, and Clearville, Pennsylvania, having had much practical experience of the nature and course of this disease while practicing along the Potomac river.

In his political views Dr. Enfield has ever been radical. With the courage of his convictions, in 1864 he voted for General George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, while in the service of his country. This act brought him much censure and many threats at the time, but his fearless honesty and uprightness of purpose gained and retained for him the respect and confidence of his opponents.

He was elected sheriff of Bedford county by a large majority in 1881 and discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently. In 1876 he was tendered the nomination for state senator, but respectfully declined the nomination. In 1884 he was unanimously nominated for the office of congressman by his party, but was not elected, and in 1898 he carried two counties out of the four in the district, and after one hundred and twenty-nine ballots, at his request, the nomination was tendered to

James M. Walters. Dr. Enfield has been chosen delegate to numerous conventions, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago, in which his influence was conspicuously felt. He led an element of the Pennsylvania delegation, proclaiming his preference for William J. Bryan, and later stumped several states for Mr. Bryan and met him at his home-coming from around the world in August, 1906. That matchless Democratic leader is the subject's ideal statesman.

The following include the various societies to which Dr. Enfield belongs: William Watson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and has frequently been delegate to state and national encampments of this order; the Bedford County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. When the International Medical Congress met first at Philadelphia in 1876 he was a delegate, and again in Washington city in 1887. At both sessions he read papers on international medical subjects that have been published in the transactions of congress. He is now serving his twelfth year as member of the pension examining board of surgeons for Bedford county, having served under both Democratic and Republican administrations. Had Mr. Bryan been elected president it is confidently believed that Dr. Enfield would have been appointed commissioner of pensions, as he has always been a friend of the sodiers and has written many articles for Grand Army magazines and papers.

Dr. Enfield was united in marriage, in 1871, to Rebecca Bruckman, daughter of Dr. I. G. Bruckman, of Salisbury, Pennsylvania, and they have had three sons and three daughters, all still living. They are as follows: Dr. Walter F. Enfield, of Bedford; Fannie, at home; Charles L., a leading insurance and real estate man of McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Olive and Mary, at home; and M. H. S. Enfield, youngest son, a successful representative of the Bell Telephone system of the United States.

FRANK ELWOOD COLVIN.

Among the highly eminent attorneys at law practicing at Bedford, Pennsylvania, is Frank E. Colvin, who was born February 13, 1862, at Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Charles W. and Elizabeth H. (Bowser) Colvin and the grandson of George Colvin and wife, Eliza (McDowell) Colvin.

George Colvin came from Europe among the early Scotch-Irish emigrants, settled in eastern Pennsylvania and removed from that section of the state to Bedford county prior to 1800, locating at what is now Wolfsburg, but in 1831 moved to Schellsburg, this county. He died there about 1849. He was a farmer and the family kept the old stage house known as the

"Western Hotel," the same being located on the main interstate overland thoroughfare from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. He married Eliza McDowell, who came from Scotch-Irish descent.

Charles W. Colvin, father of the subject, was born July 4, 1819, and died at Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1899. He followed farming and was an extensive stock dealer, buying and selling cattle and sheep, and was thrifty and successful. In his political choice he was a Democrat, but never an office-seeker, preferring rather to attend strictly to his personal business operations. He was of a Presbyterian family, but after his marriage became a Lutheran. He married Elizabeth H. Bowser, daughter of John and Mary (Helm) Bowser; they were united in marriage in 1848. Her people resided two miles west of Schellsburg. The date of her death was April 1, 1891, at Schellsburg, where she lies buried beside her husband. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Colvin were as follows: M. Alice, wife of John E. Garlinger; George W.; John B., Charles L., Willard C., all living at Schellsburg; Frank E., the subject; Blanch, wife of Rev. S. E. Stofflett, pastor of the German Reformed church at Hazelton, Pennsylvania; and one child, who died in infancy.

Frank E. Colvin, of the family above named, an attorney at Bedford, obtained his education in the common schools, and entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in the autumn of 1879, after having been prepared under Professor W. R. Vaughn, at Schellsburg. He graduated from the college at Gettysburg on June 30, 1882, as valedictorian of his class. He registered as a law student September, 1882, with Hon. John M. Reynolds, at Bedford, and was admitted to the bar May 5, 1885, since which date he has been in constant practice in the courts of this and adjoining counties. He has been highly successful at the bar, and connected with many important cases. He has a large practice in the orphans' court, and has settled numerous large estates. Since the earlier years of his practice he has not sought after criminal cases, but preferred that of civil and commercial practice. Aside from his general practice he has served as counsel for the Bedford Springs Company and the Hartley Banking Company, with other local corporations. He is a stockholder and treasurer of the Bedford Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. He owns and has operated two well cared for farms in Bedford county, in which he ever takes great delight and a just pride. A portion of this landed estate has been in the possession of the family since the early settlement of Bedford county, having been handed down through the descendants of the maternal (Bowser) side of the family.

Mr. Colvin, while an industrious business man, does not neglect other duties. He is and has ever been an active church and Sunday school worker, and takes much interest in educational matters. He always finds time to attend the commencements of his alma mater at Gettysburg, and many important church gatherings and conferences, in which he represents the church of his choice. Whether viewed from a secular or a religious standpoint, Mr. Colvin is broad-minded and liberal, as well as of a very practical turn of mind. He is a seeker after results, more than fanciful theories; hence has become known as a successful man, in whatever he undertakes. He has never had but one law partner, and that was Hon. John M. Reynolds (present congressman), with whom he was associated for four years, and whose large practice largely fell upon Mr. Colvin when Mr. Reynolds entered political life. In his political views Mr. Colvin adheres to that of most of his forefathers, and is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. He served as president of the Bedford school board from 1903 to 1906, and has always taken a deep interest in the public school system, which has from time to time been much improved by his suggestions. He is of the Lutheran church faith and an active member of that body. For many years he has been the treasurer of the Bedford Lutheran church; lay president of the church council; director of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg for a number of years; delegate to the general synod, held at York, Pennsylvania, and at Baltimore, Maryland. In Sunday school work he has been prominent all his life. He has been the president of the Bedford County Sunday School Association for many years. He has not only found it a pleasure to spend much time in such work, but he has also been liberal with his money in furthering on the cause of the church and Sunday school. He is now bearing most of the expense attached to the education and preparation for the ministry of a young man who could not have otherwise entered such a calling.

Mr. Colvin was united in marriage September 14, 1887, at Hyndman, Bedford county, to Effie M. Wilhelm, born September 20, 1867, at Hyndman, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Samuel M. and Catherine (Cook) Wilhelm, and is the eldest of three children in her parents' family, all still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have been born the following children: Maud Catherine, born December 31, 1888, and Alice Elizabeth, born July 13, 1896. The first named has finished her third year at the Girls' Latin School, Baltimore, Maryland, while the younger is still in the public schools at home.

PROFESSOR J. ANSON WRIGHT.

Professor J. Anson Wright, a prominent resident of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, although young in years, has attained a reputation for executive ability and enterprise which might well be envied by men older than he. He has now (1906) been the superintendent of instruction of the public schools of Bedford county for seven years, and is a descendant of a family noted for its public spirit in every respect.

Thomas G. Wright, grandfather of Professor J. Anson Wright, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in his community. He married Jane Gordon, and had a number of children, as follows: Austin, see forward; Edwin V. and Darwin P., who are veterans of the Civil war, having displayed great bravery during their time of service in the army; Lyman C., of Alma, Michigan; Rufus P., of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania; Albert, of Mostoller, Pennsylvania; Lucinda (McGregor), of Cessna, Pennsylvania, and Eleanor (Wertman), of Shanesville, Ohio. Two cousins of these children—Edwin S. and Charles Wright—also served during the Civil war and were held in Andersonville prison for several months and then removed to another prison, where Edwin S. died. Charles Wright returned to his home, and is living in Altoona at the present time.

Austin Wright, son of Thomas and Jane (Gordon) Wright, was born in West St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1839. He was reared on the home farm, and from his early boyhood days was educated to the nursery business, his father being actively engaged as a nurseryman. Upon obtaining early manhood he engaged in the profession of teaching, taught for a number of years, and was one of the well known educators of that time. Later he retired from educational work, settled in Pleasantville borough, and engaged in the nursery business, with which he is still prominently identified. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and, while never seeking preferment, his voice has been influential in local politics for many years, and he has held a number of public offices very acceptably. He served as justice of the peace for two terms, and for many years has been active in educational matters, holding the position of secretary of the school board.

He married (first), Mary Beckley, born in West St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1845, died in 1879. She was the daughter of Jacob and Mary (McDonald) Beckley, both natives of West St. Clair township. Her father was a farmer and at one time a county commissioner of Bedford county. He died at the age of seventy-five years. His widow is still living at her home in Pleasantville at the age of eighty-

nine years, and is enjoying excellent health. The children of Austin and Mary (Beckley) Wright are: J. Anson, see forward; Edwin S., who is head time clerk in the rolling mill office of the Cambria Steel Company; John B., chief clerk in the general office of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company; and Mary, a teacher in the public schools of Johnstown. Austin Wright married (second) Henrietta Palmer, widow of William Caspari.

Professor J. Anson Wright, eldest child of Austin and Mary (Beckley) Wright, was born in West St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1870. His early years were spent under the parental roof, and he acquired his education in the public schools of his native township and at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. He commenced the active business of life as a teacher at the early age of seventeen years, and in the winter of 1889 and 1890 was principal of the Hopewell schools. He was principal of the Schellsburg schools from 1890 until 1899, and in May of that year was elected county superintendent of schools of Bedford county, an office which he has filled to the present time (1906). He is now serving his third term. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He married, September 23, 1891, Anna J. Colvin, daughter of John E. and Anna (Schell) Colvin, of Schellsburg, and they have three children: Juliet S., John Colvin and Austin.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

The present William Hartley of Bedford is the grandson of William Hartley who, in 1790, purchased from Robert Morris, the old Revolutionary financier, of Philadelphia, a part of the celebrated farm-tract owned by Thomas Urie and Mr. Morris, the same being a part of the Indian possessions known as Queen Alliquippa's town. Later and today it is known as the Mt. Dallas Farm. It embraced the fertile bottomlands skirting the north and south banks of the gently winding Juniata river, immediately west of the gap of Tussey's mountain, cut by the crystal waters of that stream, in Snake Spring township, which is replete with historic events dating far back in the settlement of this country. The beauty of the natural scenery in this locality is scarcely equalled within the entire state. The first settlers found Queen Alliquippa and her tribe peacefully located in their town, at the foot of Tussey's mountain, on the south side of the river. It was the site of this picturesque village which Messrs. Urie and Morris bought in 1779. On the western part of this farm, on a rocky bluff immediately opposite Alliquippa's village, near the beautiful springs which unceasingly flow from the rocks into the "Blue Juniata," stood the cabin

home of that strongminded woman, Elizabeth Tussey, from whom the mountain was named, as well as the crystal brook which drains Snake Spring Valley, known as Tussey's run. Her "improvements" included one hundred acres. On the north side of the Juniata river, some of the large stone piles mark the burial spot of Alliquippa's tribe. Subsequently William Hartley secured from the grantees of Elizabeth Tussey her improvements.

(I) William Hartley, the elder, grandfather of the present William Hartley, of Bedford, was a native of England, but came to America from France, in 1783, accompanied by his wife Susan. They sailed over in the ship "Hyder Ali," which vessel finally conveyed the treaty of peace between England and the colonies. Having formed the acquaintance of the commissioners representing the colonies at the treaty of Paris, they persuaded him to visit America, and, soon after the arrival, a son was born to Mr. Hartley, named William. He was born in the city of Philadelphia. In 1785 the elder Hartley bought the lands below the Narrows, east of Bedford, and erected thereon mills and a tannery, but in 1790 took up his residence at Mount Dallas, where he remained up to the date of his death in 1798, and was buried on his farm.

His wife, before marriage, was Miss Susan Shaw; she was born in England in 1761. She was instrumental in having her husband remain in this country, by reason of the long and stormy voyage in crossing the ocean, which she very much disliked to recross. At the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection," Washington stopped at the stone house on Pitt street, Bedford, which is now occupied by Ling & Sons' harness shop, and upon one occasion went to spend the night at Mr. Hartley's home at Mount Dallas, he having been acquainted with the family, to whom he was much attached. While thus spending the evening there, on that October night, he whiled away the hours by playing backgammon with Mrs. Hartley, on a checker and backgammon board made from beautifully inlaid wood and bone, which she had brought from Europe with her. This unique board is still in possession of her grandson, William Hartley, of this review. Mrs. Hartley was much admired by both General Washington and Judge Yates, one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the Whiskey Insurrection troubles, the same being the subject of a lengthy article in a magazine known as the "Guardian." From that article and tradition, she was represented as having been, even in her old age, of a commanding figure and possessed of extraordinary powers of conversation. She was highly educated and in her youth was regarded as extremely handsome. William Hartley at his death left a daughter in England, Louisa, afterward Mrs. Harrison; a son

William (subject's father), and a daughter Eliza, who afterward married Dr. William Watson, the first physician of Bedford. His widow afterward married Captain William Graham, of Bedford, by whom she became the mother of John Graham, of Stark county, Ohio, and a daughter Susan, married to Dr. Van Lear of Maryland. After the death of Captain Graham, she married General Simpson, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whom she also survived, and died in 1846, at the home of her daughter, Eliza Watson, in her eighty-sixth year. Captain Graham was buried on the farm.

(II) William Hartley, son of the American ancestor, after passing a few years at the Embryo College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently at merchandising at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, early in the nineteenth century returned to his old home at Mt. Dallas, and there spent the whole of his life, which terminated December 9, 1837. In the old family burial ground selected by his father, his ashes repose, beside those of Catherine, the mother of his seven children, who was a faithful, generous woman, blessed by the poor, and respected for her many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

He was progressive as a farmer, and took great interest in the construction and maintenance of the then great highway, the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike. He was largely interested in the freighting of those days, by means of the Conestoga wagons, stage lines, etc. He was remarkably successful in business, and owned many excellent farms, which he willed to his children. His three daughters, Sarah, Matilda and Margaretta, whom he educated at the best seminaries within reach, all died young. They, nevertheless, by their culture, quick, bright intellects and Christian character, made deep impression for good within the circles of their acquaintance, which will never be effaced. Sarah, the eldest, was married to Dr. Troup, of Ohio, March 5, 1835, at Mount Dallas, and died in Circleville, Ohio, in 1845, in her thirty-first year. Matilda was educated at Steubenville Seminary, Ohio; she married Thomas King, of Bedford county, in 1840, and died in 1849, in her thirty-first year. Margaretta, whom her father took to Steubensville, Ohio, Seminary, just before his death, was graduated with high honors in 1840, in her fifteenth year, and in 1843 became the wife of Dr. E. C. Clarke, of Ohio. She died in her thirty-third year, leaving six children. The daughters were all consistent, active members of the Old School Presbyterian church, and died the death of the righteous, honored and respected by all. Of William Hartley's four sons, who, with their three sisters, were all born on the old Mount Dallas farm, but one survives, William, now and for many years a resident of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Edwin Hartley, the eldest son of William Hartley, was

killed by falling under the wheels of a Conestoga wagon, when a little boy, on his road to school. His brother, Harrison Hartley, the youngest of the family, died in 1838, and with his brother lies in the old farm graveyard, near by the ashes of the remnant of the Alliquippa tribe, the last of the once powerful Six Nations, and the strong hearted Betsy Tussey, the frontier widow, whose name still clings to the mountain, and whose race is master of the world.

It should be noted in this connection that the name "Mount Dallas" originated through a land speculation in 1798 after this manner: While Elizabeth Tussey still had possession of the land later owned by Mr. Hartley, and kept travelers, as well as operating a pack-saddle line to the eastern cities, one day there came a gentleman who stopped at her inn over night, and in the morning he pointed to the knob of the mountain and inquired if Mrs. Tussey knew whether anyone had "taken up" that land or not. The pioneer lady remarked in response that "*some old fool in Philadelphia had recently bought it.*" The same day the stranger secured a surveyor and ran the lines about the mountain, and, upon his return to the cabin of Betsy Tussey, he informed her that he was "the old fool" from Philadelphia to whom she had a few hours before referred, and that he had purchased at a good price from a Philadelphia real estate broker what was represented as being a fine tract of valley land of great richness, instead of the barren, rocky ridge which in fact he had secured. This gentleman was Alexander Dallas, who was the father of the noted George Dallas, of Polk and Dallas fame. When Betsy Tussey learned his name she told him she would name the mountain for him, and hence the rocky heights have ever since been known as "Mt. Dallas." This is a part of the Tussey range of mountains (named for this woman) which extends from Virginia to New York state.

(III) William Hartley, son of William, and grandson of William, the American ancestor, was born July 24, 1831, on the old homestead, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He received his education at the Bedford schools, the academy, and at the age of fifteen years entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1846, in the freshman's class, while he who became Hon. James G. Blaine, of national fame, was a junior at the same institution. After passing his junior years there, he, with nine other classmates, entered Jefferson College as seniors. Here he was a classmate of him who became Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay. From this college Mr. Hartley graduated in 1850. In 1852 he turned his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, on the old Mount Dallas homestead, which is still in his possession. In this he succeeded remarkably well, and took a lively interest in the real science of farming. When

but twenty-two years of age he delivered an address of great merit and considerable length before the Agricultural Society of Bedford county, as is shown by newspaper files now in existence. In 1855 he removed to Bedford, and was a pioneer in the hardware and farm machinery business. In this role he had the honor of introducing the first mowers and reapers and the first cider mills and presses used in this county. In brief, from his stock was sold the first of almost every conceivable farm and garden tool of any importance. His next business venture was the erection of the first steam flouring mill in Bedford county, which mill was located in the borough of Bedford, and still stands. This mill was put in operation in 1855-56.

In 1864 Mr. Hartley visited the oil regions, then comprising only Oil Creek and the upper Allegheny. He concluded to try his luck, and in the winter of 1864-5 he purchased the Stump Creek Islands for ten thousand dollars. The following spring he went to Kittanning to prepare for operations at the mouth of the Clarion. His theories of the oil fields proved correct, and in that business he was highly successful. His oil lands included the famous Grass Flats, since so productive. In company with John H. Galey he drilled over one hundred oil wells, which finally yielded a princely income. He was one of the pioneer oil producers, plain, frank and independent, a true type of successful business men everywhere. It has been written of him, many years ago, "No one can question his honesty, for wherever he is known his honesty is known and appreciated. Generous to a fault, as all the higher type of men are, he is never improvident or reckless, and makes no display in person or manner of his successes."

For the past two decades and more he has led a retired life, looking after his investments and enjoying his beautiful home at Bedford, where at a cost of $30,000, in 1876, he had erected by skilled workmen a fine brick residence, situated on a plot of more than four acres of land, now literally covered with beautiful shade trees and valuable improvements, which he is, with his family, now enjoying in the sundown of life.

Politically, Mr. Hartley was originally a Whig, but later became a Democrat. He has not sought public office, but was often tendered places of public trust, including the office of state representative and congressman, but in each case respectfully declined, preferring to follow a pure personal business life. However, he did hold the position of commissioner under Governor Pattison, as related to the construction of the Reformatory Institution at Huntingdon. In 1872 he made the race for auditor general of Pennsylvania, but was overpowered. In his religious faith he was reared a Presbyterian; later he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and still later with the

Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is still a member. He was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows order.

Concerning his domestic life, let it be said that his home has ever been his earthly paradise. He was united in marriage, December 12, 1850, to Margaret Metzger, daughter of Solomon and Ann Jane (Taylor) Metzger, by whom was born the following children: 1, Ella, married Hon. John M. Reynolds, present Congressman; 2, Matilda King, wife of C. L. Bretz, of Cumberland, Maryland.

HON. EDWARD F. KERR.

The late Hon. Edward F. Kerr, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was the son of Edward and Nancy (Williams) Kerr, natives of Ireland. He was born in West Providence township, Bedford county, February 15, 1841. He died on the morning of February 11, 1904, at his home in Bedford. He was a selfmade nobleman, whose whole life was but a good example for any young man to pattern after. He was a farm-reared boy, who attended the country schools until sixteen years of age. He then attended the Allegheny Seminary, at Rainsburg, and the Franklin High School at Martinsburg. For some years he taught school during the winter months and attended school in the summer. In 1863 he, having chosen the legal profession for his life work, entered the law office of Hon. John Cessna and Oliver E. Shannon, of Bedford, as a law student.

February 15, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and very soon rose to eminence as a successful attorney. His marked ability and trustworthiness won him the position as district attorney for Bedford county, to which he was appointed to fill a vacancy. He acquitted himself with so much credit that he was elected to that office in 1867, and re-elected in 1870. As the prosecuting officer of his native county, he made an admirable record, being zealous, impartial, fearless and faithful at all times. His legal practice was very extensive, and not confined to Bedford county, but far beyond its borders. In May, 1878, Mr. Kerr was appointed corporation clerk by Hon. William P. Schell, who was at that time serving as auditor general of the state of Pennsylvania. During his three years' service in that office he won the commendation of all with whom he came in touch, because of his ability and fidelity.

In 1872 he acquired an interest in the *Bedford Gazette,* established in 1805, and with the other owners conducted this newspaper until 1883, when he disposed of his interest. In 1898 he again bought a half interest in the same paper, and continued to hold such interest until his death. He filled the place of editor with signal success, at all times being fair, but forceful, courteous, but candid. In 1883 he organized the First Na-

tional Bank of Bedford and was its only president up to the time of his death. In that capacity he gave evidence of sound business and financial judgment and acumen. At the time of his death the bank directory passed, among other resolutions, the following:

Resolved: That in the death of Mr. Kerr, our president, we feel keenly the loss of his council and advice; his guidance and personal influence, in all matters pertaining to the best interests of this Bank; his daily companionship and long cherished friendship. His life and character, embodiment of kindness, honor and integrity, has made a lasting impression upon all with whom he was associated.

Politically, Mr. Kerr was a staunch defender of the principles of the Democratic party, in whose councils he was prominent, both in county and state organizations. He ranked high among the leaders of his party, and on many occasions was prominently mentioned for important positions on the ticket, but he never sought honors of this kind. For a number of years he served as chairman of the Bedford Democratic county committee, and was frequently elected as delegate to the state conventions. In 1876 he represented his party at the Democratic national convention held at St. Louis, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for the presidency.

His was indeed a busy life, fraught with more than common success and eminent attainment, both in public and private life. Beginning as an instructor of youth, as school teacher, he steadily forged his way to the front rank as a member of the Pennsylvania legal fraternity. He was a person of fine physique, and was possessed of admirable mental endowments and developments; a profound lawyer, a ripe scholar, a polished and elegant gentleman, who always had himself under self-control, and usually master of any and all situations. The term might be well applied to him, "self-made man." Viewed from any standpoint, he was possessed of a well rounded character. As an instructor in the public schools, as an editor of much ability and force, as president of a sound banking institution, in the accounting department of a great commonwealth, he manifested ability and aptness in all his undertakings. But, perhaps, he will be longest remembered as a painstaking and highly successful attorney at law. He carefully investigated every phase of the cases he tried. His examinations of the legal authorities were ever full of care and exhaustive in their character.

Concerning his domestic life, it may be here stated that he was united in marriage September 24, 1890, to Jane M. Tate, daughter of Samuel H. Tate, a prominent member of the Bedford County Bar. (For a history of the Tate family see else-

where in this work.) Mr. Kerr was ill but a few days, and was stricken down by la grippe, with heart failure. He was survived by his widow and three sisters, his parents, four sisters and one brother, having preceded him in death. He was buried in the Bedford cemetery.

CYRUS JOSIAH POTTS.

Cyrus J. Potts, ex-county superintendent of public schools for Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1849, son of Jephtha and Mary (Horne) Potts. His maternal great-grandfather was Henry Horne, who came from Germany to America in 1772, and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier. He became an itinerant Methodist minister, married, and reared a family including one son named Eckert Horn, who became a farmer and lived to the age of sixty years. He was of the Methodist faith and in politics a Whig. He was twice married. The youngest child by his first marriage union was Mary, born in 1812, on the old homestead in Bedford county, who married Jephtha Potts, and they became the parents of the subject of this notice.

Jephtha Potts came from one of the eastern counties in Pennsylvania, and was reared at Schellsburg, Bedford county. He was a minister in the United Brethren denomination for over forty years. He had but little schooling advantages, but by study became a well informed man, and was instrumental in doing much good in his profession as a minister of the gospel. The earlier years of his life were spent at the blacksmith's trade. He was a noted singer and it is said he was unequaled in this gift in this section of the state. As a Bible student he was most excellent. He held charges in Westmoreland, Fulton, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset counties, Pennsylvania. In politics he was first a Whig and later worked with the new Republican party. Aside from tax-collector, he never held local offices. He was a self-educated man, and of strong mentality and great goodness of heart. He married Mary Horne, by whom he had ten children, as follows: 1. Charlotte, who married David H. Bowser. 2. William, deceased. 3. John V., who married Anna Colburn, of Somerset county. 4. Anna, deceased. 5. Mary, married Nathaniel Rhoades. 6. Theodore B., married Ellen Berkley. 7. Evaline M., married Peter A. Bender. 8. Albert, unmarried. 9. Cyrus J., the subject. 10. Sylvester, married a Miss Real, who is now deceased. The father of this family died August, 1884, and the mother in 1887, and are both buried in the Potts burying ground in Somerset county.

Cyrus J. Potts, the subject, received his education at the

public schools, the Normal school, and graduated from the California State Normal school in 1880, after which he taught school for ten years at Pleasantville and Schellsburg, Pennsylvania. He was elected to the important educational office of county superintendent of public schools for Bedford county, serving from 1890 to 1899. He removed to Bedford borough from Schellsburg in 1891. After his retirement from office he purchased an interest in the *Bedford Inquirer,* and has since that date been its assistant editor. Politically, Mr. Potts is a Republican. The only public offices he has held is that of school superintendent and school director. He is of the Presbyterian faith, and is an elder in the church at Bedford, having served since about 1892.

He was united in marriage at St. Clairsville, Pennsylvania, to Rebecca J., daughter of William and Hannah (Egolph) Beaver. Mrs. Potts was born in Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa. August 18, 1856. Her father was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in Iowa, and was killed in 1862 while acting as a guard in Missouri. He was a corporal and, being the first to be killed from his company, when the Grand Army Post of Tipton, Iowa, was formed, it was named in honor of him, "William Beaver Post." In the hall, or post room, may be seen his portrait.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Potts are as follows: Stella V., born February 14, 1883; Edna L., born September 22, 1887, both at home. Stella V. attended the Bedford Academy, and Edna L. is a graduate of Juniata College, with the class of 1906.

HON. JOSEPH TAYLOR ALSIP.

Joseph Taylor Alsip, whose name heads this sketch, the genial and well known hotel proprietor, and who has for many years represented the interests of his county in a worthy and masterly manner, owes the greater part of his success in his various undertakings to his own indomitable energy and perseverance.

He was born in Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1846, and at the age of six years removed with his parents to Bedford, in the same county, his father having been appointed sheriff of Bedford county. There he has since had his residence. He was educated in the public schools of Bedford, in the Bedford Academy, and at Duff's Commercial College, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was thus practically and well equipped for the burdens and responsibilities which have since then been placed upon his shoulders, and he has borne the burden nobly. He served one year in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad office as clerk at Middletown, and later became the proprietor

of the Arandale Hotel, which he conducted very successfully for thirty years. He was also manager of the Bedford Springs Hotel for five years. His interest in the public affairs of the county was always of the keenest description, and he devoted much time and attention to the conduct of public matters, investigating every subject thoroughly and deliberately. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1902, and so satisfactory with his conscientious and efficient discharge of the duties of his office that he was re-elected in November, 1904. He is possessed of the confidence and respect of the entire community, who feel that he is conducting the affairs of the county in a most competent manner.

S. ALBERT CESSNA.

S. Albert Cessna, one of the most public-spirited and prominent citizens of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, postmaster for many years of Rainsburg, and for a number of years treasurer of Bedford county, in which capacity he earned the commendation of the entire community for the faithful and capable manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, is a member of a family which has been closely identified with the interests of this country for many years.

One of his ancestors, John Cessna, a Huguenot, came to Pennsylvania in 1690, seeking the freedom and liberty which were denied him in his native land. His grandson, also John Cessna, was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1776. He served three terms of two years each as sheriff of Bedford county, having been chosen to said office in 1779, 1781 and 1783. A great-grandson of the second John Cessna, Hon. John Cessna, was born in Colerain township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1821. He served his county and country in a number of official positions, being a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for many years, and speaker of the same legislative body twice. He was a member of the Forty-first and Forty-third congresses, and frequently acted as speaker pro tem. He was prominent in state and national conventions, and was a lawyer of marked ability and integrity. He was active in developing the resources of his county, notably the railroad interests. J. Boone Cessna, a brother of Hon. John Cessna, was also a well known lawyer of Bedford county, and was also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. Albert Cessna, second child of Peter Morgart and Margaret (Stuckey) Cessna (Peter Morgart Cessna being a brother of the Hon. John Cessna), was born on the farm of his father in Colerain township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1852. His early education was received in the Rainsburg Semi-

nary, and he later entered Duff's Mercantile College, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated June 20, 1874. He was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Rainsburg from 1876 until 1880, and then entered mercantile business, and was thus occupied for several years. During the Garfield administration he was appointed postmaster at Rainsburg by Postmaster General Thomas L. James, and was recommissioned by Postmaster General John Wanamaker during the Harrison administration. He was elected treasurer of Bedford county in 1893 and that his performance of the duties of that position gave general satisfaction is abundantly proven by the following extracts from the county papers at the conclusion of his term of office. The *Everett Republican* of February 5, 1897, said: "Mr. Cessna has proved himself a careful and efficient public official, managing the many thousands of dollars of county funds which passed through his hands during his term of office without the loss of a penny. 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'" The *Bedford Gazette* of January 8, 1897, said: "In S. A. Cessna the county has had a trustworthy treasurer of unswerving integrity, alert and accommodating; he has been a safe guardian of the public funds." And on February 8th it said: "Mr. Cessna's accounts were found to be in 'apple pie' order, and he again assumes the role of a private citizen conscious of having performed his duties as treasurer faithfully and well." The *Bedford Inquirer* of January 8, 1897, said: "S. A. Cessna, who retired from the office of treasurer of Bedford county a few days ago, was a successful and accommodating officer. During his term of office he made many friends among the people who had business to transact in his office." Since retiring from the office of county treasurer Mr. Cessna has been engaged as a traveling salesman, and at the present time (1906) is traveling for the wholesale grocery house of the Blackburn Russell Company. The unvarying courtesy of his manners and his pleasing personality are gaining friends for him in this new field as readily as when he was in public office.

He married, June 2, 1874, Anna R. James, eldest daughter of Alexander C. and Margaret (Gump) James, of Rainsburg. They have had four children: Harold Bertram, see forward; Maude E., Grace M. and D. Clyde.

Harold Bertram Cessna, eldest child of S. Albert and Anna R. (James) Cessna, was born in Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1875. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Rainsburg, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1893. He obtained his preparatory training for college at the Bedford Classical Academy, and entered the freshman class of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettys-

burg, in September, 1896. At the close of his sophomore year he left college and took up the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of Frank E. Colvin, Esquire, a prominent attorney of Bedford county, and was admitted to the bar November 24, 1902.

He was appointed deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Bedford county by Prothonotary E. Howard Blackburn, June 1, 1905, and retained that office for the remainder of the year. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania January 8, 1906, and on the 15th of the same month was elected to a position in the First National Bank of Bedford. He is considered as one of the rising young men in the legal profession in Bedford county, and a brilliant future is predicted for him.

DONALD CRESS REILEY.

Donald Cress Reiley, a well known and capable attorney of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, whose efficiency and executive ability were favorably commented upon while he was serving his county in a public capacity, is a member of one of the oldest families in this section of the state.

(I). Martin Reiley, great-grandfather of Donald Cress Reiley, and the first of the family of whom we have any detailed information, came into Bedford county from Virginia about the time of the Revolution. He located in the town of Bedford, and the early records of the county show that he was a slaveholder, and brought a number of slaves with him from Virginia, and the tax receipts indicate that he was taxed upon some old family silver which has been heirlooms in the family for many years. He commenced a general merchandise business in Bedford, and this he continued for upward of half a century with a great amount of success. For many years it was the largest mercantile establishment in the county. He was a man of influence in the political affairs of his time and section, and was among the first sheriffs of Bedford county. His death occurred about 1829. He married Hetty Ewalt, and among his children was a son named Martin.

(II) Martin Reiley, son of Martin and Polly (Ewalt) Reiley, was born in Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He came into the possession of a public inn near Schellsburg, which had been founded and conducted by an uncle, Richard Ewalt, for a number of years. He took charge of this inn in 1835, and conducted it very successfully until the building of the Pennsylvania railroad through this section of the country. He then resided upon his farm until the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, in the ninety-first year of his age. During his early life he had been

an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, but later became a stanch Republican. He had been bred in the Episcopal faith, but subsequently became a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Charlotte Colvin, of Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and among their children was a son, William E.

(III) William E. Reiley, son of Martin and Charlotte (Colvin) Reiley, was born on the homestead farm in Napier township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in the old house which was formerly the public inn conducted by his father, and which is still standing. He followed the occupation of farming and was a highly respected member of the community in which he lived. He married Emma Wisegarver, born in Cessna Station, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Andrew J. and Rebecca (Zimmers) Wisegarver, both members of old and prominent families of Bedford county. William E. and Emma (Wisegarver) Reiley had children: Donald Cress, see forward; Margaret M., and one daughter, June, deceased.

(IV) Donald Cress Riley, only son of William E. and Emma (Wisegarver) Reiley, was born in Napier township, near Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1873. His early years were spent under the parental roof, and his education acquired in the public schools of the district and in the state normal school at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. He commenced teaching in the district schools at the remarkably early age of fifteen years, and was successfully engaged in this profession for the following six years. During the last year of this period he occupied the position of principal of the high school at Stonerstown. He was appointed deputy treasurer of the county in 1897, under his uncle, Charles Reiley, who died in 1899, during his term of office. Donald Cress Reiley was appointed to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term, and his conduct of the public affairs entrusted to his care was universally commended. He also took up the study of law, in 1897, reading under the preceptorship of Frank E. Colvin, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Bedford county on March 13, 1900. Very shortly after his admission to the bar he opened his present law offices in Bedford, where he has an enviable reputation as a legal practitioner of ability and merit, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Reformed church and his political support is given to the Republican party, where his influence is strongly felt. He is a member and past master of Bedford Lodge, No. 320, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bedford Chapter, No. 255, Royal Arch Masons. He is popular and has many friends in the best circles of Bedford county.

EDGAR R. HORNE.

Edgar R. Horne, of Bedford, ex-county register and recorder, is a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, born January 25, 1859, son of William L. and Ellen (Davidson) Horne. The following is concerning his ancestry:

(I) Samuel Horne, the great-grandfather, came from Germany, and settled in Virginia. Among his children was one son named Samuel.

(II) Samuel Horne, son of the German immigrant, died at the age of fifty-one years. He married Sarah Dart, of Maryland, and they were the parents of two children: Captain William L. (subject's father), and Captain John D. These sons both served in the Union cause during the Civil war.

(III) William L. Horne, son of Samuel Horne, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1834, and died December, 1897, at Bedford, Pennsylvania. He followed contracting and building all his active life, and was the builder of many of the best buildings in Bedford borough. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and in church faith a Methodist. He was connected with the Masonic fraternity, also the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders. He was a soldier in the civil war, being a captain in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He married Ellen, daughter of John Davidson, who was the son of Major Samuel Davidson. The Davidsons was the first family to locate at Bedford. Mrs. William L. Horne still resides at the old homestead on West Pitt street, Bedford.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William L. Horne were as follows:

1. Edgar R. (subject). 2. Mary D. Appel, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. William L. of Indianapolis, Indiana. 4. Harry C., who died, aged twenty-six years, in Dallas, Texas. 5, Jessie M., widow of Charles C. Reamer. 6. Florence, wife of Wilbur F. Cleaver, editor of the *Cumberland News*. 7. Nettie R., who died at Bedford, Pennsylvania, aged twenty-five years. 8. Frank I., a plumber, residing at Bedford. 9. Clarence C., of Boston. 10. Elsie R., who married George B. Fitzgerald. 11. Fred D. 12. Charles, who died in Indianapolis, in 1898.

(IV) Edgar R. Horne, the subject, son of William L. and Ellen (Davidson) Horne, was educated at the public schools of Bedford and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. By occupation he has ever been connected with the insurance business. Politically, he is a faithful supporter of the Republican party. Among the official positions he has held may be mentioned the following: From 1901 to 1904 he was treasurer of the County Home of Bedford county, and was re-elected and still holds such position; from 1897 to 1903 he was register

and recorder of Bedford county; in 1904 he was elected as councilman of the borough of Bedford; he was assistant sergeant-of-arms at the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, when President McKinley was nominated the second time, in 1900. He was also twice a delegate to the Pennsylvania state convention, and served as delegate at the Bedford county convention many years. He served five years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is connected with the Methodist church, and his family are Presbyterians. In civic societies he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is now a member of Huntingdon Lodge of Elks No. 976.

He was united in marriage October 8, 1884, to Margaret V. Corle, daughter of Martin and Mary A. Corle, born March 14, 1864, at Charlesville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. To this union was born one child, Robert Neilson, August 14, 1887.

EDWARD D. HECKERMAN.

Edward D. Heckerman, one of the leading business factors in the borough of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1851, son of Noah L. and Isabella (Shields) Heckerman. The great-grandfather on the paternal side of the family was Peter Heckerman (I), of Frankfort, Germany, who came to America in 1742, and settled near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was by trade a shoemaker; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle. He was in religious faith a Huguenot. Among his sons was one named Jacob. The wife of Peter Heckerman, the great-grandfather, was Catherine (Stupel) Heckerman, who came to this country when her husband did.

(II) Jacob Heckerman, son of Peter and Catherine Heckerman, married, and among his sons was one named Noah, who was the subject's father.

(III) Noah L. Heckerman, son of Jacob Heckerman and wife, was born November 1, 1819, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was a shoedealer. He received but a limited education. He was born and reared under the Reformed church faith, but upon his marriage united with the Lutheran church, which was the denomination to which his wife belonged. In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican. He never cared to hold public office, and had no military record. He married Isabella Shields, who was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, John Shields, came from Donegal, Ireland, about 1773, and after remaining in New York a short time went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served during the Revolutionary war with his two brothers, who came over the same time he did. His son, John Shields, the subject's maternal

grandfather, was one of the first men to prospect for coal in the Pittsburg coal region.

(IV) Edward D. Heckerman, the subject, obtained his education in the high schools of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and after completing his course in pharmacy, came to Bedford, where he has ever since resided, and been engaged in the drug trade. He has the distinction of installing the first telephone exchange in this section, and has been continually developing the field since 1889. He has also been connected with the Electric Light Company for many years, and was one of the incorporators and directors of the Bedford Cemetery Association. He is connected with the Urban Fire Insurance Company as director, having been thus associated ever since the organization of the company. Politically, Mr. Heckerman affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as borough councilman and school director. He was too young to participate in the Civil war, and too old for service in the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and connected with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and Patriotic Sons of America.

Mr. Heckerman was united in marriage, April 25, 1876, to Fannie P. Arnold, daughter of John and Julia (Walter) Arnold. Her father was a contractor, and was born near Bedford, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1812. He was a captain in the militia, and his father, Peter Arnold, was in the Revolutionary war, and came from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, soon after the close of that conflict, and erected a sawmill and gristmill in the "narrows," near Bedford. P. P. Walter, Mrs. Heckerman's grandfather, served as captain in the Revolutionary war, and was a graduate of Princeton. He resided in New York, where his four children were born. He died at Quarantine with yellow fever, having come from Havana, as commander of a vessel. His widow died the following week, and soon the children were brought to Bedford, Pennsylvania. Brigadier General A. K. Arnold was a son of John Arnold. Mrs. Heckerman was educated at Chester, Pennsylvania. She died at Bedford, April 2, 1882, leaving one child, Fannie A. Heckerman, born April 15, 1880, who was educated at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Mt. Aloysius, at Cresson, Pennsylvania.

J. HOWARD FEIGHT.

J. Howard Feight, the private secretary of Hon. John M. Reynolds (present member of congress), as well as the official court stenographer for the Twentieth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, was born June 30, 1878, at Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the son of Daniel W. and Emma (Mortimore) Feight, both natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

His paternal grandfather was Solomon Feight, who married Matilda Sleighter, and they lived in East Providence township, this county, in the section generally called Ray's Cove. He died in 1896, on the old homestead, his wife preceding him two years. They were both natives of Bedford county, and reared a family of children as follows: 1, Daniel W., born December 17, 1843, on the old home place; Edward F., Catherine, Jane, Stephen, Lavina, John, Solomon N. Jane and Lavina are deceased, and the remainder reside in Bedford county in and near Ray's Cove. The father of this family was a Lutheran in religious choice, and very active; he donated two tracts of land for church and cemetery purposes in his community, the present church standing on one of these tracts. Politically, he was an old-line Democrat, but never cared to hold local office.

Daniel W. Feight, the subject's father, born in 1843, was a Democrat, and in religious faith a Lutheran. He was twice married: first, to a woman by whom he had one child, Matilda, who became the wife of William H. Lonsberry, of Sidney, Ohio, and they have five children. For his second wife, Daniel W. Feight married Emma Mortimore, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Oglesbee) Mortimore. By this union were born: Edgar, born November 18, 1876; J. Howard, born June 30, 1878; Simon O., born October, 1880; Rose Anna, born July 3, 1885; Walter, born June —, 1886. Of this family only the subject, J. Howard, and Simon are married. Simon married Lulu Hayes, and they now reside at Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he works at the plumbing trade.

J. Howard Feight, of this review, was educated in the common school at Everett borough, from which he entered the short-hand school of J. Howard Phillips in 1894. During the campaign of that year he accepted the position with D. S. Horne, assisting in his senatorial campaign work, having previously been engaged at copying. After having faithfully served in that capacity he was advanced to the office of John W. Rutherford, receiver of the Pennsylvania & Midland Railroad Company, where he remained for two years. He next found employment in the offices of the attorney of the same railroad company, under John S. Waller, with whom he remained for five years. In 1900 he was appointed court reporter for the Sixteenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania by Hon. Jacob H. Longenecker, then president judge of the district. He has been retained in this important position ever since.

Politically, Mr. Feight is an ardent supporter of Republican party platforms. He holds a commission as notary public for Bedford county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was at one time a class leader among the young

people, and quite active in church work. The only civic society to which he belongs is the Elks, Huntingdon Lodge, No. 976.

Mr. Feight was united in marriage Christmas Day, 1900, to Lillian Grace Reed, of Roanoke, Virginia, the daughter of D. V. and Ozena (Bain) Reed, born November 20, 1878; she was one of six children in her parents' family. The children born of this union are: Richard Reed, born May 12, 1902; Charles Donald, born September 25, 1905.

DR. WALTER FURDENBERG ENFIELD.

Dr. Walter F. Enfield, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, is the son of Dr. Americus Enfield and Mrs. Rebecca Enfield, of the same place, a genealogical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Walter F. Enfield was born March 31, 1872, in Salisbury (now Elk Lick), Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The line of ancestry through which he descended is as follows:

On the paternal side of the family the American ancestor came from Germany to our shores about 1700. The subject's grandfather, George Enfield, married Delialah Enfield. On the maternal side of the family the great-grandfather was Christian Shockey, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, whose daughter Mary married Samuel Enfield, and they were the parents of Delialah Enfield, who married George Enfield, the subject's paternal grandfather. (For a more extended account of the Enfield-Shockey-Findlay families the reader is referred to the sketch of Dr. Americus Enfield, elsewhere in this work.)

Dr. Walter F. Enfield, the fourth in genealogical line from the American ancestor, was educated at the Bedford public schools and at the Washington High School, Washington, D. C., and was prepared for college under private tutors. He graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, May 11, 1894, and passed the State Board of Medical Examiners of Pennsylvania, June 16, 1894, when he was licensed to practice medicine in the state. His practice has been in and around Bedford for the past twelve years, where he has won an enviable reputation as a careful, skillful physician, who by reason of constant study keeps fully abreast with the latest discoveries in the science of medicine. He doubtless inherits much of his adaptability to his chosen profession from his father, Dr. Americus Enfield, whose practice has extended over a long period and whose success has been appreciated far and near.

In his political affiliations Dr. Enfield is a Democrat. He has held the office of chief burgess of Bedford, serving from 1900 to 1903. Since his youth he has been a member of the German Reformed church. He is a member of the Bedford

County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Enfield was united in marriage in Cumberland, Maryland, June 3, 1896, to Margaret Irwin, daughter of James M. and Mary Irwin. By this union was born: Tom W. Enfield, born in Bedford, July 22, 1897; George S., born in Bedford, May 15, 1900; Helen Frances, born in Bedford, June 19, 1902.

LEWIS CULBERTSON MANN.

Lewis C. Mann, of the firm of L. C. Mann & Co., at Everett, Pennsylvania, was born at Saluvia, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1860, son of William C. and Ann M. (Daniels) Mann. William C. Mann was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He followed farm life all his days, died in 1904, and was buried in Sidling Hill Christian cemetery, Fulton county. He married Ann M. Daniels, a native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Tena (College) Daniels. Mr. Mann was in political affiliations a Republican. He was identified with the Christian church and was its trustee, secretary and treasurer for many years. The children born to William C. Mann and wife were as follows: Lewis C., born January 19, 1860; Frank D., born November, 1862, now resides in Colorado; Tena, married J. V. Kipper, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania; May, married W. E. Bair; Ella, single; U. S. Grant, in Colorado at this time; Lydia, married Melvin Bob, and resides at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Lewis C. Mann was educated in the common schools of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, after which he taught school for three years in his native county, and in 1881 removed to Everett, Pennsylvania. Here he clerked in a general store for seven years for J. J. Barndollar and then became a partner in the business, the firm then being known as Barndollar & Co. He thus continued for two years, when he sold out his interest and moved to Defiance, Pennsylvania, where he managed a store for one and a half years. In September, 1892, he returned to Everett and became the manager of the firm of L. C. Mann & Company, dealers in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. A few years ago they added the lumber business to their other trade and now are heavy operators in lumber, having many mills and buying and selling large quantities of both hard and soft wood lumber, which they ship to various parts of the country. Mr. Mann owns two excellent farms in Fulton county and has other property interests as a result of a prudent and wise business policy. Politically he is a Republican and has held the office of auditor of the borough of Everett. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is one of the trus-

tees of the same. He is a member of Lodge No. 524, Masonic order, at Everett, and also Lodge No. 1105 of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Mann was united in marriage, January, 1890, to Maggie Longenecker, daughter of David and Sophia (Gump) Longenecker, of Blair county, Pennsylvania. She was born August 14, 1862, in Blair county, and educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and the Millersville Normal school. After leaving school she taught until her marriage to Mr. Mann, and holds a professional certificate. The issue by this union was: Veryl E., born February 22, 1892; Miriam L., born August 16, 1895.

DAVID JOSHUA HIXON.

David J. Hixon, one of the enterprising liverymen of Everett, was born October 12, 1883, at Upper Strasburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, son of George W. and Sarah (Cowan) Hixon. The father conducted a hotel in Upper Strasburg, Waynesboro and Everett, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1852 at Clearville, Pennsylvania, and was in the hotel business at Upper Strasburg for about eight years; at Waynesboro six years, and moved to Everett, Bedford county, in 1895. After coming to Everett he was proprietor of the Juniata House until his death, August 3, 1900. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith and in politics was a Republican. He was twice married; first to Miss Sarah Cowan, by whom he had the following children: Olive, became the wife of J. Filmore May, now deceased; Maud, wife of E. L. Coveney, of Everett; Patience E., single; David J. There were two daughters and one son who are deceased. For his second wife Mr. Hixon married Lula Skinner, by whom was born the following children; Beatrice. Lula and Joseph.

David J. Hixon, son of George W. and Sarah (Cowan) Hixon, obtained his education at the common schools of Waynesboro and Everett, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the latter in 1900. He was then connected with the hotel business at Everett until 1904, when he establishd himself in the livery business at Everett and has conducted the same ever since in a successful manner. Mr. Hixon was reared in the Lutheran faith and votes the Republican ticket. The only civic order to which he belongs is that known as The Homeless Twenty-six.

GEORGE HARRISON GIBBONEY.

George H. Gibboney, manager of the Cottage Planing Mills at Everett, Pennsylvania, and one of the important factors of the borough, was born June 22, 1859, at Saxton, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, son of George Washington and Anna Mariah

(Burket) Gibboney. Davis Gibboney, grandfather of George H. Gibboney, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1787. He with his brother, Alexander Gibboney, moved from Berks to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, when they were young men, and engaged in the woolen business, which is being carried on by the grandchildren of Alexander at the present time (1906). These mills are located at Reedsville, Mifflin county. About 1815 Davis Gibboney moved to Huntingdon county and was among the first to settle at Martinsburg. It is not known how long he remained there, but subsequently he purchased a farm near Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. At one time he made a trip to Ohio for the purpose of buying land, but he was not pleased with the country and did not buy. He made this trip on horseback and the money with which he was to purchase land with was carried in the old fashioned saddle-bags, a thing which would not be safe at this period. About 1845 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Williamsburg with a Mr. Smith, the father of Rev. M. L. Smith, who now resides at Huntingdon. The firm name was D. Gibboney & Co.

Davis Gibboney married, October 31, 1809, Elizabeth Baum, born in Union township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1789. The children born of this union were as follows: Rosana, born in Union township, Mifflin county, December 12, 1810, married a Mr. Rhoades, and died aged eighty-three years, in 1894. Alexander, born in Union township, Mifflin county, April 26, 1812, died aged two years. Asenath, born in Union township, Mifflin county, January 22, 1814, died in 1839, in Ohio. Willis, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1816, died June 20, 1892, aged seventy-six years. James Baum, born in Huntingdon county, February 18, 1818, died September 8, 1857. George Washington, born in Woodbury township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1821, died May 22, 1876, aged fifty-five years, two months and twelve days. Jamima, born in Huntingdon county, January 12, 1823, married a Mr. Kemp, and died January 16, 1864. Davis Gibboney, born in Huntingdon county, December 17, 1825, died December 13, 1897. Elizabeth, born in Huntingdon county, August 14, 1829, married a Mr. McNabb, and died July 16, 1852. For his second wife Davis Gibboney married Jane Foy, born in Maryland, January 23, 1793, died January 12, 1833, aged thirty-nine years. For his third wife he married Mary Glassgow, born July 19, 1787.

(II) George Washington Gibboney, father of George H. Gibboney, was born in Woodbury township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1821, died May 21, 1876. He was of Irish descent. His occupation was that of a cabinet-maker, undertaker, contractor and builder. In early life he was of the

Lutheran faith, but in 1854 became connected with the Reformed church, in which he was an elder and deacon. Politically he was a Democrat; he held the offices of justice of the peace, school director and assessor. He married Anna Mariah Burket, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Kensinger) Burket. She was born January 24, 1822. She held to the same faith as did her husband. She was of Dutch descent. She died September 9, 1889.

(II) George H. Gibboney, son of George W. and Anna Mariah (Burket) Gibboney, was educated in the schools of Bedford county and at the Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. After finishing his education he was employed by Witherow & Gordon, superintending the construction of furnaces until 1881. He next went with the Powelton Iron Company, continuing until 1894 as superintendent of construction and repairs and chief engineer. Since that date Mr. Gibboney has been engaged as an architect and builder. The wood-working and planing mill plant at Everett, of which he is manager, is among the largest in this section of the state. His building contracts with the supplying of builders' material extends over a large scope of territory. Politically he is a Republican. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, school director, assessor and borough councilman. He is a member of the Reformed church, and has contributed to the construction of most of the churches erected in the county during the past ten years. He belongs to the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 524, past master; Royal Arch Masons No. 255; Knights Templar, Commandery No. 65; Ancient Arabic Order of Knights of the Mystic Shrine, Jaffa Temple, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gibboney was united in marriage August 2, 1881, at Saxton, Pennsylvania, to Anna Arabella, daughter of David and Mary Jane Steele. She was educated at the schools of Bedford county. Her father is a builder and farmer. He has held all the various township offices. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibboney are: Oliver Lawrence, born at Saxton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1884; Grace Monica, born at Saxton, October 24, 1886; Vashti Ellean, born at Saxton, October 10, 1889; Mae Lillian, born at Saxton, July 22, 1891; Edwin Earl, born at Saxton, April 8, 1894; George Carl, born at Everett, December 30, 1896. Oliver L. graduated from Everett high school, 1903, and afterward attended the Tri-State Business College. Grace M. graduated from the Everett high school, 1903, attended Woman's College at Frederick, Maryland, and graduated from the Tri-State Business College June 1, 1906, in the stenographic course. The remainder of the children still attend the Everett public schools.

JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.

John C. Chamberlain, the present postmaster of the borough of Everett, Pennsylvania, and who is the editor and proprietor of the *Everett Republican,* was born in West Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1860. His parents were Joseph and Eliza (Ramsey) Chamberlain. The father's ancestors came from England and were well known Revolutionary characters. His mother's people were of Dutch-Irish extraction. Joseph Chamberlain, father of John C. Chamberlain, sacrificed his life in defense of his country, in the Union cause, during the Civil war, at the engagement at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, near the close of the war, and when John C. was but five years of age.

John C. Chamberlain, with his mother and only sister, moved to Bloody Run (now Everett) in the spring of 1867. He attended the public schools and later clerked in a store in Bedford. In 1875 he entered the employ of Joseph C. Long, editor and publisher of the *Bedford County Press,* where he mastered the trade of printer. After serving his apprenticeship he engaged in the tobacco and cigar business as a retailer, continuing in that business for a number of years. In April, 1887, he formed a co-partnership with George P. Weaverling and James A. Bender and launched the *Everett Leader,* a short time afterward becoming the owner and publisher. In October, 1888, the *Leader* was enlarged and he associated with him in business Colonel John M. Bowman, his father-in-law, a veteran newspaper editor of the Keystone state. Together they conducted the paper successfully until 1889, when it was sold to Hon. William C. Smith.

During the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Chamberlain served as deputy collector of internal revenue in the counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon, under Hon. Samuel Matt Friday, collector. At the expiration of his official term he began the publication of the *Everett Republican,* his first issue being April 13, 1894, and he is still conducting that newspaper with much credit to the newspaper fraternity. As a newspaper writer he has forged to the front, his political articles being widely copied throughout the entire state. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and taking an active part in politics has gained considerable prestige with the voters of his congressional district and with prominent state leaders. In January, 1902, he was appointed postmaster at Everett by President Roosevelt, and was re-appointed February, 1906. He served as chief of the Everett fire department for a number of years, and was the first tax collector under the present law for his borough. When the Thomas J. Stewart Camp of Sons

of Veterans was organized at Everett, he was made its captain; was past president of the Patriotic Sons of America, both of which societies have now become defunct at Everett. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage, October 17, 1883, to Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Colonel John M. Bowman, of Philadelphia. She was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1864. By this union were born the following children: Mary McDonald, April 7, 1885; B. Frank, August 4, 1887; Percy Bowman, November 6, 1891; Edward, October 23, 1896, died November 19, 1898.

Of Mrs. Chamberlain's mother it should here be said that she was, before marriage, Miss Ellen Cratty, and by her marriage to Colonel Bowman became the mother of eight children, six of whom still survive: Harry, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Lucy J. Clark, now of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Samuel J., of Philadelphia; Mary E. Chamberlain, of Everett; John M., Jr., of Philadelphia; and Charles Stuart. Colonel Bowman died at Everett, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1889, and his wife at Philadelphia, November 2, 1887.

Mr. Chamberlain's parents had two children—himself and a sister, Mary Alice, who was born November 16, 1854, married Sim A. Gump, of Everett; her husband died in Everett June, 1889; they were the parents of five children, three of whom still survive—J. Harrold, Walter Garfield and Mary Alice. The deceased were Eva and Eliza Elizabeth.

THOMAS EICHELBERGER.

Thomas Eichelberger, proprietor of the well known and excellent hotel at Everett, Pennsylvania, known as the Union, was born January 7, 1856, in what was known as the Yellow Creek Settlement, Hopewell township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors came from Germany, but the date of coming is not known.

Alexander Eichelberger, father of Thomas Eichelberger, was born in Hopewell township, this county, in 1823, died April, 1897, within two miles of his birthplace. By occupation he was an old fashioned collier and made large amounts of charcoal. Later in his life he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a Republican, but never cared to hold offices. He married Mary J. Gorsuch, born in the same neighborhood in which he was born, November, 1825, and who still survives. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Enoch B. Sullivan, at Saxton, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Eichelberger were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy; Maria, wife of Enoch B. Sullivan; William, died young; J. C., of Saxton; Martin, died aged thirty-eight

years and left a widow and three children—Minnie, Mamie and Maud; Thomas, see forward; Eliza Bell, married G. B. Fluke; he died in 1889 and she lives on the old homestead in Hopewell township; Jacob S. lives at Everett; Benjamin F., of Everett; Alexander L. died when six weeks of age.

Thomas Eichelberger was educated in the common schools, after which he followed clerking and merchandising up to 1885, when he engaged in the hotel business at Saxton, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he removed to Everett and leased the Union House and conducted it until 1891, when he purchased the property and at once remodeled it, and in 1898 erected the present front to the building. He has since continued to operate the hotel in a most satisfactory manner to the traveling public. When, in 1902, the Everett Glass Factory Company was organized, Mr. Eichelberger was among the stockholders. The plant was operated for about three years, but on account of disadvantages in freight rates the property shut down. Politically Mr. Eichelberger is a Republican. In civic societies he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Elks orders.

He was united in marriage April 9, 1884, to Lizzie J. J. Jones, daughter of John O. Jones and wife, whose maiden name was Jannette Williams, of Welsh birth. Mrs. Eichelberger's mother died when she was but six years of age and the father in 1882. Children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eichelberger are: One who died in infancy; Chester Alexander, born May 3, 1888; Raymond Thomas, born May 8, 1891.

OSCAR DANA DOTY.

Oscar D. Doty, president of the First National Bank at Bedford, and cashier of the Everett Bank, of the borough of Everett, Pennsylvania, was born July 12, 1863, at Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, son of Edmund Southard and Catherine Nelson (Wilson) Doty. He comes down from Puritanic stock from the "Mayflower" by the following genealogical line:

(I) Edward Doty, the American ancestor of this family, came with the Pilgrim fathers in 1620. He was a large realty holder in Massachusetts. He married and reared nine children, the youngest of whom was Joseph, born April 30, 1651, and he was the ancestor in line with Oscar D. Doty. His mother, the wife of Edward, was Faith Clark, born 1619, married January 6, 1634. After her husband's death, in 1655, she married a Mr. Phillips and resided at Plymouth, Massachusetts; she died December, 1675.

(II) Joseph Doty was born April 30, 1651, and became a surveyor and well-to-do farmer. He married Deborah Hatch, in 1680, and was the father of eleven children, including John.

(III) John Doty was born at Rochester, Massachusetts,

Oscar D. Doty

March 1, 1688; he was a mariner by calling. He married and had two children, including Samuel Doty.

(IV) Samuel Doty was born in 1713; he was also a mariner. He married a Miss Lovell, by whom he had four children.

(V) David Doty was born May 12, 1741, at Wareham, Massachusetts, and became a lieutenant in the Continental army. He married Hannah Southard and reared nine children, including Ezra Doty.

(VI) Dr. Ezra Doty was born July 7, 1767, at Sharon, Connecticut. He was a physician and surgeon and practiced at Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, where he died. He came to Pennsylvania prior to 1800. He was a member of the state senate of Pennsylvania. He married a widow, Rebecca (North) Lewis, and they had four children, including Edmund Southard.

(VII) Edmund Southard Doty was born August 22, 1815, at Mifflintown, Pennsylvania. He died at the place of his birth, December 24, 1884. He married Catherine Nelson Wilson, by whom he had ten children, as follows: James Cloyd, Horace Wilson, Lucien W., now district judge of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; Edward S., Latimer Banks, Ezra Chalmer, David Brainard, Rebecca, Oscar Dana, Edgar Nelson. Mrs. Doty, mother of these children, died at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1902, aged seventy-seven years. Politically, the father was a Democrat, and in church connections was a Presbyterian, in which church he held the office of elder.

(VIII) Oscar Dana Doty was educated in the public schools of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and at the Iron City Business College of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, remained three years, and then went to Bedford, where he was assistant cashier of the First National Bank for twelve years, and in 1897 went to Everett to become cashier of the Everett Bank, which position he still holds, but is also the president of the First National Bank of Bedford, which office he has held since 1893. In his political views Mr. Doty is a Democrat. He has not aspired to public office, but has served as school director at Everett for six years. He is of the Presbyterian faith, as were all his forefathers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 524, at Everett, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER.

William Augustus Alexander, one of the leading druggists of Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born in Wells Valley, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1853, son of John Bradley and Rebecca (Moore) Alexander.

(I) The founder of the Alexander family in this coun-

try was Alexander Alexander, of County Down, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, who came to America in 1770, and located in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. He was of the Presbyterian faith and assisted in establishing the first Presbyterian churches in this part of Pennsylvania. In 1776 he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which services he returned to his home. He died in November, 1815, and was buried in his private burying ground. By trade he was a weaver. He married Agnes Kelly, of his native county in Ireland, in 1767. The children of this union were seven in number, including John Alexander.

(II) John Alexander was born in 1770, and December 15, 1795, he married Catherine Bradley. He died February 18, 1840, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Wells Valley, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer all of his days. The children born to him were Elizabeth, William, Nancy, Alexander, Mary, Sarah, Catherine, John, Susanna, and John Bradley Alexander.

(III) John Bradley Alexander, son of John and Catherine (Bradley) Alexander, was born June 17, 1817, and by occupation was a farmer. Like most of his ancestors, he was of the Presbyterian faith, and in politics a stanch Republican. He married Rebecca Moore, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her people having emigrated to this country before the Revolutionary struggle. She was the daughter of Dr. James Moore, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley Alexander were: Catherine, born February 24, 1843; James Moore, born August 28, 1844, died May 9, 1862; George Nelson, born March 27, 1846, died March 10, 1885; Walter Scott, born March 13, 1847, married Nettie L. Dickson; John Chalmers, born April 3, 1849, died April 14, 1892; Josephine Jane, born June 11, 1851, married Thomas F. Sloan; William Augustus, born July 28, 1853; Harriet Rebecca, born March 15, 1856; Horace Bradley, born May 1, 1858.

(IV) William Augustus Alexander, son of John Bradley and Rebecca (Moore) Alexander, was educated in the public schools of his home and at the Cumberland Valley State Normal school, where he graduated in 1874, after which he followed teaching for four years, during which time he was principal of the schools of Uniontown, Fayette county, and Elizabeth, Allegheny county. In 1879 he accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Riddlesburg furnaces, which he held until 1884, when he engaged in the drug business at Everett, Pennsylvania, where he still remains in trade. Politically Mr. Alexander is and has always been a supporter of the Republican party, and while he has never sought office, he has been school director in Everett for the past twenty years. Not deviating from the religious

faith of his forefathers, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in society connection is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Alexander married, June 29, 1892, Margaret V. Lehner, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of George and Margaret (Krichbaum) Lehner, and was one of their six children. Her ancestors were Germans; her great-grandfather was Governor Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Alexander was educated at the Cumberland Valley State Normal school, having graduated in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are the parents of three children: George Alexander, born May 3, 1893; William, born July 11, 1896; Margaret, born October 14, 1905.

ALBERT H. WHETSTONE.

The name of Albert H. Whetstone, a well known resident of Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is one which is intimately connected with the financial and mercantile interests of the county for a number of years. From small beginnings he has risen by industry and sterling business integrity to the position of proprietor of one of the largest and finest department stores in Bedford county, and has a reputation for reliable business methods which is unsurpassed.

John Whetstone, father of Albert H. Whetstone, was a native of Napier township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and his youth and much of his manhood years were spent in this place. When still quite young he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner, in which he became proficient and followed for a short time. He then turned his attention to farming and was thus occupied for some years. He subsequently removed to East St. Clair township, where he was also engaged in farming for a considerable time. Upon his retirement from active work he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Miller, with whom he resided until his death which occurred in 1892, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He has always been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and took an intelligent interest in all affairs of public moment. He was a member of the Reformed church, an active worker in church matters and Sabbath school interests, and was an elder in the church for many years prior and up to the time of his death. He married Catherine Horn and they had eleven children, three of whom are living at the present time: John, a resident of Iowa City, Iowa; Anna, married George Miller, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and Albert H., see forward.

Albert H. Whetstone, youngest surviving child of John and Catherine (Horn) Whetstone, was born in Napier township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1857. His early

years were spent under the parental roof, and he acquired his education in the public schools of his native township. At the age of seventeen years he began his business career as a teacher, and followed this occupation for seven years in the public schools of East St. Clair township. He accepted a position as clerk in the general store of J. B. Williams & Company, of Everett, in 1881, and three years later this business passed into the possession of Messrs. Howard & Apples. He continued in the same capacity for the new firm, the business relations between them being of the pleasantest possible character for five years, and then, in 1889, resigned his clerkship in order to establish himself in business. His thorough experience and business training, united with his natural ability, energy and enterprise, made this undertaking an immediate success. This success was so continued that in 1896 he had outgrown his business location, and he removed to his present quarters which are those occupied by the firm which he had served in the first place as clerk. The affairs of this concern are conducted throughout on the most reliable business methods, and every improvement it is possible to make is immediately installed. The store is indeed up-to-date in every detail and enjoys a constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Whetstone is an active supporter of the Democratic party, and while taking an intelligent interest in the political situation has never been an office seeker. He is public-spirited in the best sense of the word, giving his active support to any measure that tends to improve the public welfare or advance the interests of the borough in any manner. He is a member of and deacon in the Reformed church and furthers the interests of the church whenever it lies in his power to do so.

He married, October 8, 1884, Maria E. Blackburn, of Fishertown, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Blackburn, and they have two children: Allen Conley and Edwin Paul.

WALTER DE LA MONTANYE HILL, M. D.

Dr. Walter de la Montayne Hill, a practicing physician of Everett, was born in Emmaville, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1877, the son and only child of Dr. H. Howard and Mary Jane Hill. Dr. Hill's paternal ancestors were from England. His father was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, died May, 1902. He was a practicing physician, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, practiced for fourteen years at Emmaville, Pennsylvania, and in 1877 removed to Everett, Bedford county, where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years. He served as a representative of the Department of Health for Pennsylvania, in Bedford county, and was special pension examiner. In his re-

W. P. P. Longley

ligious faith he was an Episcopal and in politics a Democrat. He married Mary Jane de la Montanye, born in Ulster county, New York, 1845. She was the daughter of a Frenchman, while her mother came from Holland. Dr. H. Howard Hill was a good physician and during his long practice in Bedford and Fulton counties built up a large and successful practice, at the same time made a large circle of admiring friends, who knew him as the faithful family doctor. His widow still resides at Everett, in the old homestead.

Dr. Walter de la M. Hill was educated in the high schools of Everett, Bedford Classical Academy, Mercersburg Academy and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from the last named institution in May, 1900, as a physician. He is now one of the leading physicians of Everett, enjoying a large practice. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is the representative for the Department of Health of Pennsylvania in Bedford county. He is of the Episcopal church faith. Among the societies to which he belongs may be named that of the Masonic fraternity, Bedford County Medical Society, of which he is secretary, Pennsylvania Medical Society and American Medical Association. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College he practiced his chosen profession at Osterburg, Pennsylvania, until 1903, when he removed to Everett.

WILLIAM PIPER SMITH HENRY, M. D.

Dr. W. P. S. Henry, of Everett, was born at that place January 13, 1857, son of Dr. James Henry, who practiced for more than half a century. The genealogical line through which Dr. Henry descended was as follows:

(I) James Henry, the American ancestor, came from County Derry, Ireland, to Bedford, Pennsylvania, about 1780. In his family were: William, who never married and resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Margaret, married a Mr. Kingsbury; Jane, married a Mr. Taylor; and George, see forward. James Henry (I) married a Miss Johnson, the mother of the above family.

(II) George Henry was born in Ireland between 1770 and 1780. He was a hatter by trade and worked at it in this county, at Bedford, for many years; he had a large custom trade from the wealthy, who came to Bedford Springs at an early day. In politics he was a Federalist, and was county treasurer in early part of nineteenth century. In religion a Presbyterian, of the old school. He died of pneumonia, about 1830, aged sixty years. He married Elizabeth Havener and was the father of James, Alexander, George, Eliza, married a Mr. Clendennen; Rebecca, married Henry Williams; Jane, mar-

ried a Mr. Pilkington; Mary, married (first) William Tate, and (second) a Mr. McNickol; Sarah, married George Ashcom.

(III) James Henry, M. D., oldest son of George and Elizabeth (Havener) Henry, was born April 17, 1804, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, died October 2, 1879, at Everett. He attended the Bedford Classical Academy, and in 1828 graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He had an office experience of five years, with the old Dr. Watson, well known in this section of the state, and then attended medical college. After his graduation he opened an office at Everett, Pennsylvania, where he practiced fifty-three years with great skill and much success. He was a learned practitioner of rare ability. His practice extended over a very large circuit, and he served as the family physician for many of the Bedford county families. In his political views he was first with the Whig party and later a Republican. In church faith he was an old school Presbyterian. He was frequently sought out to hold some public office, but always refused, preferring to excel in his chosen profession, in which science he was thoroughly absorbed. He married Sarah Elder Smith, daughter of John Wheeler and Elizabeth (Piper) Smith, of Bedford county, the latter a daughter of General John Piper. Sarah E. (Smith) Henry was born December 14, 1824, and on account of her parents dying when she was young, she was reared by her uncle, General Piper. She is now (September, 1906) residing with her son, Dr. Henry. To Dr. James Henry and wife were born the following children: James, died at the age of two years; George, died aged forty years; James Piper, died aged about forty-three years; William Piper Smith, see forward; Mary E., married James M. Wilson, and died at the age of thirty-seven years.

(IV) Dr. William Piper Smith Henry was educated in the public schools of Bedford and two years at Dickinson College, after which he graduated at Lafayette College in 1877. He chose the honorable profession followed so many years by his father, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1882, from the medical department. After taking some special courses at Philadelphia, he opened an office at Everett, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and has been in constant practice there ever since, which covers a period of almost a quarter of a century.

In politics Dr. Henry is a Republican. While never caring for public office, he has been the burgess of Everett, one term in the eighties. He is of the religious faith of his fathers, and is now a trustee of the Presbyterian church at Everett, of which he has always been a liberal supporter. Among the various societies to which he belongs may be named the

Masonic order, Everett Lodge, No. 524; Beta Theta Pi (a college society); the Bedford County Medical Society; the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has served several years as the president of the Bedford County Society. He has been the local surgeon for the Pennsylvania, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Companies since 1886.

He was united in marriage October 2, 1883, to Mary Fendrich, daughter of John Fendrich and wife of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1862; she died July 10, 1890, leaving two children: Mary, born November 12, 1884, died December 10, 1892; James William, born February 12, 1886.

HIRAM BLACKBURN.

Hiram Blackburn, of Fishertown, is a representative of a family of long standing in Pennsylvania. About 1740, or perhaps sometime prior to that date, one John Blackburn (I) came from Ireland and settled at Menallen, then in York, now in Adams county. Nothing further is known of him than that he was twice married and had two sets of children. His son, Thomas Blackburn, included.

(II) Thomas Blackburn, son of John Blackburn (I), was married in Ireland and had six children, all of whom, as well as the mother, died in that country. Thomas then married in county Down, Ireland, Alice Hewitt, who with two little daughters accompanied him to America in 1744 or 1745, the younger of his daughters being but one year old on the day they sailed from Belfast. Arriving at Philadelphia, they soon made their way to the vicinity of their father's settlement in York county, already mentioned. Thomas Blackburn had already learned the trade of a weaver in his native land and doubtless thought to do well at his business here, but he soon found that the fine linen which he was accustomed to work upon was not in demand in this new country, coarse tow-linen shirting and woolen goods being needed instead, and as he regarded the manufacture of these as an inferior trade, he would not work at it at all. Being unable or disinclined to attempt a living outside his trade, he soon became discouraged and melancholy, finally quit work and remained idle for some time. Then for a time the tide turned in his favor. He had brought with him from Ireland a quantity of fine linen, for which he expected a ready sale and about which he was much disappointed. A party from Virginia, buying cattle in York county, Pennsylvania, learned that prices on cattle had suddenly fallen off, entered into negotiations with Mr. Blackburn to trade cattle for linen, which bargain was made and which proved a boon to both parties. The linen brought

good prices in Old Virginia, and the cattle, after pasturing upon the mountains during the summer, were sold in the fall at a good market, owing to the war which was then prevailing with the whites and Indians.

Besides the six children by his first wife, who died in Ireland, and the two by the second marriage, already mentioned, thirteen others were born to Thomas Blackburn and his wife Alice, after settling in Menallen, thus making him the father of twenty-one children. Of this family only nine grew to maturity, namely: Mary, married James Hammond; Ann married Jonathan Bowen; Elizabeth married James McGrail; Alice married Samuel Way; Rebecca married Thomas Oldham; Isabella married Thomas Jennings; Rachel married Thomas Griffith; Thomas married Sarah Griffith; John (III) married Mary Morton. Mary Morton was the youngest daughter of John Morton, who came from Ireland when a young man and afterward married Mary Todd, of Chester county.

(III) John Blackburn, son of Thomas Blackburn (2), lived in Adams county until his death in 1800. By his wife Mary he had children as follows: Elizabeth, Alice, Thomas, John, James, Alice and Jesse, the last named being born soon after the death of his father. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Blackburn had great difficulty in providing for her family; debts were resting upon the estate which were paid after sacrificing nearly all the property. The family had to be separated, the older children being sent to Bedford county to be reared among their Quaker kindred, and the younger ones remaining for a few years to suffer not only the pangs of poverty, but to undergo most severe discipline on the part of their widowed mother. All finally got to Bedford county, and in the course of time married here and became prosperous. Elizabeth married David Way; Alice married Samuel Way; Thomas married Elizabeth Griffith; John married Sarah Miller; James married Anne Penrose and Jesse married Edith Miller.

(IV) Jesse Blackburn, son of John Blackburn (3), was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was twelve years of age when he came to Bedford county. His wife, Edith Miller, whom he married in 1824, was the daughter of Robert and Jane (Williams) Miller. In 1828, after having lived four years on a farm near Fishertown, he purchased a farm of George Berbeck, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, in what is now west St. Clair township, in partnership with Jacob Miller. This farm was afterward divided and Mr. Blackburn lived on his part of it until 1852, when he purchased and spent the remaining twenty years of his life upon the farm near Oak Shade (now Ryot). Here he died in 1873 and his wife died in 1872. Their family consisted of the following children:

Hiram, see forward; Israel died young; Mary married James Mickel; Maria married Charles G. Cleaver; Ruth married Thomas W. Cleaver; Uriah married Hannah Engles; Enoch married (first) Mary Oster, afterward Margaret Emerick; Angelina and Jane, both of whom died in young womanhood.

(V) Hiram Blackburn, son of Jesse (4) and Edith (Miller) Blackburn, was born February 16, 1825, in the old stone house on what is now known as the Frickes farm, near Fishertown. He was early trained to the then arduous duties of a farm life, and being the oldest of a large family of children was required to assume very laborious duties early in life. His early school advantages were very limited, but by improving the opportunities afforded by the common school, he acquired a very considerable education for that day. He also studied surveying under his uncle, James Blackburn, and followed surveying and farming until 1852, when he married and settled down upon the farm which his father vacated at that time. He purchased the old homestead in 1857 and lived there until 1869, when he purchased the Snowberger farm, near Fishertown, to which he removed and which he greatly improved until his retirement from the business of farming a few years ago. In the meantime he purchased the Croyle farm, which lies upon the eastern slope of the Chestnut Ridge, immediately west of the village named.

Politically Mr. Blackburn affiliates with the Republican party. In 1871 he was elected county surveyor for Bedford county, and his term was the last profitable one of that official position. During his official career a large number of surveys were required upon warrants for which patents had never been issued, and the state, taking up the work, afforded the county surveyor a profitable "inning." In 1887 Mr. Blackburn was elected county commissioner and at the close of the term was re-elected, serving in all six years. This was also during a period of immense activity in that office. The rebuilding of the bridges occasioned by the great "Johnstown Flood," of May and June, 1889, were among the problems to be dealt with by Mr. Blackburn and his able associates in office, to all of whom the county has since owed a debt of gratitude for executive ability and steadfast integrity. In religious matters Mr. Blackburn, his ancestors above mentioned, his wife and most of his children are Friends or Quakers. Many of them have been prominent members and active in the interest of the society, and though considerably past the line of four score years, Mr. Blackburn's interest in the church of his fathers has never abated.

Concerning the domestic relations of Mr. Blackburn, let it be said that he was married in 1852 to Mary Ann Conley, daughter of Allen and Margaret (McGrew) Conley, of Napier

township, Bedford county, who had a large and unusually intelligent family of children, one of whom being a prominent minister in the United Brethren church, and another, Isaiah, being a captain in the Civil war, and afterward associate judge of Bedford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Blackburn have been born the following children: Amanda J., who died in childhood; Elias, married Anna Furnas; Maria E., married Albert Whetstone, a merchant at Everett, Pennsylvania; Allen C., married Ardella Russell, and is a member of the firm of Blackburn, Russell & Company, a wholesale grocery firm of Bedford; Martha Emma, wife of Smith A. Hamaker, a farmer of East St. Clair township; Jesse, who died in infancy; Margauretta, single and at home; William D., who married Lucretia Lamborn, and resides at Fishertown; Dr. Edwin C., a physician of the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, married Anna Sellars. The entire family have settled within or near the vicinity of their early home and have been prosperous in social, financial and intellectual attainments.

On their retirement from the farm in 1896, Mr. Blackburn and his good wife took up their abode in a cozy home in Fishertown, where with the faithful services and kindly administrations of their daughter, Margauretta, and with other children and numerous grandchildren surrounding them, they are spending the evening of their days in both comfort and happiness.

OSCAR WILLIAM SMITH.

Oscar W. Smith, the present editor of the *Bedford Inquirer*, the Republican paper, published at the county seat of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born at Rainsburg, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1876, and obtained his education at the West Chester State Normal school. In 1897-98 he taught school at Rainsburg, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the United States railway service as a mail clerk, running between New York and Pittsburg from 1899 to 1905. His place of residence from 1900 to 1905 was Bellwood, Pennsylvania. In September, 1905, he purchased an interest in the *Bedford Inquirer*, removed to Bedford and became editor of that newspaper, which position he still fills acceptably and well, and has a large patronage of the leading Republicans of the county. Mr. Smith is an aggressive newspaper man, in the sense that he fears not to vindicate the right as he sees it in the affairs of men around him. The history of the *Inquirer* will be found in the general chapters of this history. While he has not been long a resident of Bedford, yet he has won a legion of admiring friends, from among the best class of citizens. Politically Mr. Smith is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In his religious affiliations he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal

church at Bedford. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 202, also to Bellwood Camp, No. 5617, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage May 14, 1898, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Daisy E. Smith, the daughter of William and Mary (Shoemaker) Smith. By this union were born: Elinor C., born February 21, 1901, and Alan Dale, born December 15, 1903. Both children were born at Rainsburg, Pennsylvania.

MOSES A. POINTS.

Moses A. Points, a prominent citizen of Bedford, Pennsylvania, who has served as an honored official in many public and private undertakings, is attorney at law, and has been active in furthering improvements in his native county. He is of German descent.

The ancestor of Moses A. Points, and the founder of the Points family in America, came from the Palatinate to the United States, early in the eighteenth century. James Points, grandfather of Moses A. Points, located for a time in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, later removing to Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Among his children was a son, David.

David Points, son of James Points, was born July 12, 1815, and died in 1868. He came to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, when a lad, with his parents, and spent his entire life in that section of the country. He was a blacksmith by trade and in comfortable circumstances. In politics he was a Democrat, and, having been elected justice of the peace, held that office at the time of his death. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of the founders of the Mount Smith church, one of its most ardent supporters, and was for years officially connected with it. He married Sarah Blair, born July 4, 1815, died 1891. She was prominent in church affairs. Mr. and Mrs. David Points had children as follows: Moses A., see forward; John W., deceased, was a farmer of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, died in April, 1904, at the age of sixty-two years; Joshua, a retired blacksmith and a resident of Bedford township; James A., a blacksmith of Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Anna, married Isaac Pierson, implement dealer, of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Moses A. Points, son of David and Sarah (Blair) Points, was born May 7, 1839. He was reared in the country and was sent to the public schools of the county, where he soon proved his ambition and brilliancy as a scholar. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, employing thus the intervals between his attendance at the terms of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, located in Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylva-

nia. This was at that time the leading educational institution of the county. Here he attended for the next four years at intervals. He made rapid strides in learning, and during the last years of his attendance at the institution was one of the faculty. In 1861, when he entered Dickinson College, he was far advanced in his studies, and during the first year stood second in his class. He pursued his studies in this institution until his graduation in 1864.

In the spring of 1862 he with several others was appointed by the Christian commission to assist in the care of the wounded for about thirty days after the battle of Cold Harbor. At the close of his school days he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and the same fall was admitted to the bar of Bedford county, and immediately began the practice of law, assisting his former preceptor in many cases. His association with Mr. Cessna was of material benefit to him, but he preferred to establish himself independently. He therefore opened an office and by sheer hard work and executive ability succeeded in gaining an excellent and lucrative practice. Before this desired result was attained, however, he opened a private school for instruction in Greek and Latin, in which languages he was exceedingly proficient. This met with the approval of many and was a most decided financial success. Many young men came to him for instruction who have since become prominent in the affairs of the country, or have made their mark in the legal world. Three years after his graduation from Dickinson College that institution conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, and on this occasion he delivered the master's oration, in which he notably distinguished himself. He has been president of the examining board of Bedford county for applicants to the bar for many years and a member of the board for over twenty-five years. He was admitted to the supreme court in 1870, and has since often appeared before that tribunal. He was one of the promoters and secretary of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, holding the office of secretary for three years, during which time he was brought into contact with some of the leading men in the railroad world. He was director of the First National Bank of Bedford for a number of years, and has served as president of the school board and president of the council of the same town. He has always taken an active interest in any matters that promised for the public welfare. He has always been an earnest student and has kept in touch with the present-day advancement. In spite of the manifold calls upon his time, he has found time to contribute frequently to local and Philadelphia papers. These articles speak well for his literary ability. But it is not only when writing that Mr.

G. B. Eggleston

Points has this excellent command of language; he is a fluent, eloquent speaker, with a ready, easy delivery. His language is forceful, logical and elegant. He is methodical in all matters, small as well as great, and this has helped him not a little in his successful career. In disposition he is cheerful and optimistic, always looking on the bright side of things and managing to make life brighter for many who are not so well situated as himself. He has a host of friends and is greatly respected by all who have had dealings with him. He has traveled considerably and made excellent use of his powers of observation; his narratives are listened to with pleasure, being related in an interesting and entertaining manner. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, of which he is steward.

He married (first), September 25, 1867, Bell C. Blymyer, daughter of George and Evelina Blymyer. She died November 2, 1873, leaving two children: Clarence A., of Bedford; George, a graduate of the class of 1896 of the Dickinson Law School, and is now attorney at law. Mr. Points married (second) Mary Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Hugh J. and Jane Henderson, and had two sons: William H., graduate of the Dickinson Law School, class of 1902; Henderson, still in public school.

ABRAM BURTON EGOLF.

Abram B. Egolf, of Schellsburg, was born in that place August 11, 1867, a son of William and Amanda Egolf, and a grandson of Henry H. Egolf, whose father came from Berks county to Bedford county and purchased the Kerr farm, on which he resided a few years, then purchased a farm from Henry Hull, on which he resided the remainder of his life.

William Egolf, son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Hull) Egolf, was born in 1836, in Napier township, was educated in the Schellsburg schools, and in 1860 went into mercantile business, which he carried on for twenty-two years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the lumber business, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. For fifteen years he served as school director. He was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Egolf married Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Black, and their children were: Harry J., born 1864; Abram B., of whom later; Bessie, who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Egolf occurred February 15, 1898.

Abram Burton Egolf, son of William and Amanda (Black) Egolf, received his education in the schools of Schellsburg, and in 1889 went into the lumber business as a manufacturer and dealer. He has ever since been engaged in this line of industry and is recognized as a progressive and thorough business man.

He has five saw mills in operation, and in addition to his interests in the lumber business is a speculator in the coal and timber lands of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Bedford, and is interested in other progressive institutions and industries. Mr. Egolf belongs to Bedford Lodge No. 320, F. and A. M., of Bedford, and Schellsburg Lodge No. 870, I. O. O. F., of Schellsburg. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is treasurer and a trustee, which offices he has held for several years.

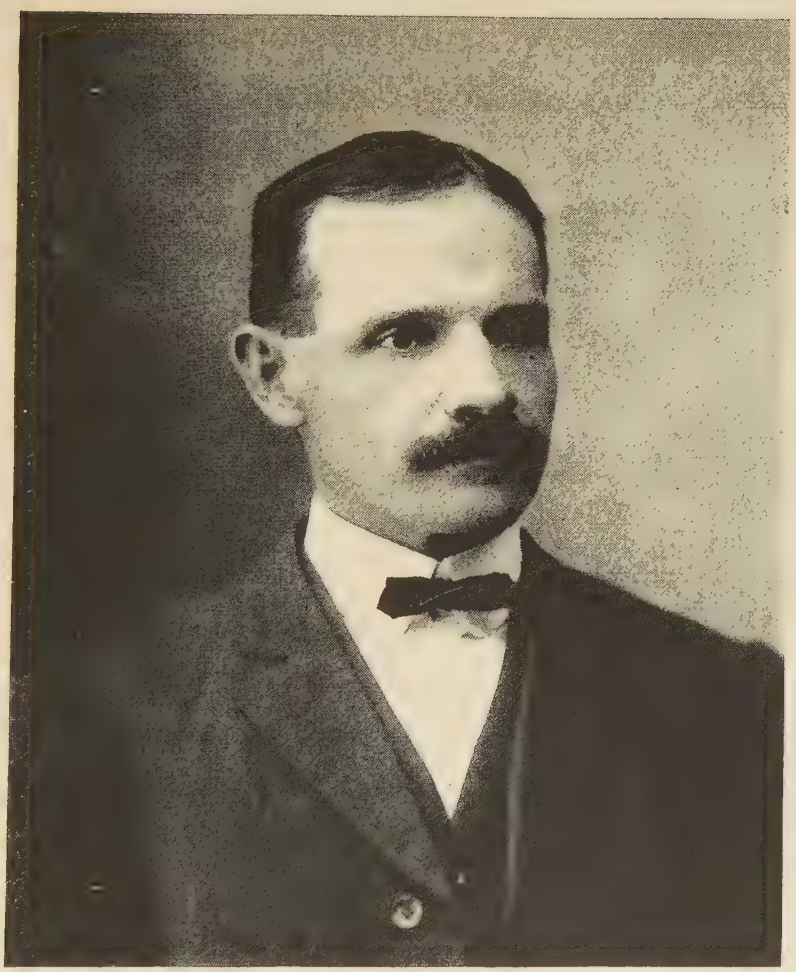
SIMON HOLSINGER SELL.

Simon Holsinger Sell, one of the prominent and influential residents of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, who had served one term in the office of district attorney of Bedford county, is a descendant in the sixth generation of one of the pioneer settlers of the state of Pennsylvania.

(I) Henry Sell, the American ancestor of the Sell family, left Germany in 1729 and located in Adams county, Pennsylvania. He married and reared a family, among his children being a son, Jacob.

(II) Jacob Sell, son of Henry Sell (1), was born December 10, 1742. He also married and had a number of sons: Abraham, see forward; four located in Stark county, Ohio, one in Carroll county, Maryland, and one remained on the old homestead.

(III) Abraham Sell, son of Jacob Sell (2), was born in 1773. He chose for his home the Juniata Valley in Huntingdon, now Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he secured a small tract of land in the wilderness close to the river. Here he erected a home, which was afterward torn down and removed to another place, where it still stands and is occupied by his great-granddaughter, Lovina Wilt Baker. Tradition has it that he might have become possessed of the entire valley for a mile around, but his ambition went no further than to build a comfortable home for those he loved. His occupation was that of furniture making. He was a member of the Dunker church and not one of his descendants has departed from this faith. His descendants, as nearly as can be estimated, number about eight hundred, all the Sells in Blair and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania, being directly descended from him, and fully one-half of the number are scattered in the west from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Among them are eight ministers, one missionary, one doctor, two lawyers, four justices of the peace, one the youngest county officer in the state of Pennsylvania, one sailor, one lieutenant in the regular army, quite a number engaged in the profession of teaching, and the rest have adopted various callings, with quite a number engaged in



Simon N. Sell

agricultural pursuits. His death occurred March 3, 1824, and his remains are buried in the Carson Valley cemetery.

He married, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Barbara Balmer, and their children were: Jacob, married Elizabeth Berger and had four sons; this branch of the family is in the west. John, see forward. Daniel, who married Rachel Detwiler. They had one daughter who died in infancy and eight sons. Two of these reside in Missouri and the other six in Blair county, Pennsylvania. Catherine, married Daniel Delozier. They had fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy. All the others married and four died leaving families. The other seven are residents of Blair county, Pennsylvania. Lydia, married George Myers and had twelve children, all of whom removed to the west. One died in Andersonville prison, one was killed on the railroad in Kansas and several of the others died. Those who are now living are scattered throughout Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and Oregon. Eve, married Samuel Warner. They had one son, and, the mother dying when he was quite young, he was adopted by Rachel Sell, wife of Daniel, and reared as her own child. He now resides in Missouri. Upon the death of Abraham Sell his widow married Joseph Rothrock, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. She removed to four miles east of Lewistown and resided there until the death of her second husband, when she made her home with her son, Daniel. The money which had been left for her support by Mr. Rothrock was lost by the ill management of the executor, and thus her income ceased, and she then resided with all her children by turns. During her last illness and at the time of her death she was living with her son John near New Enterprise, where she was buried near the Brethren church.

(IV) John Sells, second son and child of Abraham (3) and Barbara (Balmer) Sell, was born January 16, 1805; died July 3, 1888. He married Susanna Stephens and they had eleven children, among whom were the following: John S., see forward; Joseph S., of Bloomfield township; Daniel S., of South Woodbury township; Adam S., of Thomas, West Virginia; Mahala, who married Jacob Koonse; and Barbara, who married Jacob Foreman, of Wells Tannery, Fulton county, Pennsylvania.

(V) John S. Sell, son of John (4) and Susanna (Stephens) Sell, was born in Woodbury township, near Waterside, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1832. He later removed with his parents where the early years of his life were spent, but forty-five years of his life were passed in Woodbury township. He was of an active and energetic nature, personally looking after all the details of his farms. He was also promi-

nent in the affairs of the township, served several terms as school director and held other offices of trust and responsibility. He was prominently identified with the Republican party, and his opinion was considered of importance in all political discussions of the party. He was a member of the German Baptist church and was a regular attendant at divine services. His death was a sudden one, being caused by a stroke of apoplexy, received while at the old homestead in South Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The funeral services were held in the Replogle church, Elder D. T. Detwiler officiating, assisted by Revs. J. K. Brown, J. R. Stayer, John B. Miller and J. C. Stayer. He was held in the highest respect and esteem in the entire vicinity, and his death was deeply and truly deplored. His remains were interred in the Eshelman cemetery. He married Susanna L. Holsinger, and their children were ten in number, of whom the following are now living: Barbara H., married Amos Johnson, of Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Esther H., married George M. Smith, of Taylor township, Blair county, Pennsylvania; John H., resides in Woodbury township; Simon Holsinger, see forward; Susan H., married W. K. Carper, of Woodbury township; Cyrus H., of Woodbury township; and Leah Anna H., unmarried, who resides at home.

(VI) Simon Holsinger Sell, third son and fifth child of John S. (5) and Susanna L. (Holsinger) Sell, was born in Bedford county, near Woodbury, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1865. His boyhood days were passed under the parental roof and his early education was acquired in the public schools of Woodbury township. At the early age of sixteen years he began his career as a teacher in the public schools. For a number of years, while engaged in teaching in the public schools, his spare time was devoted to study. He attended the normal school in Woodbury borough conducted by Professor W. R. Vaughn, and later completed his education in the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. He taught for two years in the public schools of New Enterprise, Pennsylvania, holding the position of principal from 1888 to 1890, and in 1890-91 was principal of the schools in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania. During the latter part of his term of office as principal of the schools in New Enterprise he was registered as a law student in Bedford, having as his preceptor Edward M. Pennell, one of the most prominent attorneys of Bedford county. He went west in April, 1891, and entered the law department of the State University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas, and after studying one year in this institution he resumed his occupation of teaching. He was principal of the schools of Tobias, Nebraska, for one year, and of the schools of Dorchester, Nebraska, for three years.

He returned to Bedford, Pennsylvania, in June, 1895, and entered the law offices of his former preceptor, Edward M. Pennell, and on August 8, 1896, was admitted to the bar. The following month he opened a law office in Bedford and commenced the active practice of his profession. During the ten years during which he has been following his vocation he has been remarkably successful. This is to be ascribed in a large measure to the intense application and the thorough mastery of all the details of any case entrusted to him. This careful preparation and the convincing, forceful manner in which his arguments are presented must of necessity bring well-earned success. His practice is a large and growing one. He was elected district attorney of Bedford county in November, 1902, his term expiring January 1, 1906. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party and has been an earnest worker in the ranks. He is a member of the Progressive Brethren church and is associated with the following organizations: Bedford Lodge, No. 320, Free and Accepted Masons; Bedford Springs Council, No. 1935, Royal Arcanum.

He married, December 30, 1891, Elizabeth Furry, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Burger) Furry, of New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Furry died in December, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Sell had one child, which died, and they have an adopted daughter, Cathryn Leone.

FRANKLIN FLETCHER.

Among the legal fraternity of Bedford county is Franklin Fletcher, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, who was born in Monroe township of that county, April 23, 1852, the son of Daniel and Susan (Barkman) Fletcher. His grandfather, John Fletcher, was born about 1774; died about 1860, aged eighty-six years. He was a blacksmith by trade and held a large tract of land at the time of his death in Monroe township, Bedford county; he also followed farming a part of his life. Politically he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious belief a Lutheran. He married ———— Means, who died about 1840; she was of the Catholic faith. To John Fletcher and wife were born six children, the last of whom died in 1906.

(II) Daniel Fletcher, father of Franklin Fletcher, was born February, 1816, in Monroe township, this county, and died March, 1885, on the old homestead. He was a farmer by occupation. For a number of years he conducted a country store on his place, and for a number of years he taught school. He was active in politics and a supporter of the Democratic party. He held several local offices, such as school director, constable, assessor, etc. In his religion he was of the Catholic faith. He

married Susan Barkman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Barkman. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, as follows: Mary, at home on the old place; Franklin, see forward; John, married Viola A. Shearer and resides at Clearville, Pennsylvania; and Julia, at home.

(III) Franklin Fletcher was educated at the common schools and a private school taught by Professor W. R. Vaughn, who taught at the home of Mr. Fletcher, and which he attended for fifty-five weeks. Later he attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1874. He then chose law for his profession and entered the law office of G. H. Spang, and still later that of Hon. John N. Reynolds at Bedford. He was admitted to the bar December 3, 1877, since which time he has been in constant practice at Bedford. Politically Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat. He has served as district attorney of Bedford county from January, 1879, to January, 1885. He served his party as chairman of the Bedford county Democratic committee in 1890-91 and 1905-06. He has frequently been a delegate to Pennsylvania state conventions, and generally active in party management. In business affairs he has been an active factor in all local enterprises and was elected president of the Bedford Electric Light, Heat and Power Company when it was organized in 1889, and still holds such position. This corporation has always been highly successful and is now free of all indebtedness. As a legal practitioner Mr. Fletcher is accounted by his large clientage as thoroughly reliable and fully abreast with the times in all that relates to his profession.

JOHN E. TAYLOR.

John E. Taylor, of Schellsburg, was born March 11, 1852, in Napier township, son of Robert M. Taylor, grandson of James Taylor and great-grandson of John Taylor, who was born in Scotland of Scotch-Irish lineage. On coming to this country he settled in Chester county, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war enlisted in the Continental army. He served until the termination of the conflict, and after peace was declared moved to Dauphin county, later following his son to Bedford county. His children were: James, of whom later; William, George and Jane, wife of a Mr. McVickers and mother of three children, Dunkle, John and May.

James Taylor, son of John Taylor, was born in 1766 near Hagerstown, Virginia, and moved to Dauphin county, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1793 he came to Bedford county and bought a large tract of land, part of which is still owned by his grandson, John E. Taylor. The patent for the land was taken out in 1813. James Taylor was a prominent

man in the community, supporting the Democratic party and the Presbyterian church. He married Margaret McCall, and among their children was a son, Robert M., of whom later. The death of Mr. Taylor occurred in 1844 on the land which he had taken up more than fifty years before.

Robert M. Taylor, son of James and Margaret (McCall) Taylor, was born August 9, 1811, on the homestead, where he passed his life as a farmer, paying special attention to the raising of blooded horses, in which he was very successful, owning the best horses in the county. He served in various borough offices, among them that of school director. For one term he filled the position of associate judge and for three terms was justice of the peace. For a long time he held the rank of lieutenant in the state militia. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious belief a Presbyterian.

Mr. Taylor married Eliza, daughter of George and Elizabeth (McDonnell) Colvin, who were the parents of the following children: James, died at the age of twenty-two while studying for the ministry; Jane, wife of Abram Shell; Charlotte, wife of Martin Reilly, of Bedford; Eliza, wife of Robert M. Taylor; William, married Flora Gilbrith; George, married Priscilla Robison; Charles, married Elizabeth Bowser; Margaret, wife of Milton Robison; Reuben, married Margaret Reed; and John E., married Anna Shell. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor consisted of the following children: James, born July 12, 1837, married Mary Ramsay; Lottie E., born June 7, 1841; George W., born April 29, 1844, married Susan Homer; Emma, born February 9, 1847, died June, 1852; John E., of whom later; and Laura M., born April 19, 1855, wife of Samuel Burns. Mr. Taylor, the father, died August 4, 1892. He was a man of exemplary character and bequeathed to his children an unsullied name.

John E. Taylor, son of Robert M. and Eliza (Colvin) Taylor, was born in the same house in which his father had first seen the light, and was reared on the homestead. At the age of sixteen he became an instructor in the public schools and taught thirty-one terms. Meantime he continued his studies at Schellsburg and Bedford and in 1876 received a state certificate, after which he took higher courses under private teachers. In 1883 he went into mercantile business, which in 1893 he abandoned in favor of agriculture. His time is now occupied in looking after his farms and conducting a meat market. He holds the office of justice of the peace. Like his father and grandfather, he adheres to the Democratic party and the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Taylor married Alice Rea, who bore him two sons: Edwin R., born May 25, 1895, and Robert M., born August 25,

1899. Mrs. Taylor died suddenly September 28, 1901. She was born in the Cumberland valley, and at the age of five years was taken by her parents to Illinois, where she received her education, coming east on the occasion of her marriage.

EDMUND L. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Edmund L. Smith, of Schellsburg, was born in 1865 at Alum Bank, Bedford county, son of Robert M. Smith and grandson of Robert Smith, a native of Adams county, who came about 1800 to Bedford county, where he purchased a farm, on which he passed the residue of his years. This property is now owned by his grandson, Samuel B. Smith. Robert Smith was a Whig and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary McGrue, of Adams county, whence their wedding trip was made on horseback to Bedford county. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Harbaugh; Susan, wife of Nathan Harbaugh; John, married twice, his second wife being Sarah Petterson; Rebecca, wife of Thomas McCreary; Mary, wife of Samuel Penrose; James, married Susan Calathan; and Robert M., of whom later.

Robert M. Smith, son of Robert and Mary (McGrue) Smith, was born in 1827 in Alum Bank, and when but thirteen years old shot and killed his first bear, which was crossing one of the homestead fields. Mr. Smith was a carpenter and also a contractor and builder, following his trade forty years and erecting a number of churches, as well as many other structures, in Bedford county. He also owned a farm in that county, on which he made his home. During the Civil war he was drafted three times, but each time purchased exemption, having religious scruples against participating in the conflict. He was a Republican and a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Smith married Martha J., daughter of James and Anna (Snively) McVickers, and the following were their children: Harry F., born 1863, merchant and postmaster at Gisetown, Pennsylvania; Edmund L., of whom later; Grant S., born 1868, of Colorado, married Lena ————; Margaret L., born 1872, wife of Harry E. Garn, of Fremont, Ohio; Draper P., born 1877, married Verna Mellott, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Mary, born 1881, wife of Nathan Oldham. The death of Mr. Smith occurred in 1896.

Edmund L. Smith, son of Robert M. and Martha J. (McVickers) Smith, received his preparatory education in the common schools of Pleasantville, and in 1885 graduated from the State Normal School at Lockhaven. For ten years thereafter he was an instructor in mathematics at Blair (New Jersey) Academy. In 1895 he graduated from the Chautauqua School of Physical Culture. In 1899 he received from the med-

ical department of the University of Pennsylvania the degree of doctor of medicine, and the same year succeeded to the practice of Dr. W. F. Trout, of Connellsburg, then lately deceased. In 1900 he settled at Schellsburg, where he has since been in active practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Bedford County Medical Society, serving as treasurer of the latter body. He belongs to Blairstown Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., and Schellsburg Lodge, No. 870, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Smith married, in 1900, Anna, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Wilson) Way, of Bedford county, and they have two children: Mary W., born 1903, and Margaret M., born 1905.

GEORGE H. ZIMMERMAN.

George H. Zimmerman, a well known citizen of Yellow Creek, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, who is serving at present as county commissioner of Bedford county, has held a number of other public positions and is prominently identified with the financial, social and political affairs of the county, being as well one of the foremost farmers of that section. He traces his descent to Germany.

Samuel Zimmerman, father of George H. Zimmerman, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He was a son of Jacob Zimmerman, who was a tailor by trade and emigrated to this country from Germany. Samuel Zimmerman was apprenticed to the trade of millwrighting and milling, and for many years was engaged in this line of business. He removed to Woodbury in 1850 and assisted in the erection of the first gristmill in that borough. He located in Yellow Creek, Hopewell township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, two years later, and followed the milling business there for four and one-half years. His next home was in Ott's Mills, then known as Bowser's Mills, in Colerain township, where he resided for four years and then returned to Hopewell township, where he continued in the milling business for about six years. Financial reverses compelled him to retire from this line of enterprise, and during his later years he was variously engaged. Recently he has turned his entire attention to farming, and, while he is a man well advanced in years, his wonderful vitality and energy enable him to accomplish more than many men of half his years. He has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and his counsel is highly esteemed by his party. He married (first) Rosanna Penner, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 1827, daughter of Peter and Mary Penner and granddaughter of ——— Penner, a prominent farmer of Franklin county. Mrs. Zimmerman died in 1861. The children of this marriage were nine in number, seven of whom are now (1906)

living: William H., a ranchman in Harrison, Nebraska; Christopher C., a carpenter in Altoona, Pennsylvania; Martin, a miner in Portage, Pennsylvania; Maria, married Isaac Abbott, of Six-Mile Run, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, unmarried, resides with her sister, Maria; Amanda, married William McCray, of Saxton, Pennsylvania; and George H., see forward. Samuel Zimmerman married (second) Adeline Reed, of Liberty township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and they had nine children, three of whom are now living.

George H. Zimmerman, eldest surviving child of Samuel and Rosanna (Penner) Zimmerman, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1847. He attended the public schools of the district, acquiring a fairly good education, and until his fifteenth year lived with his parents. During this period he learned the trade of milling under the able tuition of his father, and in 1863 went to Hopewell. For a period of two years he was employed in the hotel of Michael Eichelberger, and during the next five years was engaged in milling and various other occupations. For twenty years subsequent to his marriage he was actively engaged in the coal mining business, then turned his attention to farming and the lumber trade, making lumbering the main interest of his business career. In this he has been very successful, his keen business methods and sterling integrity having gained for him the confidence and respect of the commercial community. He has for many years been prominently identified with the political affairs of the county, being a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and his voice and influence are dominant in all the political meetings of the county. He held the office of constable for fifteen years with credit to himself and benefit to the community, served efficiently as tax collector for fourteen years and was elected to the office of county commissioner of Bedford county in the fall of 1905. This office he is now holding to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of the Progressive Brethren church, in whose work he takes an active part, is trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the most influential residents of the county, shirking neither time nor personal labor where the interests and improvement of the county are at stake.

He married, 1868, Mary L. Bowers, daughter of George Bowers, a well known farmer of Hopewell township, and they have had twelve children, ten of whom are now (1906) living: Samuel E., miner, resides in Hopewell borough; William H. H., farmer, of Hopewell township; Charles W., miner, resides in Six-Mile Run, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; James H., farmer, of Hopewell township; Margerie V., married Edgar Smouse, resides in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary M., re-

sides with her parents; John M., teacher, and Luverna M. (twins), both residing with their parents; Robert R., farmer, of Hopewell township; Benjamin F., resides with his parents.

WILLIAM A. GRAZIER, D. D. S.

Dr. William A. Grazier, of New Paris, was born September 27, 1850, in Napier township, a son of Isaac Grazier and a grandson of ———— Grazier, who came as a young man from Germany and settled in Huntingdon county, where he married Susan Beck. They were the parents of three sons: John, moved to Clarion county and died in 1905; David, passed his entire life in Huntingdon county; and Isaac, of whom later. The father died while the youngest child was still an infant, and the mother became the wife of James Wright, of Huntingdon county.

Isaac Grazier, son of ———— and Susan (Beck) Grazier, learned the saddler's trade and worked at it until his marriage, when he turned his attention to agriculture and settled in Napier township. For many years he served the township as school director and in various other offices. He was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Grazier married, in 1849, Margaret, daughter of John and Catharine Horne, and their children were: William A., of whom later; John A., born September 2, 1852, real estate dealer and coal operator, married Sarah Ferry, had three children: Harvey H., Harper and Ethel; Clark C., born December 16, 1854, married Adaline Wright, had seven children: Durben H., Nettie, Harry, Virginia, George, Roy and Edwin; Hurton H., born March 3, 1859, civil engineer of Johnstown, married Alda White, had two children: Dora and Luceil. Mr. Grazier, the father, died August 5, 1890, and was survived five years by his widow.

William A. Grazier, son of Isaac and Margaret (Horne) Grazier, received his edcation in the public schools of his native township and at the Classical Seminary, Bedford. For five years he taught in the public schools, and then took a special course in dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1871. He settled in New Paris, where he has since practiced his profession. His townsmen have elected him to the offices of councilman, burgess and justice of the peace. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also a member of Pleasantville Lodge, No. 868, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs.

Dr. Grazier married, December 27, 1875, Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Crissman) Moore, of Napier township. Mrs. Grazier died May 19, 1886, leaving no children.

Dr. Grazier married, May 20, 1892, Mrs. Rebecca (Crissman) Penrose, widow of Thomas Penrose. Of this marriage there is no issue. By her former marriage Mrs. Penrose was the mother of a daughter, Frances, born March 13, 1879, wife of Dr. R. B. Colvin, of Berlin, Somerset county.

ALEXANDER J. BOWSER, M. D.

Alexander J. Bowser, M. D., deceased, who for a number of years had been prominently and favorably identified with the medical profession in the state of Pennsylvania, more especially that of Bedford county, was a member of an old and honored family of the state which traces its descent to Switzerland.

David Bowser, great-grandfather of Dr. Alexander J. Bowser, was a descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania. David probably spent his life in tilling the soil, as at the time of his death he was possessed of large farm lands. He married Catherine ————, and among his children was a son named John.

John Bowser, son of David and Catherine Bowser, was born in East St. Clair township, Bedford county, on the same farm which later passed into the possession of his son. He was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life. He married Mary Helm, and among his children was a son named David H.

David H. Bowser, son of John and Mary (Helm) Bowser, was born in East St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1810, on the farm of his father. When still a young child he removed with his parents to Napier township, where he was reared. Upon attaining manhood he gave his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. Although incapacitated to a certain extent from taking an active part in the work of a farm by an accident in which he was severely injured when a child of seven years of age, his practical ideas and remarkable executive ability as a business manager more than balanced this slight disability, and he became one of the most prosperous and successful farmers in that section of the country. He soon acquired valuable and extensive farm properties, which he kept in the highest state of cultivation. He removed into Schellsburg in 1874 in order to give his son the educational advantages of the Schellsburg schools, and his later years were spent there, with the exception of about six years. He later removed to the Bowser homestead farm in East St. Clair township, where he resided for about one year, and his death occurred in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a stanch Democrat, and, though not an office-seeker.

held and filled very creditably a number of public positions. He was a member of the Lutheran church and very active in church matters, his sterling integrity and many excellent characteristics having made him highly esteemed by the entire community. He married Charlotte Potts, daughter of Rev. Jephthah and Mary (Horn) Potts, the former a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the latter of Napier township, Bedford county, in the same state. Rev. Potts was a minister in the United Brethren church, and his reputation extended throughout the western part of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bowser died March, 1897. David H. Bowser died in the spring, 1898. They had one child, Dr. Alexander J., of whom later.

Dr. Alexander J. Bowser, deceased, son of David H. and Charlotte (Potts) Bowser, was born two miles west of Schellsburg, Napier township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1862. His early years were spent in the home of his parents, and he acquired his education in the public schools of Schellsburg. It had been the intention of his father that his only son should follow in his footsteps as a farmer, and young Alexander was educated with this idea. He acceded to his father's wishes and after his marriage located on one of the many farms owned by his father in East St. Clair township, and for a time devoted his time to agriculture. His inclinations, however, led him to an entirely different direction, and upon the death of his first wife, February 4, 1885, he left the farm and returned to town, where he took up the study of medicine. He read under the preceptorship of Dr. Frank M. Marbourg, whom he actively assisted until the fall of 1887, when he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with honor in the spring of 1890. Immediately after graduation he located in Schellsburg, where he formed a medical partnership with his former preceptor, which continued until the death of the latter, one year later. Dr. Bowser then continued the practice of Dr. Marbourg alone, and continued this until 1897, when he removed to New Baltimore, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six years. During this time he acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, but, finding the labors of a physician too fatiguing in this hilly section, removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1903. He practiced there for three years, and during that time built up a remunerative and constantly increasing practice. His reputation as a conscientious, reliable and skillful physician was an enviable one, and his patients and the community at large entertained for him the highest esteem. In politics he was a Democrat, and served for five years under President Cleveland as pension examiner. He was a consistent member

of the Lutheran church and active in the affairs of that institution. He was connected with the following fraternal and other organizations: Bedford County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Schellsburg Lodge, No. 870, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Bedford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Bedford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Dr. Bowser married (first), December 12, 1883, Louie O. Mack, daughter of Harry B. Mack, of Fishertown, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He married (second), September 21, 1893, Mary P. Amick, daughter of George B. and Mary P. Amick, of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, and they have had three children, of whom Georgia A. is the only one living. David Park, the eldest child, died December 4, 1897; Alexander J. died August 14, 1906. Dr. Bowser died April 11, 1906.

RUFUS C. HADERMANN.

Rufus C. Hadermann, an active and able attorney of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was born May 12, 1854, at New Enterprise, the son of Adam and Lethean (Chaney) Hadermann.

His father, Adam Hadermann, emigrated to this country in 1839 from Germany. He was born in Schleuchtern, of that country, February 12, 1812. His father, George Hadermann, passing away when he was eighteen months old, his mother, Martha (Hildebradt) Hadermann, after her husband's death married a tanner by trade, and it was this occupation that he was very early taught. Early evincing a thirst for knowledge that was quite phenomenal for one so young, he seized with avidity the fine opportunity which presented itself in the gymnasium, or public schools, of his native village, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was obliged to labor in the tannery after school until the time for retiring, his stepfather being poor, he succeeded in making remarkable progress by early rising. He pursued his studies with such eagerness—and being withal a precocious youth—that he graduated with the highest honors when fourteen years of age, having not only mastered the German branches, but also acquired a classical education, having learned Latin and Greek so thoroughly that he conversed freely in the former language and could, therefore, be appropriately called a mental prodigy. His family for five generations prior to his father (who was a miller by trade) having been ministers of the gospel, it was his ardent desire to follow in their footsteps, but fortune, or, rather, a lack of it, prevented, he not possessing sufficient means to prepare himself for the ministry, and was, therefore, obliged to commence in earnest the life of a tanner, so distasteful to him, who was intended by nature for a higher sphere of action.

Finding it impossible to obtain the necessary means by working at this trade, he soon formed the resolution of emigrating to America, but owing to the military requirements of the government, and the love for his mother, even this cherished plan was not put into execution until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years. Upon landing in New York he possessed but sixty dollars, which amount was totally inadequate to warrant him, entire stranger to our manners and customs, to put into execution the project he had in view—"writing a history of the people of the United States and their resources." Not being in the least discouraged, he set about his task, maintaining himself by working at his trade while traveling and gathering the desired information. In the spring of 1840 he came to Everett, Bedford county, and the year following to Pattonville. Being unable to obtain pay for services rendered at his trade, he was obliged to purchase his employer's entire stock in order to secure his wages. The indebtedness thus incurred, an amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars, required his entire time and attention for several years to liquidate. In 1846 he removed to New Enterprise and established himself in business. By industry and perseverance and strict integrity he succeeded in securing a competency.

Probably no one man was so much of a factor in shaping and furthering the cause of education as was he in his township. He was an educated man and lamented the standard of scholarship with which the people about him seemed contented. For many years prior to the establishing of the office of school superintendent he examined all the teachers of the township and established a teachers' institute, which was held from school house to school house, long before the present system came in vogue. He was instrumental in erecting ten school houses, and by so doing incurred the displeasure of some, who even tried to intimidate him by threats of personal violence, so bitterly were they opposed to free school education. He was a director for eighteen years. He was also a justice of the peace for ten years, and no case was ever taken from him to a higher court, a case, doubtless, without parallel, which proved the equity of his rulings and decisions. He was, indeed, a peacemaker, and not infrequently remitted his fees in order to effect a settlement. He was a man of unaffected piety, and withal a practical Christian, contributing liberally toward the erection of the first Reformed church in his township in 1848. He also established the first Sunday school in his section of the country, and did not cease work along this line until he had established six schools. In brief, his whole life was one of good deeds. April 18, 1848, he married Lethean Chaney, of Hope-

well township, who was born February, 1823. By this union the following children were born: Eliza Jane, Mathew Irvin, Margaret, Josiah M., Rufus C., Augustus, Harriet. Mr. Hadermann died in 1893.

Rufus C. Hadermann, son of Adam Hadermann, was educated in the common schools of the county and at an academy and college then conducted at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1876. In 1879 he was given the degree of A. M. by Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. When a young man he taught school in Bedford and Dauphin counties. He read law in the office of the late Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1881. In 1890 he was elected to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts, which position he filled most acceptably to the people for two terms from January, 1891, to January, 1897. Since retiring from the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts he has devoted his time to his profession, except the years 1903-1905 inclusive, during which period he was editor of the *Bedford Inquirer*. In this position the paper maintained a high standard as a news and political journal. In politics he is a Republican and has been active in his support of that party and its tickets. In 1888, 1889 and 1903 and 1904 he filled the position of chairman of the county committee, and in each instance succeeded in the election of the tickets entrusted to his keeping. He served as member of the Bedford school board for one term, and for a term was member and presiding officer of the municipal council.

On December 19, 1881, he was united in marriage with Carrie Louisa Spang, the only daughter of George H. and Elizabeth J. Spang, of Bedford. George H. Spang was one of the leading attorneys of the Bedford bar. He was possessed of a clear, logical and legal mind and of unusual forensic power. He devoted his life to his profession, except a small portion, which he spent as a representative of his county in the state legislature, in which capacity he ranked among the foremost and most forceful members. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in 1897 at his country home near Martinsburg, Blair county, at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Spang, who is still living, was a daughter of the late Sheriff John Alsip. She was educated in a classical academy conducted by Rev. John Lyon, at Bedford, and at the Moravian Seminary, Litiz, Lancaster county. The daughter, Mrs. Hadermann, was educated by private instructors, at the Ladies' Seminary at Hagerstown, Maryland, and the Ladies' College at Washington, D. C. One child, Lethean Corrine, was born February 2, 1888.

W. W. McDaniel

WILSON W. McDANIEL.

Wilson W. McDaniel, a well known and highly successful merchant, lumber manufacturer and dealer, who resides at Everett, was born November 20, 1849, in West Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Manspeaker) McDaniel. His paternal grandfather was Amos McDaniel, a pioneer settler in Bedford county. He descended from a Scotch family that came to America in colonial times. Amos settled at an early day in Monroe township, when this region was yet but sparsely settled. He was a farmer and followed land surveying. He surveyed a good portion of the land within Bedford county. He cleared up a tract of land and practically laid out and constructed the road from Clearville to Everett, and erected mile-posts of stones the entire distance between these two points. Some of these posts still remain erect and bear date as well as indicating the miles.

Joseph McDaniel, father of Wilson W. McDaniel, was born in Monroe township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. He was by trade a blacksmith and farmer. He had but the common school education, which in those days was not of the high standard of today. He became a marked Bible student and was a member of the "River" (or Dunkard) Brethren religious denomination. In politics he was a Republican. He held numerous local offices, including that of constable, which position he held for twenty years. He was married to Elizabeth Manspeaker, born in Ray's Cove, 1817, daughter of Henry and Hannah Manspeaker. Children: Ruie, married Andrew Ritchey, both deceased; Mary Jane, married Joseph R. Calledg; Sarah E., deceased, was the wife of Isaac Brumbaugh; Matthew P., married Nancy Brumbaugh, now deceased; Amos, married Florence Feasant, Wilson W., see forward; Ruth A., married Isaac Keplogle, now deceased; Anna E., deceased; James H., deceased.

Wilson W. McDaniel, who descends form Scotch-Irish and German blood, accompanied his parents to East Providence township when he was but four years of age. He was reared on a farm and educated in the country school. He was the youngest of a family of nine children in his father's family. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then took up contracting work, such as manufacturing hoops in the fall and winter and peeling bark in springtime. He also followed farming and taught school several winters. He has the distinction of buying the first threshing machine separator used in his community, and still later purchased the first traction engine to thresh with in his section of the coun-

try. In May, 1881, he engaged in the lumber business, buying tracts of timber and mills to manufacture the same into lumber, likewise buying lumber made by others. In later years he purchased a farm of two hundred and eighty-six acres, situated two and one-half miles from the borough of Everett, in a southeasterly direction, and by doing good farming and employing the best of fertilizers enriched the land and produced large crops of different kinds of grain. In the month of March, 1896, he removed to Everett and soon engaged in the general merchandising business, which, with his extensive lumber business, he still conducts. He owns several large tracts of timber lands, sufficient to keep his mills running at least five years. He hauls some of his lumber sixteen miles by means of traction engines, from near Sidling Hill, Fulton county. He transports as much as thirty tons to the single load, or twelve thousand feet of sawed oak lumber, equivalent to thirty tons, hauled by a twenty-five horsepower engine. Mr. McDaniel was one of the organizers of the Bedford and Fulton Telephone Company, in which he has held important offices; the enterprise has proven highly successful. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and is a firm believer in good government.

He was united in marriage, April 3, 1873, at the home of and by Rev. Henry Hershberger, in Snakes Springs Valley, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Adaline, daughter of David and Catherine Leader. She was educated in the common schools. Her father was a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson W. McDaniel have been born the following children: Joseph E., born April 6, 1876, in Ray's Cove, completed his education at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and is a bookkeeper; he married and resides at Everett, Pennsylvania. Estella B., born April 5, 1878, in Ray's Cove, is a graduate of the Everett high school and now the wife of James H. Evans, a manufacturer of ice cream at Everett and a justice of the peace of the borough. Chester A., born March 23, 1883, in West Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Everett high school, completing his education at the Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and is a professional bookkeeper. Lillian, born February 20, 1887, in West Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Everett high school and is a student in the Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Through all the years of his life Mr. McDaniel has proven himself an industrious and highly honorable citizen, and the family he has reared is one of intelligence, an honor to their parents and a blessing to the community in which they reside.

GEORGE H. APPLEMAN.

George H. Appleman, a well known resident of Baker's Summit, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, who is now (1906) serving his second term as county commissioner of Bedford county, is in the fullest sense of the word a self-made man. His energy, business acumen and executive ability have raised him to the position he now fills so acceptably and creditably, and he has the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Conrad Appleman came from York county, Pennsylvania, and settled in St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the mercantile business. He had three girls and two boys, John and Jacob.

Jacob Appleman, father of George H. Appleman, was a blacksmith by trade. He married Mary Carrell and had ten children, namely: Mary Ann, married John Cramer; Henry, died unmarried at the age of twenty-three; Samuel, a resident of Pote Town, married Leah Wentz; Margaret, died at the age of five; John, married Libbie Rauk and resided in Stockdale, Miami county, Indiana; David F., died in infancy; Winfield Scott, died when yet a young man; Thomas Asbery, died in infancy; George H., see forward; and Hannah, married John W. Croft, of Baker's Summit, Bedford county.

George H. Appleman, second surviving son and child of Jacob and Mary (Carrell) Appleman, was born in King township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1852. The early part of his life was spent with his parents in Morrison's Cove, where he learned the blacksmithing trade with his father in Bloomfield township. At the age of seventeen years he commenced business life for himself, going to Roaring Springs, where he worked at his calling. He was thus occupied for fifteen years in Roaring Springs, Baker's Summit and Pote Town. During the following three years he was engaged in the butchering business, selling the product of his labors to the miners. He turned his attention to farming in 1887, in Bloomfield township, and later bought a portion of the farm of his father-in-law, on which he still resides. Since his acquisition of this piece of property he has devoted all his time to its cultivation, in which he has been eminently successful. He has erected all the farm buildings which are now to be found on the place, planted orchards and made improvements in many directions, so that the farm is now considered a model one of its size in the county. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and his influence and voice are decisive at all meetings of that body. He has served his county in many

public offices, among which may be mentioned justice of the peace for five years, school director for nine years, township auditor for three years, and he was serving as assessor of the township in 1902, when he was elected to the office of county commissioner. Upon the expiration of his first term in this last named office he was re-elected, and is now serving with the same efficiency and executive ability which has distinguished him throughout his career. His record has been a clean and praiseworthy one and has done much to raise the tone of politics in his district. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which institution he is an active worker and holds the office of elder. He is one of the most highly esteemed residents, not alone of Bloomfield township, but of Bedford county.

He married, June 18, 1871, Susan Pote, of Baker's Summit, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Adam B. Pote, a prominent farmer of Bloomfield township, and their children are: Harry W., resides with his parents; Cora E., married Stephen Garrigan, of Henry county, Illinois; Edward E., assists his father on the home farm; Charles W., a student in the law department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; James Oliver, in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, resides at Roaring Springs, Pennsylvania; Miles W., with the Pennsylvania railroad, a resident of Roaring Springs, Pennsylvania; Anna G., married Harvey O. Long, a butcher of Roaring Springs; Laura, unmarried, resides with her parents; and Elmer T., also residing with his parents.

WILLIAM H. WHISEL.

William H. Whisel, one of the brave and patriotic men who were willing to sacrifice their lives, if needs be, for the defense of their country, and who served in the capacity of postmaster at Everett, is a native of Union township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He took up his residence in Everett in 1861, and since then has resided there continuously, being numbered among the useful and public-spirited citizens. His service during the rebellion was noted for gallantry and meritorious conduct; for six weeks he was held a prisoner by the enemy, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, lost his left arm, which incapacitated him for many kinds of manual labor. In 1869 he received the appointment of postmaster at Everett at a salary of three hundred and thirty dollars, which was subsequently increased to eight hundred dollars, which fact is accounted for by stating that the business of the office was largely increased and that his services were appreciated by his superiors.

JAMES HENRY EVANS.

James H. Evans, a justice of the peace at Everett and an extensive manufacturer of ice cream and a confectioner, was born at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1871, son of Nathan Cromwell and Penelope Sanford (Folk) Evans. His paternal grandfather and his wife reared a family of ten children in Bedford county, and all removed to the west except Nathan Cromwell Evans, father of James H. Evans.

Nathan Cromwell Evans was born in 1833 at Chaneysville, Pennsylvania. After obtaining his education at the public schools he followed teaching for several years, being the principal at Rainsburg, Pennsylvania. He engaged in mercantile business at that point in 1857 and was appointed postmaster. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Company D, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was the second lieutenant of his company. He was promoted to captain of his company and served until the close of the conflict in 1865. He saw great hardship and was one of twenty-six of his company who were taken prisoners, and from the number but thirteen escaped with their lives. He was a prisoner eight months and eight days. While in the rebel prison-pens he contracted diseases from which he never recovered and from which cause he drew a soldier's pension. He entered the war a robust young man and returned, after four long years of exposure, broken down and wrecked in health, the sacrifice so nobly made by many a patriot between "sixty-one and sixty-five." As above stated, he then followed teaching school, engaged in merchandising a number of years at Rainsburg, and in 1872 moved to Everett, Bedford county, where he resumed the same trade, that of general merchandising, which he followed until his death, in July, 1900. Politically he was an ardent Republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as representative in the Pennsylvania legislature two sessions—1888 and 1889—and was a justice of the peace. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who had charge of his funeral. He was a worthy member of the Grand Army Post at Everett.

He was united in marriage to Penelope Sanford Folk, of Flintstone, Maryland, the daughter of Henry Folk and wife. By this union were born the following children: Betty, died in infancy; Rachel, died in infancy; Cora A., married Peter Barndollar; Lessing C., of Everett; Ada, single; John L.; George E.; Fannie, died aged twenty-one years; James H., see forward; David S. The mother is residing with her son, James H. Evans, at Everett.

James H. Evans, the ninth child in his parents' family, re-

ceived his education at the public schools of Everett and clerked in his father's store until the death of his father, in 1900. The following year he engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, built up an extensive trade and made of it a wholesale and retail business. He ships his products over a large territory, even into West Virginia. He also conducts a fine confectionery store at Everett. In his political affiliations Mr. Evans is like his father, a radical Republican. He was elected justice of the peace at Everett in the spring of 1902 and re-elected in 1905, thus showing his good judgment and standing in his community. He is the treasurer of the Everett fire department, having been elected in the spring of 1906. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In civic society relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was united in marriage, October 8, 1902, at Everett, to Miss Estella McDaniel, of that place, a sketch of whose family appears in this work. Three children have blessed this union: A daughter who died in infancy, unnamed; Thelma A., born November 7, 1904; James Rollin, born June 27, 1906.

BUSHROD V. POOLE, M. D.

Dr. Bushrod V. Poole, of Hyndman, was born in 1841 in Frederick county, Maryland, a son of Bushrod Poole and a grandson of Henry Poole, who came from England about 1780. He was a farmer and distiller, was in prosperous circumstances and possessed much influence in the community. His wife was a native of Scotland, and their children were: John, Joseph, Thornton, Henry, Bushrod, of whom later; Matilda, and Margaret.

Bushrod Poole, son of Henry Poole, was born in 1806 in Frederick county and was a member of the medical profession. He married Catharine Biggs, also of Frederick county, and their children were: Margaret V. B., born 1835, single, resides in Cumberland, Maryland. Cyrus W., born 1837, single, studied law under Kilgore, resides in Cumberland; served throughout Civil war as a volunteer in Federal army. Bushrod V., of whom later. Catharine M., born 1844, died at the age of three years. Henry B., born 1845, single, resides in Cumberland. Emery W., born 1847, single, lives in Baltimore. Winter S., born 1851, married (first) ———— Howard, (second) the widow of ————, of Richmond; children by second marriage, Winter S. and William. Anna R., born 1849; in 1864 she was shot in her own home by a Confederate soldier and has ever since been an invalid.

Bushrod V. Poole, son of Bushrod and Catharine (Biggs) Poole, was reared in Cumberland and there received his education in the public schools. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in

E. Howard Blanchard

the Federal army, was subsequently made hospital steward and later promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon. He participated in the following battles: Island No. 10, Vicksburg, Garnsha, Natchez and Fort King Philip. He went through the Red River expedition under General Banks, and for six months was engaged in warfare with guerrillas. He was fitted for his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1868 with the degree of doctor of medicine. He began practice in Hyatstown, Maryland, and in 1871 settled at Hyndman, Pennsylvania, where he is still in the active discharge of the duties of his profession. He is a member of the Medical Society of Ohio. He has served as burgess of the borough of Hyndman. In the sphere of politics he affiliates with the Liberals. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the last twenty-five years has served on the official board.

Dr. Poole married Anna L., daughter of John and Elizabeth A. (Baker) Williams, and their children were: Holland G., born 1874, died March 29, 1882. Summerfield, born September 15, 1876, died March 6, 1882. Viber A., born March 19, 1878, died March 12, 1882. Pearl G. and Emery G. (twins), born June 14, 1880; the former died March 11, 1881, and the latter April 26, 1882. John Bushrod, born 1882, single, agent for Adams Express Company at Cumberland. Ardon B., born January 17, 1889, died October 11, 1890.

ELISHA HOWARD BLACKBURN.

As a somewhat extended account of the Blackburn family of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, appears elsewhere in this work, there is only occasion here to trace thereto the relationship of the immediate subject of this narrative.

Of Thomas Blackburn (1), the pioneer, and John (2), his son, some account is given introductory to the sketch of Hiram Blackburn. James (3), son of John (2), was grandfather of Elisha Howard Blackburn. He came to Bedford county from Adams county in 1803, when he was six years old, and was reared in the family of Jonathan Bowen. On September 20, 1820, he was married to Anne Penrose, daughter of Amos and Sophia (Harbaugh) Penrose, of St. Clair township. He was a weaver, farmer, surveyor and school teacher by occupation, and led a very active life. He was the father of thirteen children.

Azariah (4), fifth child of James and Anne (Penrose) Blackburn, was born on the old homestead, near Oak Shade, now Ryot, September 15, 1828. When a young man he took up the trade of blacksmith with Thomas McCoy, of Fishertown, and followed it throughout his life. He held the office of township auditor for fifteen years and county auditor twelve years, the duties of

which positions were most agreeable to him by reason of his love for the mathematical sciences. He was married in 1851 to Sarah Miller, daughter of Eli and Edith (Adams) Miller, of the same community in which he lived. Of this marriage were born the following named children: Margaret E.; Richard M., died in 1884, unmarried; Cyrus Watson, lived in Baltimore, Maryland, and there married Olie Burgess, who, with himself and infant babe, died within a few years; Rebecca M.; E. Howard, see forward; Isaiah P., when a lad entered upon a clerkship in Baltimore and has since followed various occupations; he married, in 1898, Annie Conklin, of Binghamton, New York, and with his family of one child is now residing in Chicago, Illinois, where for several years he has been employed by the Money Weight Scales Company. The three sisters before named continue to reside at and keep up the old family home at Fishertown.

Elisha Howard (5), fifth child and third son of Azariah and Sarah (Miller) Blackburn, was born May 20, 1860, in a small log house in the village of Fishertown, where the cosy frame residence of the Conley sisters now stands. This humble habitation constituted the family home until the spring of 1863, when removal was made a furlong southward in the village to the house which ever afterward comprised the family dwelling place. The early days of young Howard's life were uneventful, not unlike those of country village lads generally. The numerous chores about the blacksmith shop and the little farm afforded abundant employment for the summer season, and the village school claimed time and attention during the winters. Having attended a normal school at Schellsburg under Professor Vaughan in the autumn of 1879, the following winter young Blackburn entered upon the profession of teaching, which became his principal occupation for twelve years following, during the fall and winter seasons, his teaching experience comprising seven terms of public school and ten terms of private school. For two and a half years during this period, from May 22, 1882, he was employed in the fire insurance business with Walter F. Moore, of Bedford, and it was on retiring from that work, in the fall of 1884, that he began teaching private school.

While in the insurance business Mr. Blackburn became acquainted with Mr. Rufus C. Haderman, who was for a time a partner of Mr. Moore. This acquaintance grew into a genuine friendship, and on the election of Mr. Haderman to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts, in November, 1890, he made Mr. Blackburn his deputy. Holding this position during the two terms (six years) of Mr. Haderman's incumbency, in the spring of 1896 Mr. Blackburn became a candidate for the

nomination. He had as competitors James Cleaver and Hon. Ed S. Ashcom; the former named was successful, both as to nomination and election, and he retained Mr. Blackburn as his deputy during his six years' incumbency of the office. In the last year of this service (1902) Mr. Blackburn was nominated and elected to succeed Mr. Cleaver and served a three-year term. He was renominated in 1905, but was defeated at the ensuing election, in common with the Republican ticket in general, against which the combined Democratic and Lincolnite forces of the state had waged a winning warfare. During the last year of his official term Mr. Blackburn engaged with the publishers of this work ("History of Bedford and Somerset Counties") to write the history of his native county of Bedford, and he has devoted six or seven months of the present year (1906) to that task—a task which the publishers, through this medium, gratefully concede to have been performed most capably, resulting in a volume of permanent value. In September of the same year Mr. Blackburn formed a partnership with Daniel W. Beam, of Bedford, and the retail hardware business of Myers Hardware Company was purchased.

Mr. Blackburn married, in 1889, Adele Kirk, daughter of Samuel and Nora (Witherite) Kirk, of Lumber City, Clearfield county, whose paternal ancestors have long been prominent citizens of that section. Three children have been born of this marriage: Abigail, born 1890; Nora Olive, born 1892; and Eugene Kirk, born January 1, 1899, died when one month old. Mr. Blackburn and family adhere to the faith of their ancestors, that of the Society of Friends. A great majority of the Blackburn family so far as can be traced in past generations were members of this religious body. The same is true of Mrs. Blackburn's paternal ancestors for many generations. The old records of the society show that both Kirks and Blackburns have been among its prominent members and active workers as far back as their history is known.

WILLIAM COLVIN MILLER, M. D.

Dr. William C. Miller, one of the leaders in the medical profession at Bedford and the present representative from Bedford county in the state legislature, was born January 3, 1868, in Neosho, Missouri, son of James H. and Eliza (Colvin) Miller.

James H. Miller, the father, was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained the rudiments of his education. In his early manhood he taught school in Schellsburg, spending several years in Bedford county. He served

three years in Union army during the Civil war as a member of Company H, Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant of his company. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in many of the important battles of that time. After the close of the war he turned his attention toward the legal profession in Newton county, Missouri, but gave it up for an appointment made by President U. S. Grant as Indian agent for the Navajo Indians, at Fort Defiance, Arizona, a position he held until he was killed, while in his middle life, through the treachery of the Indians. His death occurred June 2, 1874. He married Eliza Colvin, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, by whom was born one child.

William C. Miller, M. D., was but four years of age when he accompanied his widowed mother to her former home in Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, where he received his first lessons in books. He afterward continued his studies at a nearby town, Woodbury, and at an early age entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, in which excellent institution of learning he remained for two years. Subsequently he attended the medical department of the University of Virginia for one year, and in 1888 was graduated from the University Medical College of New York City. It was but a few weeks later that Mr. Miller settled at Chaneysville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his profession for one year, then moved to the borough of Everett, practicing medicine until 1890, when he removed to Hyndman, where by his medical skill he built up a large and highly successful practice and won the esteem and confidence of the entire community. In 1901 he removed to Bedford. Dr. Miller has long been a member of the Bedford County Medical Society, also of the Tri-State Medical Association. He was one of the Board of United States Medical Examiners for Bedford county from 1897 to 1899.

Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, and was past master at Hyndman. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining at Everett. He was made a Knight of Pythias at Hyndman, and is a member of the brotherhood of Elks. In his political views he has always been a Republican. In November, 1898, he was elected to a seat in the Pennsylvania state legislature and was re-elected in 1900. In 1902 he was elected to the state senate. In September, 1906, he was renominated for the state senate.

March 6, 1900, while a resident of Everett, he was united in marriage to Carrie R., daughter of James A. Sill and wife. Her father was formerly one of the Bedford county commissioners and treasurer of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller was born William J. S., January 23, 1901.

FRANKLIN T. COOK.

Franklin T. Cook, of Hyndman, was born in Hyndman, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 1872, a son of Daniel J. Cook and a grandson of John W. Cook, whose father, Daniel Cook, was born in Germany and never left his native land.

John W. Cook, son of Daniel Cook, was born May 23, 1812, in Germany, and in early manhood emigrated to the United States, making his home in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He bought a farm, which he cultivated in connection with the practice of his trade, which was that of a stonemason. During his latter years he gave his attention wholly to agriculture. He served the township of Juniata twice as supervisor, and was a member of the Reformed church, in which he held the offices of deacon and elder. He was a Democrat in politics. John W. Cook married Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baseler, the latter having come as a widow from Germany when her daughter Sophia was seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of the following children: Frederick S., born April 15, 1845, married (first) Rachel Coconor, (second) Mary E. Miller; by first marriage, one child, James; by second marriage, four children: Otas, Charles, Eva B. and Lena M. Daniel J., of whom later. Lovene, born February 15, 1849, wife of Noah Tipton, has five children: John J., Mert A., Luther, Gertrude and Eva. Theodore, born 1851, married Ellen Tipton, has seven children: William, Jacob, John, Stella, Noah, Walter and George. Henry, born 1853, married Ida Wagerman, had two children, Otto and ————. John, born 1855, married Rosetta Wagerman, has three children: Hulda, Clyde and Samuel. Mary, born 1857, wife of John Reidart, had four children: Bertha, and three who died in childhood. Mr. Cook, at the time of his death, was seventy-three years old.

Daniel J. Cook, son of John W. and Sophia (Baseler) Cook, was born February 15, 1847, in Bedford county, and learned the stonemason's trade under the instruction of his father. He was employed for thirteen years on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, after which he purchased a farm, on which he still resides. He has filled all the borough and township offices and is a Democrat and a member of the Reformed church. Daniel J. Cook married Caroline, daughter of John Shaffer, and the following are their children: Franklin T., of whom later. Laura C., born 1873, wife of William Burley, of Cumberland, has three children: Matthew, Mildred and Paul. J. Harry, born 1875, single, contractor and builder of Youngsville. Fanny R., born 1877, single, at home. Russell B., born 1892.

Franklin T. Cook, son of Daniel J. and Caroline (Shaffer) Cook, passed his boyhood on the farm, receiving his education

in the public schools. For ten years he was manager of the mercantile business of J. J. Holitzell & Sons, Williams, Somerset county, and then took the same position with McMullin & Co., of Cumberland, remaining two years. At the end of that time he returned to Hyndman and established a commercial printing and rubber stamp manufactory, which he still operates. He has served as auditor and also as clerk of the borough of Hyndman. His political affiliations are with the Prohibitionists and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Franklin T. Cook married Laura B., eldest child of J. J. Lowery, now deceased. Of this marriage there was no issue. Mrs. Cook died February 28, 1904. Mr. Cook has since married Margaret M., daughter of John and Mary McGee, both of whom are deceased.

HARRY B. BRUNER, M. D.

Dr. Harry B. Bruner, of Hyndman, was born May 27, 1872, in the Cumberland valley, and is a son of Albert G. Bruner and grandson of Josiah Bruner, whose father, Henry Bruner, came from Frederick City, Maryland, to the Cumberland valley, where he was one of the first settlers and took up a tract of land of about one thousand acres. His children were: Josiah, of whom later; Jacob, and Barbara.

Josiah Bruner, son of Henry Bruner, was born about 1823, in the Cumberland valley, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was a good citizen, taking a special interest in all matters pertaining to the cause of education. In politics he was a Republican and in religion adhered to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bruner married Catharine, daughter of John Mauk, and the following were their children: Albert G., of whom later. Henry, born in 1849, preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, married H. Celia Compton, surviving children: Joseph and Beatrice; died 1892. John N., born 1851, married Amanda Rose. Margaret, born 1853, wife of Samuel J. Wentling, of Cumberland valley. Nora, wife of Harry F. Jamison. Myrtle, wife of Lee Beals, of Cumberland, had four children: Alice, wife of Lorenzo Casteel Mead; Curtis, Samuel and Freeman. William S., born March 17, 1856, married Laura Blair; had four children: Francis W., Charles S., Ray B. and Pearl. Edith, wife of Dr. J. R. Faust, of Mann's Choice, had one child, May. The death of Mr. Bruner, the father of the family, occurred in 1892.

Albert G. Bruner, son of Josiah and Catharine (Mauk) Bruner, was born January 29, 1847, in Bedford county, was reared on a farm and later was employed as a coal miner. In 1864 he enlisted in the Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, par-

ticipating in the following battles: Five Forks, Weldon Railroad, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. He had a peculiarly sympathetic and sunny disposition, and by his faculty of inspiring others with his own cheerfulness made himself the life of his company. On his return home he went to Westmoreland county, where he remained five years, and then moved to a farm at Buffalo Mills, making his home there until 1878, when he sold the property and thenceforth during the remainder of his life engaged in mercantile business at Mann's Choice. For twelve years he held the appointment of postmaster and for two terms served as justice of the peace. During his incumbency he was called the peacemaker, often refusing to participate in suits and by his wise counsels bringing about the reconciliation of the contending parties. His political principles were those advocated by the Republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for many years a class leader and also superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Bruner married Sarah E., born November 16, 1850, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Lambertson) Clark, and they were the parents of the following children: Harry B., of whom later; Elmer, born January 3, 1877, single, clerk at Summer Hill; Effie M., born December 9, 1878, trained nurse in Cumberland, Maryland; and Anna, born and died in 1880. Mr. Bruner's death, which occurred April 17, 1894, was caused by apoplexy, with which he was stricken while addressing the Sunday school of which he was superintendent. He was a man of the most kindly and charitable disposition, one of whom it may truly be said that his works follow him. His widow is still living.

Harry B. Bruner, son of Albert G. and Sarah E. (Clark) Bruner, was reared at Mann's Choice, receiving his education in the public schools and under private tutors. He was fitted for his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, whence he graduated in 1895 with honors and with the degree of doctor of medicine. He began practice at Rockwood and the same year moved to Osterburg, remaining until 1900, when he went to Summer Hill, Cambria county. In 1902 he disposed of his practice at that place and removed to Hyndman, where he is still actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. Bruner is an ex-member of the Somerset County Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association and the Tri-State Medical Society. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and several other fraternal organizations. He is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Bruner married Rose, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Weyart) Stufft, and they are the parents of one child, Janet I., born July 18, 1904.

J. ADDISON ERHARD.

J. Addison Erhard, of Hyndman, was born in 1872 in Clearfield county, son of Lewis Erhard, of New Millport, the descendant of German ancestors, the stock which has contributed so largely to the upbuilding of Pennsylvania.

J. Addison Erhard was reared on a farm and received his primary education in the public schools of Clearfield county. In April, 1893, he entered Susquehanna University, prepared for college in that institution, and in the autumn of 1894 matriculated in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, graduating thence in June, 1898. In 1900 he took the professorship of Lumber City school, Clearfield county, remaining until 1903. In that year he became principal of Hyndman school, which position he still holds. The school has seven grades and the number of pupils is about three hundred. Mr. Erhard is a Democrat in politics and in religion a Lutheran. Mr. Erhard married, August 27, 1902, Josephine, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Shaffer, and May 16, 1904, Mrs. Erhard died, leaving no children.

H. F. W. MILLER.

H. F. W. Miller, of Mann's Choice, was born March 4, 1866, in Northampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, son of Frederick Miller, who was born in Germany, May 8, 1840, and emigrated to America in early manhood. He settled in Northampton township on a farm which he sold a few years later, purchasing another in Allegheny township, on which he made his home until death. He was a Lutheran in religion and in politics a Republican.

He married Louisa Yenky, who was born in Germany and came to this country in 1845. She was the stepdaughter of Frederick Bodyor, and the children by this union were: Mary L., born 1864, deceased wife of H. Muhlenburg, and they had two children; H. F. W., see forward; Rudolph, born 1868, married Mary Hollor and had four children, Raymond, Florence, Paul and Carl; Emma, born 1870, wife of George Broadwater, and their children were Irene, Walter, Bell, Harry, deceased, Edwin, Anna, Florence M. and Luke; William, born 1872, married Rose Schellar, and they have one child, John; Elizabeth, born 1874, wife of Perry Miller, and has one child, Samuel; Matilda, born 1876, wife of George Ellman, and has one child, William; Ellen, born 1878, wife of Charles Schaller, has one child, Laura; Harry, born 1880, married Mary Brick, and has two children, John and Nellie; Ida, born 1882, single and teaches in the public schools. Mr. Miller, the father of this family, died in 1903, and is survived by his widow.

H. F. W. Miller, son of Frederick and Louisa (Yenky) Mil-

ler, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Johnsburg until 1890, when he removed to Mann's Choice and purchased the May & Diehl saw and planing mills, which plant he still operates. He is also a contractor and builder and is engaged in the undertaking business. For some years he has served the borough as councilman, also been tax collector and school director. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Lutheran. In 1887 he married Catherine Sheffer, and they have three children: Harry H., born November 12, 1888; Margaret A., born December 1, 1890; William A., born December 12, 1893.

DR. CHARLES O. MILLER.

Dr. Charles O. Miller, of Saxton, was born in 1866 in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob J. Miller and a grandson of John Miller, whose father emigrated from Germany and sought a home in Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer.

John Miller was born in 1800 in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a part of his father's farm, which was a portion of the original grant from William Penn and is now in possession of Frank Miller. John Miller, all of his life, was a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the German Reformed church. He married Eve Metezer and they were the parents of three children: Jacob J., of whom later; David R., married Anna Shank; and Susan, wife of Benjamin Funk. The death of Mr. Miller occurred in 1878.

Jacob J. Miller, son of John and Eve (Metezer) Miller, was born in 1834, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and settled on his father's farm, where he has since lived. He has always been a man of much reading and general information, and in connection with his farm pursuits has transacted a great amount of legal business for his neighbors. He takes a very active part in railroad affairs and has been a director of the Western Maryland railroad since it was first built. In 1878 he was a representative nominee for the Pennsylvania legislature, but on account of it being a presidential year he was defeated. For twenty-five years he has served as school director in Washington township. He has now retired from active business. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion adheres to the faith of the German Reformed church.

He married Elizabeth C. Funk, and by her were born the following children: John H., born 1856, married Alice Midellough; Adolph B., born 1860, died 1894, leaving one son, Sherman; two children who died in infancy; Charles O., of whom later; D. L., born 1868, a wholesale druggist of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, married Phoebe Burger; Mattie S., born 1870,

wife of Hiram Shank; Viola, born 1872, wife of Samuel D. Hoekam; two children who died in infancy; May, died at the age of sixteen years.

Dr. Charles O. Miller, son of Jacob and Elizabeth C. (Funk) Miller, was reared on the farm, receiving his education at the common school. After graduating he entered a machine shop, where he served three years and a half, the last six months being in payment for his trade. At the same time he attended night schools as a means of preparing for college. In 1890 he entered the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, remaining two years, and then matriculated in the University of Maryland. After one year spent there he entered Baltimore Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1895 with the degree of doctor of medicine. After serving one year in the General Medical Hospital he settled at Saxton, where he has ever since practiced his profession. Politically Dr. Miller is a Democrat and in church faith is German Reformed.

HENRY BARRELL STROCK, M. D.

The history of the medical profession of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, would be incomplete were the name of Henry Barrell Strock, M. D., omitted from the list of prominent and efficient surgeons and physicians. Dr. Strock has the added distinction of being the only homeopathic practitioner in Bedford county. He is descended from an old and honored family of the state, a member of the Strock family having emigrated to this country many years prior to the war of the Revolution.

(I) Andrew Strock, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Henry Barrell Strock, and the pioneer ancestor of the Strock family in this country, emigrated from Germany and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. He was extensively engaged in the cattle trade, and during the war of the Revolution was very successful and was reputed to have become wealthy. His wealth, however, was mainly in scrip, and when this depreciated in value his entire fortune was swept away. He married and had three sons. One of these settled in Philadelphia, one in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and the third was Henry, of whom see forward.

(II) Henry Strock, son of Andrew Strock (1), migrated to Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he married and raised a family, among his children being a son, William.

(III) William Strock, son of Henry Strock (2), learned the trade of shoemaking and carried on this trade in addition to tilling the soil. He was the owner of and resided on a farm near Springtown, and was successful in his callings. In his religious views he was a Catholic, while his wife was a Lutheran,

and their descendants were all reared in the Protestant faith. Among his children was a son, Henry M.

(IV) Henry M. Strock, son of William Strock (3), upon attaining manhood adopted farming as his life work, and in this occupation he was remarkably successful. His death occurred in 1889 in the sixty-first year of his age. He and his ancestors were stanch adherents of the Democratic party, though many of their descendants now affiliate with the Republicans. He was a member of the Reformed church, as were his wife and children. He married Lucinda Barrell and their children were: Clinton B., a well known farmer in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Henry Barrell, of whom see forward.

(V) Henry Barrell Strock, M. D., second and youngest son and child of Henry M. (4) and Lucinda (Barrell) Strock, was born in Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1868. His early years were spent in the home of his parents and he acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and the Springtown Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1888. He passed his first examination for a teacher's certificate with honor while in his seventeenth year, but did not take up this occupation until one year later. He then taught in the public schools of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for five years, during the last year taking up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. D. Heller, of Hellertown. Dr. Heller is at present the quarantine physician in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Strock matriculated as a student at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1891, and was graduated from that institution with honor in May, 1894. The next month he passed the examination of the state medical board of the state of Pennsylvania very creditably, and in August of the same year established himself in Saxton, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and began the active practice of his profession. One year later he came to Bedford, acquiring the practice of Dr. A. O. Taylor, who removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania. During his more than ten years of active practice he has treated innumerable cases very successfully and established for himself an enviable reputation. He is one of the best known and popular physicians of the county. He is a member of the Reformed church and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is also a member of the following organizations: Bedford Lodge, No. 320, Free and Accepted Masons; Bedford Chapter, No. 255, Royal Arch Masons; Bedford Springs Council, No. 1935, Royal Arcanum; and the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He married, February 2, 1898, Myrtie E. White, daughter of Dexter White, of Bedford, and they have children: Lillian Adele and Louise.

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